PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

—The Erie railroad was lately sold for $3,000,000.

—Lerdo's adherents are preparing to cross over the Rio Grande into Mexico.

—A woman dancing in her shroud was the sensation of Richmond, Virginia, last week.

—"A miserable vagabond," is the term applied by Bishop McCoskrey to the mean fellow who told on him.

—The lightning rod swindlers will soon begin to operate. Spare the rod—but kill the agent.—[Old Saws.

—Jo Cook has the heart of a woman, the foot of a man and the cheek of an insurance agent.—[Prof. Tyndall.

—Women are generally pretty smart; but they cannot hold a candle to a can of kerosene with safety.—Woman's Journal.

—A boy's idea of heaven is a place where all the water pipes are perpetually frozen and the comb box is eternally lost.—Hawkeye.

—The poker player who bets his pile on three queens learns by sad experience what the divine right of kings is.—Herald and Presbyter.

—On the morning of April 29th the Detroit Free Press building was destroyed by fire. Publication of the paper was not interrupted.

—It is the opinion of several members of the Committee on Ways and Means that the bill to impose a tax on incomes of $2,000 cannot pass the House.

—George Francis Train predicts that Chicago will be destroyed by water. We always thought we were putting too much water in our whiskey.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

—The Illinois State Fireman's association will hold a tournament at Chicago in September next, to last one week. It is expected that one hundred and twenty-five companies from different parts of the country will participate.

—The introduction of an American reaping and binding machine into Uruguay has been attended with success, and the people there, according to the local papers, which give full details of its operation, are immensely pleased with it.

—An improved machine for the reduction of wood to paper pulp has been invented and patented. It contains in a series of thick circular saws and a single thin guide of slightly larger diameter, mounted on a mandrel or shaft, and driven by a suitable motor.

—Referring to the world's progress in meteorology, and to the ranks occupied by the various countries in that field, Mr. Neumeyer, at the meeting of the German Association at Munich, ranked the United States first, England second, Holland third and Denmark fourth.

—About five or six years ago the King of Burmah imported a large amount of sugar-making and refining machinery, and now that country is entering the field as a supplier of refined white sugar. The king has ordered five hundred men to engage exclusively in the cultivation of sugar this year.

—The remains of the late Senator O. P. Morton were taken from the vault at Indianapolis, on April 29th, and placed in the family vault at Crown Hill cemetery. The immediate family and a few prominent friends were present. The Rev. Dr. Bayliss and Rev. Mr. Cleaver conducted the religious services.

—Engraving on glass and crystal by means of electricity is accomplished by first covering the plate to be engraved with a concentrated solution of nitrate of potash, put in connection with one of the poles of a battery, and in tracing the design with a fine platinum point connected with the other pole.

—The Democrats of the House at Washington are to be dined and wined into following Randall and Wood. Randall's object is to leave behind him a good impression and a reputation for leadership. Wood's object is to pass his tariff bill. This is foolish gossip retailed by foolish Washington newspaper correspondents.

—A Washington dispatch says that "the men who are engineering the Florida movement say they are now only waiting the arrival of the original of the recent confessions and affidavits. Outside of the few who are working in the matter there is not much interest in it, yet at the same time no pronounced views against the investigation"

—The convention for the nomination of delegates to represent Franklin county in the Centralia convention met at Benton on the 27th inst. Fully 500 persons were present. The contest was between R. A. D. Wilbanks and T. M. Mooneyham for clerk of the supreme court. Early in the fight Wilbanks withdrew, and Mr. Mooneyham received the instructions of the county. Mr. Mooneyham is a Franklin boy, and is very popular.

—About a year ago a number of horses were shipped from this country to Europe as a speculation. Since that time the demand has been gradually growing, until scarcely a week passes that fifty or more are not shipped by steamer. They come mainly from Canada and Western New York. Those already sent have been purchased by the British Government for cavlary service and for light and heavy road service. The Anchor Line steamers took out for the London and Glasgow markets last week, 190 horses, and the National Line steamer Erin took out sixty-six for the Liverpool market. Both of the above lines have room engaged for a large number for next Saturday's steamers.

MR. D. T. LINEGAR.

SOMETHING ABOUT HIS NEWSPAPER AND POLITICAL EXPERIENCES.

[From the Rockford (Ind.) Gazette, April 10.]

The contest of 1855 was raging rather fiercely, politically speaking, over county officers in Spencer county, it being what is termed an off year. The Democrats had nominated Richmond L. Crossley for Auditor and John Wollen for Commission, and the opposition, termed the "People's party," had selected General James C. Veatch for re-election to the Auditor's office and Hon. Wilson Huff for Commissioner. The bulk of the People's party was made up of people styling themselves "native Americans," and they were supposed to have the majority of the voters of the county on their side. The Democrat had got fairly settled down to its work in favor of the Democratic nominees, and the Planter took the other side vigorously, and the war of newspaper words was waxing warm and interesting, when, in June or July, 1855, Thomas J. Langdon, Esqr., sold out the Planter to David T. Linegar and Felix M. Vinson, a couple of young and vigorous writers, who immediately made arrangements and started a new paper which they called the Republican.

Mr. Langdon, soon after selling out, moved to Elizabethtown, Illinois, and started the Advocate, the last paper with which he was known to have been connected, and where he died, as stated in chapter I. As soon as the Republican got fairly in harness its editors gave the Democrat all it cared for in the way of editorial combat, and during the entire campaign the red hot shot of political warfare was bandied back and forth by the opposing papers with a freedom that astonished and delighted the friends of each of the two political parties; but during the whole contest the editors were governed by the rules of propriety and honorable warfare, and remained at all times on the platform of personal friendship with each other. The campaign throughout the whole county was waged with a pertinacity and vim seldom ever witnessed in a county election. The available speaking force of the county, including the editors, canvassed every school district in the county and made speeches in almost every school-house therein. It was a desperate struggle for the political mastery of the county, and the final victory was on the side of the Democrats. Mr. Crossley was elected Auditor over Gen. Veatch by bare five votes; Hon. Wilson Huff beat John Wollen for commissioner a few votes. The great interest in the race, however, centered in the Auditor, and the Democrats were more than jubilant in securing the prize for their man. The result broke the backbone, so to speak, of the "Fusion" or People's party in Spencer county. The year 1856 came on, and the contest for the mastery in the county had to be fought over again. Messrs. Linegar and Vinson hoisted the name of Hon. Millard Fillmore for President so long as their paper remained in Rockport, and it is but just to say of them that they worked faithfully and zealously for their candidate and carried the bulk of the "People's party" with them, but owing to the fact that there was a large and respectable element of the voters of Spencer county who conscientiously espoused the cause of "Free Soil" and Gen. John C. Fremont, the editors of the Republican found they could make no headway against the Democrat, backed by a united and sanguine Democracy, they concluded to abandon the field of journalism in Spencer county, and on or about the middle of July, 1856, they moved their press, type and fixtures to Princeton, and the Republican was no more. At Princeton Messrs. Linegar & Vinson started the Princeton Courier, hoisting at their masthead the name of Gen. Fremont for President, and they continued the publication of that paper until the year 1857, when John E. Phillips, Esq., bought out the interest of Mr. Linegar, and ultimately controlled the whole paper, having purchased the remaining interest of Mr. Vinson.

David T. Linegar, Esq., was raised in Spencer county, and was a self-made man, having in a measure schooled himself at odd times, when he could be spared from active duties on his father's farm. He became a successful teacher in the public schools, and taught for some time prior to his engaging in the business of journalism. He was a vigorous and ready writer, a pungent paragraphist, and an average good speaker. After retiring from the Courier he went to Cairo, Ills., studied law, became a successful practitioner at the bar there, famed for excellent legal talent. During the war he was appointed postmaster at Cairo by President Lincoln, took an active part in politics, canvassed his congressional district for Lincoln, and afterwards received the Republican nomination for Congress, but was defeated by a small majority. He is still practicing his profession as an attorney at Cairo, and is regarded as an able and good man by the people of Southern Illinois.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

HON. SAMUEL M. ETTER.

[Jonesboro Gazette.]

The Democratic nominee for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. Samuel M. Etter, was born in Pennsylvania, and graduated at Kalamazoo College. He was superintendent of the public schools at Bloomington in 1868, and in 1874 was elected to the office for which he is re-nominated, by 30,000 majority. Mr. Etter is a gentleman of untiring industry and great energy. He has visited and addressed Teacher's Institutes in all parts of the State, and has proven to be, in every respect, a most capable and efficient Superintendent. His genial, social qualities, adds to his popularity, and he will be re-elected this fall by a larger majority than that which he received in 1874.

HON. EDWARD L. CRONKRITE.

[From the Carlinville Enquirer.]

Hon. Edward L. Cronkrite, our nominee for Treasurer, is one of the most popular men in Northern Illinoins. For a number of years he was elected mayor of Freeport, though there was a large political majority against him. He has been three times a member of the Illinois Legislature. As an evidence of his energy and influence, we call attention to the last State Fair; he had succeeded in getting the State Board to hold the Fair at Freeport, and he undertook to see that a large attendance was secured; the result was the largest and most successful Fair ever held in the State. He was a poor German boy, but like many of that nationality, was honest, industrious and temperate, and won his way by his own energy.

A NEIGHBOR informs us that his wife never knew a quiet night until the doctor prescribed Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup for her little one.

THE McCOSKREY WOMAN.

A Chicago Tribune correspondent gives the following description of the woman who is charged with the down fall of Bishop McCoskrey, of Michigan:

I visited Mrs. Banister (nee Fanny Richards) to-day, and had a long conversation with her on this scandal. I found her at her residence, 122 Vinewood avenue, near the Grand Trunk Junction, about five miles from the City-Hall. She lives in a prettily-furnished brick cottage, which affords plenteous evidences of taste and refinement, while a well-stocked library shows that she and her husband have a pretty wide acquaintance with literature. She is anything but an attractive young woman. She has neither face, form, nor figure. She stands about four feet ten inches in height, is slight, "straight up and down," without a vestige of bust; freckled; eyes of no particular hue that can be described other than between ashes and green; irregular yellow teeth,—those on the right side of the lower jaw slanting inward; angular; and in dress a veritable dowdy. I should judge her weight at about eighty pounds, while her feet are modeled upon a basis of a woman four times her size. Her age is a little over 18, she says, and I believe her. When she talks she twists her lower jaw like a scold slangwhanging a neighbor over a fence. She may have had all the elaborate education that it is claimed the Bishop gave her, but if so she carefully conceals it. Her grammar is worse than that of an Ann Arbor graduate, which is saying a good deal, while her confusion of the metaphors would, if she would take to the paragraphic field, knock all the imitators of Shillaber endways.

I never was more astonished in my life than when I saw this plain, ordinary, homely, commonplace little married girl—she is nothing more nor less—the party of the second part to the greatest scandal of the age, especially when I considered that Bishop McCoskrey is a man over six feet in height, as round about as a tobacco hogshead, weighing about 350 pounds, and a refined gentleman in manner and bearing.

HINTS TO WRITERS.

William Cullen Bryant once gave the following sensible advice to a young man who had offered him an article for the Evening Post:

"My young friend, I observe that you have used several French expressions in your letter. I think, if you will study the English language, that you will find it capable of expressing all the ideas you may have. I have always found it so, and in all that I have written I do not recall an instance where I was tempted to use a foreign word, but that, on searching, I have found a better one in my own language.

Be simple, unaffected; be honest in your speaking and writing. Never use a long word when a short one will do as well.

Call a spade by its name, not a well-known oblong instrument of manual labor; let a home be a home and not a residence; a place not a locality, and so on of the rest. When a short word will do, you always lose by a long one. You lose in clearness; you lose in honest expression of meaning; and, in the estimation of all men who are capable of judging, you lose in reputation for ability.

The only true way to shine, even in this false world, is to be modest and unassuming. Falsehood may be a thick crust, but in the course of time truth will find a place to break through. Elegance of language may not be in the power of us all, but simplicity and straightforwardness are.

Write much as you would speak, and as you think. If with your inferior, speak no coarser than usual; if with your superior, speak no finer. Be what you say, and within the rules of prudence. No one ever was gainer by singularity of words or in pronunciation. The truly wise man will so speak that no one will observe how he speaks. A man may show great knowledge of chemistry by carrying bladders of strange gases to breathe; but one will enjoy better health, and find more time for business, who lives on common air."

Sidney Smith once remarked:

"After you have written an article, take your pen and strike out half the words, and you will be surprised to see how much stronger it is."

HOLDING THE BREATH UNDER WATER.

[Dr. R. S. Tracy, in Popular Science Monthly, May.]

It is probable that the entrance of water into the lungs has a great deal to do with the painlessness of drowning. It is certain that unconsciousness comes on more quickly when the person is deprived of air, because the lungs are filled with water, than when the air passages are closed, while the lungs remain intact. Most persons can hold their breath for a minute, very many for a minute and a half, some for two minutes. In one of the variety theatres of New York appeared recently "The Brilliant Pearl of the Enchanted Grotto, christened Undine, who performs, while under water, incased in a mammoth crystal illuminated glass tank, feats of astonishing suppleness, and almost unbelievable endurance." This performer can probably remain under water, holding her breath voluntarily, two minutes and perhaps more. I have myself, watch in hand, seen Johnson, the celebrated ocean-swimmer, remain under water, in a tank before an audience, for the astonishing space of three minutes and twenty seconds, and, before he rose, the involuntary contractions of his respiratory muscles were uncomfortable to witness. In such cases, although extreme distress may be felt, there is no approach to unconsciousness. But if a person's head is under water, and he does not hold his breath, unconsciousness will usually come on in one or two minutes at the farthest.

A CAT STORY.

[From the Boston Courier.]

A gentleman in Paris had a fine cat, when it got old, fell a martyr to rheumatism, and moved its limbs so painfully and slowly that it could no longer catch a mouse. What did this intelligent pussy do? Simply this: Finding his old game played out, he got a nice piece of tallow candle and crouched down with it in its mouth near a mouse hole. So far, so good, and this was intelligent enough. But he beat his own best on record. As the mice, attracted by the smell, came out, he didn't drop the candle to grab them, and so perhaps frighten them way. Not he. He just let them nibble away till their heads got right in his mouth and then he snapped and settled them.

THE Republicans are always very indignant when the Democrats neglect to reward the soldier, but in Illinois at least they have little regard for the blue.

REMINISCENCES OF LINCOLN.

SOME OF THE STORIES JESSE BAKER, OF CRANE CREEK, TELLS.

A writer in the Havana Democrat of the 19th, gives the following reminiscences, which will awaken in very many of our "grey beards" (Ex-President Lincoln's old friends and neighbors) memories of the long, long ago. The writer says:

"Having been informed that Mr. Jesse Baker, of Crane Creek, lived near old Salem, when our assassinated President 'kept store' in that ancient burg, I pilgrimated to Uncle Jesse's commodious residence, some weeks ago, and found a rich mine of historical wealth. After stating my errand, the venerable octogenarian cast his eyes on a large portrait of Abraham Lincoln, which decorated the parlor, and proceeded to relate, among others, the following: When Lincoln first came to Salem, the people didn't like him very well, for he was a terrible uncouth youngster, but they got to like him mighty smart shortly after. He was the honestest storekeeper they ever had on the Sangamon. He was a great fellow to joke, and was eternally a-studying some book. My father and a couple of other old settlers made up some money to buy some books for him. I often bet with young Lincoln on horse-races and turkey-shootings, but whenever he lost I offered him the money, but he said: 'No, no, Jesse; you won the money honestly, and I don't take it back.' Lincoln was a great friend of the Rutlege family. He took a great liking to Annie, and she never kept company with anybody else. Abe and her were engaged to be married, but she died, and Lincoln took it so much to heart that we thought he would go crazy. He wrote mournful verses from Burns' poems with chalk on the fences, and hummed sad songs for a long while. He finally got married to Mary Todd, for whose father I run a whisky distillery for some time. Mary Todd was a nice girl, but she couldn't hold a candle to Ann Rutledge. I helped Lincoln survey some land on Quiver. That stream used to be called 'Little Mackinaw,' until I named it Quiver, because it was so quivering. While Lincoln surveyed some government lands in Mason county, a constable levied on his compass and other instruments for debt, and he would have sold or taken 'em along, if I hadn't advanced money enough to kill the debt. Abe paid me back the money as soon as he had it. The first plea that he made was for me, and it was in the Salem store. Some of as lively fellows had been on a spree to Springfield, when I set one fellow's new coat on fire. He had me arrested and tried, but Lincoln cleared me, and the burnt coat fellow had to pay the drinks for the crowd.

"After listening to Mr. Baker a few hours, I thankfully departed, after he informed me, in a comic way, that he was the oldest man and the biggest snake-killer in Mason county, and that he slaughtered cartloads of wolves."

THE COMING TRANSIT OF MERCURY.

On May 6, at 10 a. m., Washington mean time, the planet Mercury will enter upon the Sun's disc, and the transit will occupy seven hours. Arrangements have been made by the Naval Observatory to have this phenomenon observed in different parts of the country. The observations will be made by the means of photographic stations. As showing the comparison of this planet with the sun, when the reflected image of the sun upon the photographic plate is five inches, the disc of Mercury will be only one-fifth of an inch. Besides the station at Washington, there will be stations at the Harvard College observatory, at the observatory of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and at Ogden, Utah Territory, under the charge of Mr. Angot, of Paris. Visual observations will be made at all permanent observatories by officers of the lake and coast survey, by army officers, by exploring parties and by amateurs thoroughout the country. The Naval Observatory will send Prof. Harkness and Lieutenant G. E. Ide to Austin, Texas, and Professor E. S. Holden to Hastins, New York (Professor Draper's Observatory) to make observations. The Western Union Telegraph Company will furnish time signals at Washington mean noon on May 6, 1 to 10, and a signal at Washington 6 p. m. on May 6, for the benefit of amateurs and others. These observations will test whether the theory of Leverier in regard to the existence of a planet disturbing the motion of Mercury, which he called Vulcan, is a correct one. By a similar calculation this astronomer predicted the existence of a planet since discovered by our astronomer, Prof. Hall, to be Neptune.

FARM STATISTICS.

EDITOR AVALANCHE.—The following statistics may be interesting to many of your farmer readers, as culled from the report of the U. S. Commississioner of Agriculture for 1875:

Illinois is the corn State, with a yield of 280,000,000 bushels.

Iowa next, comes in with her 160,000,000 bushels.

Iowa is the wheat State, yielding 29,800,000 bushels.

Illinois follows close on to her, with a yield of 27,300,000 bushels.

New York is the potato State with a yield of of 35,000,000 bushels.

Illinois comes next with her crop of 15,200,000 bushels.

Kentucky is the tobacco State, yielding 130,000,000 pounds.

Virginia second, but far behind her, with a yield of 57,000,000 pounds.

New York is the hay State, giving a crop of 4,900,000 tons.

Illinois comes next, 3,500,000 tons.

New Jersey is ahead of all the other States as to yield of corn per acre, 41 bushels.

Pennsylvania, Kansas and Nebraska follow close on her with 40 bushels per acre.

Illinois is the horse State, claiming 1,091,700 horses.

Texas follows her with 770,400 head.

Missouri is the mule State, and claims 126,200 head of hybrids.

Illinois stands second, and numbers her mules at 111,100 head.

Corn is ahead of all other crops of the United States; hay next; cotton and wheat (nearly equal) next.

CHILDREN cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It is as pleasant to take as honey. It contains no morphine or other deleterious ingredient, and is sure to expel worms, cure wind colic, regulate the bowels and stomach, and overcome irritation caused by rash or cutting teeth. Mothers can rest and children enjoy health who use Castoria. It is harmless, is certainly speedy and it is cheap.

MEDICAL.

SWORN EVIDENCE.

The following cure is probably the most remarkable ever effected by any medical preparation for the treatment of Catarrh:

GENTLEMEN—I hereby certify that I have had Catarrh for ten years, and for the last six years have been a terrible sufferer. I was rendered partially deaf, had buzzing in the head, pains across the temple, dizzy spells, weak and painful eyes, swollen and ulcerated tonsils, hard, constant cough, severe pain across the chest, and every indication of consumption. My head ached all the time. The matter accumulated so rapidly in my head and throat that I could not keep them free. Frequently at night I would spring out of bed, it seemed to me at the point of suffocation. I would then have recourse to every means in my power to dislodge the mucus from my throat and head before being able to sleep again. For a period of six years my tonsils were ulcerated and so much inflamed that I could with difficulty swallow. I finally consulted an eminent surgeon in regard to an operation on them, but at his request postponed it. The constant inflammation and ulceration in my throat caused by the poisonous matter dropping down from my head had so inflamed my lungs that I coughed incessantly,—a deep, hard cough. Meanwhile my system began to show the effects of this disease, so that I lost flesh, grew pale, and showed every sign of an early death by consumption. When matters had reached this stage, or about six months ago, I began the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. After using the first bottle I began to improve rapidly. The first dose seemed to clear my head as I had not known it to be for years. It seemed gradually to arrest the discharges. IT STOPPED MY COUGH IN THREE DAYS. By using it as a gargle I soon reduced the inflammation and swelling of my tonsils, so that they soon ceased to trouble me. The soreness across my chest disappeared, the buzzing noises in my head ceased, my senses of hearing and seeing were completely restored, and every symptom of disease that had reduced me to the verge of the grave disappeared by the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH.

I have been thus explicit because, as a druggist, I have seen a great deal of suffering from catarrh, and hope to convince many that this is a great remedy.

I am familiar with the treatment of catarrh as practised by the best physicians, and have consulted the most eminent about my case. I have used every kind of remedy and apparatus that have appeared during a period of six years past, and have, while following their use, taken great care of my general health, but obtained no relief or encouragement from any of them.

BOSTON, Feb. 21, 1875. GEO. F. DINSMORE.

SUFFOLK, ss. Feb. 21, 1875.

Then personally appeared the said George F. Dinsmore, and made oath that the foregoing statement by him subscribed is true. Before me,

SETH J. THOMAS, Justice of the Peace.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price, $1.00. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists throughout the United States. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' Voltaic Plaster!

Affords the Greatest Relief in all Affections of the Chest and Lungs.

CHRONIC PLEURISY CURED.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER.—Gentlemen: Having for months past suffered with a very lame side, called by my physicians chronic pleurisy, caused by a former injury and strain, and for which I used many prescriptions and liniments, as well as the so-called rheumatic cures, without the least benefit, my physician recommended one of your COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS, which, to my great surprise, relieved the great pain and soreness almost immediately, and I have been able to attend to my household affairs ever since with perfect ease and comfort, whereas, before the application of your invaluable plaster, I was scarcely able to do anything. I consider them inestimable, and shall with pleasure recommend them to the afflicted. Yours respt'y,

MRS. FRANCES HARRIMAN.

ORLAND, Me., April 21, 1876.

There is no medical or protective appliance that will prove so grateful and effective in tickling coughs, irritation and soreness of the chest and lungs. We believe them capable of preventing serious diseases of those organs.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Do not confound these plasters with the ordinary plasters of the day, that by comparison are absolutely worthless.

Be careful to obtain COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER, a combination of Electric or Voltaic plates with a highly medicated plaster, as seen in the above cut. Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

DR. RICE,

37 Court Place, Louisville, Ky.

A regularly educated and legally qualified physician, and the most successful, as his practice will prove.

CURES ALL FORMS OF PRIVATE, CHRONIC AND SEXUAL DISEASES.

SPERMATORRHŒA AND IMPOTENCY, as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual abuses in maturer years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, seminal emissions, night emissions (by dreams), dimness of sight, defective memory, physical decay, pimples on the face, aversion to society of females, confusion of ideas, loss of sexual power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured.

SYPHILIS positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system. GONORRHŒA, GLEET, Orchitis, Stricture, Hernia, or Rupture, Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.

It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.

CURES GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES UNDERTAKEN.

Consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.

A PRIVATE COUNSELOR

Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.

E. F. KUNKLE'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

The great success and delight of the people. In fact, nothing like it has ever been offered the American people which has so quickly found its way into their good favor and hearty approval as E. F. Kunkle's Bitter Wine of Iron. It does all it proposes, and thus gives universal satisfaction. It is guaranteed to cure the worst cases of dyspepsia or indigestion, kidney or liver diseases, weakness, nervousness, constipation, acidity of the stomach, &c. Get the genuine. Only sold in $1.00 bottles. Depot and office, 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia. Ask for Kunkle's and take no other. Sold by all druggists.

Dysyepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite, wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only in $1 bottles. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkle's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. $1 per bottle, or $6 for six bottles. All I ask is a trial of this valuable medicine. A trial will convince you at once.

WORMS! WORMS! WORMS!

E. F. Kunkle's Worm Syrup never fails to remove all kinds of Worms. Seat, pin and stomach worms are readily removed by Kunkle's worm Syrup. Dr. Kunkle is the only successful physician that can remove tape worm in from two to four hours. He has no fee until head and all passes alive and in this space of time. Common sense teaches if tape worm can be removed all other worms can be readily removed. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails—or send to the doctor for circular. No. 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice free.

$39 Each week to Agents. Goods staple, 10,000 testimonials received. Terms liberal. Particulars free. J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$2500 A Year. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

MEDICAL.

DR. PIERCE'S STANDARD REMEDIES

Are not advertised as "cure-alls" but are specifics for the diseases for which they are recommended.

NATURAL SELECTION.

INVESTIGATORS of natural science have demonstrated beyond controversy that throughout the animal kingdom the "survival of the fittest" is the only law vouchsafing thrift and perpetuity. Does not the same principle govern the commercial prosperity of man? An inferior can not supersede a purer article. By reason of superior merit Dr. Pierce's Standard Medicines have outrivaled all others. Their sale in the United States alone exceeds one million dollars per annum, while the amount exported foots up to several hundred thousand more. No business could grow to such gigantic proportions and rest upon any other basis than that of merit.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy
IS PLEASANT TO USE.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy
Its cure extends over a period of 20 years.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy
Its sale constantly increases.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy
Cures by its mild, soothing effect.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy
Cures cold in head and Catarrh, or Ozena.

An Open Letter—It Speaks for Itself:

ROCKPORT, MASS., April 4, 1877.

MR. EDITOR: Having read in your paper the reports of the remarkable cures of catarrh, I am induced to tell what I know about catarrh, and I fancy the "snuff" and "inhaling tube" makers—mere dollar grabbers—would be glad if they could emblazon a similar cure in the papers. For twenty years I have suffered with catarrh. The nasal passages became completely closed. Snuff, dust, ashes, inhaling tubes and sticks would not work, though at intervals I would snuff up the so-called catarrh snuff until I became a valuable tester for such medicines. Gradually grew worse, and no one can know how much I suffered or what a miserable being was. My head ached over my eyes so that I was confined to my bed for many successive days, suffering the most intense pain, which at one time lasted for 16 hours. All sense of taste and smell gone, sight and hearing gone, nervous system shattered and constitution broken, and I was hawking and spitting seven-eighths of the time. I prayed for death to relieve me of my sufferings. A favorable notice in your paper of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy induced me to purchase a package and use it with Dr. Sage's nasal douche, which applies the remedy by hydrostatic pressure, the only way compatible with common sense. Well, Mr. Editor, it did not cure me in three-fourths of a second, nor in one hour or month, but in less than eight minutes I was relieved and in three months cured and have remained so for over 16 months. While using the Catarrh Remedy I used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify my blood and strengthen my stomach. I also kept my liver active and bowels regular by the use of his Pleasant Purgative Pellets. If my experience will induce other sufferers to seek the same means of relief, this letter will have answered its purpose.

Yours truly, S. D. BENNICK.

CLOUD OF WITNESSES:

The following named persons are among the thousands who have been cured of catarrh by the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy:

A F Downs, New Geneva, Pa; D J Brown, St Joseph, Mo; E C Lewis, Rutland, Vt; Chas Sawyer, North Chesterfield, Me; Milton Jones, Scriba, N Y; J E Miller, Bridger Station, Wy; J C Merryman, M M Post, Logansport, Ind; J W Bailey, Tremont, Pa; M B Ayers, Laporte, Ind; Jesse M Sears, Fort Branch, Ind; E L Williams, Canton, Mo; W W Thayer, Omaha, Ill; S B Nichols, Jr, Galveston, Tex; F Reinert, Stoneville, Pa; S W Lusk, McFarland, Wis; Johnson Williams, Helmick, O; Mrs M A Cozzy, Trenton, Tenn; J G Joslin, Keene, N H; A J Casper, Table Rock, W Va; Louis Anders, Grassmont, O; C H Chase, Elkhart, Ind; Mrs Henry Haight, San Francisco, Cal; Mrs E M Gallaher, Lawrenceville, N Y; W J Graham, Adel, Ia; A O Smith, Newnan, Ga; Chas E Rice, Baltimore, Md; Jesse M Sears, Carlisle, Ind; Dan B Miller, Fort Wayne, Ind; Mrs Minnie Armstrong, 230 Delaware-st, N Y; H W Hall, Hastings, Mich; Wm F Marston, Lowell, Mass; Mrs C J Spurlin, Camden, Ala; C F Kaw, Fredericktown, O; Mrs Lucy Hunter, Farmington, Ill; Capt E J Spaulding, Camp Stambaugh, Wy; I W Trace, Steamboat Rock, Io; Mrs Lydia Waite, Shushan N Y; J M Park, Junction City, Mont; Henry Ebe, Bantas, Cal; L P Cummings, Rantoul, Ill; S E Jones, Pinebaston, Four Corners, N Y; Geo F Hall, Ebonio, Cal; Wm E Barrie, Sterling Pa; H P Sam, 948 Penn-st, Pittsburg Pa; J R Jackman, Misnel's Depot, Ky; Henry Zobist, Geneva, N Y; Hattie Parrot, Montgomery, Ohio; L Lewerk, Chatham, Ill; S B McCoy, Nashport, O; W W Warner, North Jackson, Mich; Mary A Winne, Darien, Wis; John Ziegler, Carlisle Springs, Pa; Joe Tompkins, St Cloud, Minn; Enoch Diser, Pawnee City, Neb; Joseph T Miller, Xenia, O; S B Nichols, Galveston, Tex; H L Laird, Upper Alton, Ill; John Davis Prescott, Arizona; Mrs Nancy Graham, Forest Grove, Oregon; J W Roberts, Maricopa, Arizona.

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GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY
Is pectoral.

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By reason of its alterative properties cures diseases of the blood and skin, as scrofula or king's evil; tumors; ulcers, or old sores; blotches; pimples and eruptions. By virtue of its pectoral properties it cures bronchial, throat and lung affections; incipient consumption; lingering coughs and chronic laryngitis. Its cholagogue qualities render it an unequaled remedy for biliousness, torpid liver, or "liver complaint;" and its tonic properties make it equally efficacious in curing indigestion, loss of appetite and dyspepsia.

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DR. R. V. PIERCE

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