# Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

**Friday Morning, December 12, 1884.**


Hon. Ephraim K. Wilson, United States Senator-elect from Maryland, has resigned as associate judge of the first judicial circuit, to take effect Dec 31. The resignation has been received and accepted by the Governor, who has the appointment of Judge Wilson's successor.

Gen. Grant, in a letter addressed to Senator Mitchell on Monday last declines to accept a pension from the Government, a recommendation for which was contained in President Arthur's message. In view of the fact that his income from the fund raised for his benefit some years ago is over $15,000 per annum, he does what the public has a right to expect of him in declining it. Even an ex-President can get on very comfortably with $15,000 a year.

The official returns from all the States show that Cleveland has received a plurality of the entire popular vote of 64,659 over Blaine. Cleveland's popular plurality is thus much larger than Garfield's in 1880, which was only 4,503 over Hancock. The vote received by the side show candidates is less than for the same class of candidates in 1880; St. John receiving 151,052 and Butler 134,032, against an aggregate vote of 325,066 for Weaver, Dow and scattering in 1880.

Although Jay Gould failed in his scheme to place Blaine in the Presidential chair, and it was thought the failure would prove a settler to the political schemes of that individual, yet he "bobs up serenely" again and is now said to be manipulating affairs so as to secure the election of a United States Senator from New York who will be favorable to the Gould interests. Whereat there is much bitterness expressed against this stock jobber, lobbyist and political manipulator.

Senator Lamar, who arrived in Washington Saturday, in an interview Sunday, with regard to the incoming administration, said he believed Cleveland would favor a scrupulous but not a parsimonious economy in the conduct of the government, and would insist upon the most rigid honesty and accountability on the part of public officials. Senator Lamar thinks it highly improbable that any action on the tariff will be taken at the present session, but at the next session the democrats, he said, would propose such a scheme of reduction as need cause no uneasiness to the business community. He thought the manufacturers and tariff reformers should compromise upon a reduction of duties to a revenue standard, with such arrangement of details as to afford protection to American industries.

The returns of the rate of yield of corn indicate a product somewhat in excess of 1,800,000,000 bushels, or an average rate a small fraction above 26 bushels per acre. The best yields are, as in 1883, in what has been designated the Great American Desert. The "arid regions" in the vicinity of the hundredth meridian have produced heavy crops for the past three years. The late barrier to corn production or general farming, the rate of yield in Nebraska being 38 5; in Kansas 38; Iowa 35; Missouri 34; Minnesota 33 5; Ohio 31; Illinois 30; Indiana 29; Michigan 27; Wisconsin 24 5; Kentucky 23. The Southern States report a yield of 22 bushels in Maryland, 20 in Tennesee, 19 in Arkansas, 16 in Virginia, 15 in Texas, 13 in Mississippi and Alabama, 12 8 in Louisiana, 11 in Georgia and less in other States. The New England States average nearly 33 bushels; Pennsylvania returns 31 bushels and New York 30. The quality of corn is better than in 1883.

Some of the newspapers are publishing an interview with Mr. Blaine in which he is reported as charging Mr. Conkling as solely responsible for his defeat. Blaire says the old personal quarrel between Conkling and himself has never been amicably settled and that the hostility between them is unabated. This ill feeling on Mr. Conkling's part, he says, has been all the while of the most aggressive sort, while he has been acting on the defensive, so to speak. He admits that he used his influence to prevent Mr. Conkling's return to the Senate after his resignation in 1881, and says that Conkling laid for his presidential scalp in retaliation. He says that he had proposed to stump New York, but Conkling threatened to stump against him if he did, and so he gave up the project. Doubtless it would be a pleasant thought for Mr. Blaine to believe that his defeat was due to the personal ill feeling of a single individual rather than to the popular conviction of his unfitness to hold so high a public trust, but the facts hardly bear him out in his assertion. Mr. Blaine has admitted that he received considerable accessions from the hot headed Irish Democrats of New York city and State and that many Democratic laboring men were brought to his standard by his advanced position on "protection" and the Butler side side; it seems also to be well established that at least 10,000 Democratic votes were transferred to Blaine by means of the mayoralty traders in New York city, which reduced the Democratic plurality in that State 20,000 votes, and yet notwithstanding all this Garfield's plurality of 21,000 in 1880, when Mr. Conkling was accused of "sulking in his tent" and when he was certainly but poorly pleased, is now swept away although Mr. Conkling did not open his mouth during the campaign. The facts seem to be that James G. Blaine was "weighed in the balance and found wanting" and had it not been for local complications Blaine would have been buried out of sight in New York.

### What a Mississippi Pilot Says.

Capt. D. M. Riggs, who is well known at New Orleans and along the Mississippi river, says. "I have been suffering from dyspepsia for the past five years, and from broken rest by severe pains in the bowels and kidneys I tried every medicine recommended for these diseases, without success. At last I used a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters, which proved a perfect success in my case." It cures all liver, kidney and malarial diseases.

### The Popular Verdict.

The general opinion among the observing press and people of the country seems to be that the late presidential election delivered a popular verdict unmistakably averse to the false and delusive protection heresy as applied to Federal taxation.

Though it seemed that the Republican convention at Chicago had already felt the throbbing of the public pulse in the agricultural States upon this vexed and burning question, and sought to administer a soothing sedative in the shape of an ingenuously delusive tariff plank in their platform, yet the late impetuous knight from the pine tree State, disdaining the cowardly neutrality and cautious trimming of his prudent party leaders, whom he judged to have taken counsel from their fears, bravely seized the banner of unqualified protection and boldly bearing it to the front, forced the fighting on that line whenever he could do so.

The leading Democratic speakers and press took up the gage of battle the old knight threw down and it now appears that the tariff issue entered more largely into the campaign than was generally supposed. Mr. Bayard in his masterly speeches denominated the protection heresy as the leading thought in the Republican "mercenary idea" of government, by which the powers of the government have been exercised for the especial benefit of favored classes and individuals. Morrison and Carlisle and other leaders boldly proclaimed against the oppression and the injustice of the protective system and the leading Democratic journals were indefatigable in their exposures of the wrongful and delusive policy of continued war taxation.

Although there was more tariff talking and more tariff thinking during the recent campaign than in any presidential contest since 1845, when the protective system was first repudiated by the American people. While the agricultural States did not manifest their chafing impatience under the heavy burdens of this onerous and oppressive policy by any such overt act as a nullification resolution, such as one of them attempted in the *ante bellum* days, yet the feeling of hostility to the great wrong was quite as deep and strong. Secession and nullification as agencies of combatting the wrongful and oppressive exercise of Federal power has been eliminated from the compensatory theories of this government, and the ballot box and general elections will be henceforth regarded as the only "safety valve of popular discontent" saving on y the reserved right of revolution. Most happily has the efficacy of this pacific agency been vindicated in the recent election. The Republican party though led by its "magnetic" man and with its flanks covered and its flies closed by the great monopolies and money powers which the protective system has produced, has been unable to save that wrongful policy from the grave to which it was first consigned in 1846 and from which it was resurrected by the necessities of the civil war.

There was little need of the Democratic speakers and press emphasizing the tariff issue in the recent campaign, because the party had already placed itself so thoroughly on record by the defeat of Mr. Randall, the advocate of protection, for the Speakership, and the election of Mr. Carlisle, the [illegible] as to which side of the tariff question the Democratic party would be found on.

It is a significant fact, going to show the important part the tariff played in the campaign, that Mr Carlisle and Mr. Morrison and all the other advocates of tariff reform legislation in the last Congress (with the single exception of Mr. Hurd, who was defeated by a bare majority) were returned to their seats with increased majorities: while Mr. Converse and Mr. Randall's other chief lieutenants were left at home.

Another significant fact in the same direction is the attitude assumed since the election by the New York *World*. During the Speakership contest the *World* was a blatant supporter of Mr. Randall, and, after his defeat and the election of Mr. Carlisle, it lost no opportunity to abuse and misrepresent that gentlemen and Mr. Morrison in the most extravagant way, or to heap adulation on Mr. Randall. Now, however, since the election, it is a little amusing to hear the *World* vehemently denouncing the New York *Sun* for mildly advocating Mr. Randall's exact policy and sustaining it by Mr. Randal's identical reasoning. The *World* now thinks that it is monstrous to talk of "abolishing the taxes on whiskey and tobacco in order to increase the tariff for the extreme protection of monopolies; and yet this was Mr. Randall's policy, which Mr. Carlisle opposed. The *World* resents with great vigor the idea that an excise tax is "inquisitorial" in its nature, and yet this was the idea originated and advocated by Mr. Randall, whom the *World* so warmly indorsed. But it is not our purpose to comment on the inconsistencies of the mercurial *World*; we only refer to its flopping over to show that all the weather cocks still indicate the direction taken by the recent storm of popular discontent.

We believe that the protection fallacy has been a second time repudiated in the recent election and there can be but little doubt that the Democratic party, so soon as it shall have full control of the government, will proceed gradually, methodically and steadily to reduce tariff taxation until the onerous protection system shall be entirely swept away and tariff taxation reduced to a strictly revenue basis. Whether the Democratic Congress, will proceed, like other artisans, by first cleaning "horizontal" scores from the crude timber, until it is reduced to the proper dimensions to shape the outlines of the complete structure; or whether it will pursue the more tedious course of shaping the outlines from the start, the future will decide; but those mercurial newspapers who are wont to rave about the "horizontal idiocy" are seen by calm and considerate observers to be themselves too hare-brained to discern their own idiocy.

The druggist who hesitates now is lost for the winter. He should sling together some sweet oil and liquorice and bring out his cough cure at once. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup does not pay him enough profit.

Russian wheat is said to be driving the American wheat out of the markets of Switzerland and South Germany. "The Russian wheat dealers," says Mr. M. J. Cramer, U. S. Consul at Berne, Switzerland, "strain every nerve to supply the markets of Central and Southwestern Europe. They are supported in their endeavor by the low cost of transportation both by railway and water, in consequence of which Russian wheat is offered at a very low price. These circumstances cause a constant increase in the export of wheat from Russia into Italy, South Germany and Switzerland via Genoa, Marseilles, Antwerp and Rotterdam, so that this country is now almost entirely supplied with Russian wheat."

With this view of the case and the further fact that England is encouraging, by every means in her power, the production of wheat in her colonies, the prospect before the American wheat grower is gloomy in the extreme. As there seems to be no prospect for extending the market for the wheat crop and thereby enhancing its price, the next best thing is to seek the means of reducing the cost of growing it. Labor saving machinery has well nigh reached perfection and no more economy can be looked for in that direction. The wages of labor are as low, considering the cost of living, as possible. The only resource left is to lower the tariff tax on articles the farmer is obliged to buy—his hardware, agricultural implements, clothing and other necessaries of life and business. With decreased expenses the American farmer may yet hope to compete with foreign nations in the production of breadstuffs. Under the present high tariff it is an unequal contest, with all the rest of the world against him. Give the farmer a chance.—*Bel Air Ægis.*

It is anything but peaceful in the great coal-mining region of Ohio known as the Hocking valley. The strike which was begun by the miners in the early summer, still continues and the substitution of the new miners for the old does not succeed very well. The cause of this strike is a combination of rich mining syndicates and owners assisted by railroads interested in mines to put the wages of miners down from 70 cents to 50 cents a ton. The miners refused to submit to such a reduction, as it was wholly uncalled for and unnecessary. Some of the mines in the district have kept on paying the old wages, but railroad companies have refused to give them cars upon which to ship their coal and they have had to resort to the courts to compel those roads to provide cars for their coal and haul them to market. It is simply an attempt of the coal syndicate to compel the miners to work for practically nothing or starve. The miners are mostly Scotch and Welsh men, with a few Irish, and the new miners being brought into the district are Germans generally. It is believed the strike will fail, not because there is no right or justice on the side of the laborer, but because hungry and ill-clad children, in a fireless home in the dead of winter, will force a man to submit to injustice rather than resent it at such a cost of suffering. Foreign even months the war against these miners has been going on, more or less openly, and now they are on the point of surrender. The mining of coal is one of the protected industries, the tariff being so [illegible] of the mines, always clamorous for a high tariff because it enables them to control the market and pay living wages to their workmen, enjoy the market, put the duty they are enabled to add to the price of their coal into their own pockets, and pay their miners starvation wages.

On Saturday last the obelisk, erected in the city of Washington, commemorative of the first President of the United States, the corner stone of which was laid July 4th, 1848, was completed by putting in place the marble capstone and its apex of polished aluminium. The ceremonial with which this notable event was marked was extremely simple, the more elaborate celebration being reserved for Washington's Birthday. Having a total height of 555 feet and 4 inches, the monument exceeds in altitude every other structure of human hands. The great pyramid of Cheops had an original height of but 479 feet. The top of the cross on St. Peter's is 448 feet from the pavement, and the Cathedral of Strasburg rises but 468 feet. Even the spires of the famous Cathedral of Cologne fall short by 30 feet of the height attained by the Washington monument, the shaft of which rises to the height of 558 feet. Much popular interest has been manifested in this work of late and there is a general feeling of gratification that this proper tribute to the worth of America's greatest patriot has been at last completed. The capstone, which is of pure marble and a splendid piece of workmanship, was designed and executed by Mr. Jouvenal, a Washington artisan. Mr. J. Karr, the well known Washington jeweler, has, with his customary enterprise, secured the exclusive right to the chips from from the stone of which the cap was constructed and has had a number of watch charms the exact shape and design of the capstone manufactured of this stone and neatly mounted in gold. He is selling these mementos rapidly at his store on Pennsylvania Avenue. Mr. Karr is one of the TIMES's old regular advertisers and we advise our friends who may wish to invest in one of these charms to call on him.

For some weeks past rumors have been in circulation in Virginia about subterranean fires in one of the mountains on Back Creek, in Highland county. The phenomenon was fully investigated on Monday by Mr. Sylvanus, of Monterey, who visited the mountain. Ascending the summit the ground was so hot that he and Mr. E Iwin Wade, who accompanied him, could hardly walk upon it. They then began to dig and on reaching a depth of twelve inches found the earth smoking and burning.—Mr. Sylvanus has prepared a report calling the attention of savants to the phenomenon. He says the earth, from its surface to the fire, was in a high state of perspiration. Upon exposing the burning substance to the air it glows with livid heat, sparkling and crackling, and sends forth volumes of smoke. Two columns of smoke came out of the opening made, one of a dark red hue and the other black, each retaining its distinct color until it disappeared from sight. The substance dug up looked like brick dust, and could be squeezed into a ball like wax.

## NOTES.

The Illinois Legislature is a tie on joint ballot.

Mrs. Victoria Morosini-Hulskamp and her coachman husband were in Baltimore Friday, evening, and took dinner at the Mount Vernon.

Corn is selling in Nebraska at twelve cents per bushel. The farmers are using it for fuel, as it is cheaper than any other article for that purpose.

Joseph Sims, aged 7 years, ventured on the thin ice in the canal at Westfield, Mass., Saturday, and broke through. His brother Charles, aged 9 years, went to his rescue and both were drowned.

Congressman-elect Gibson of Maryland is undoubtedly descended from one of the best Yankee guessing families. He guessed he would get 2,100 majority and actually got 2,102.

A large number of milch cows have died during the past few weeks in Hamden, N. Y., of a disease, the symptons of which are the drying up of their milk and dysentery. All cattle afflicted with the disease die in one or two days after its appearance.

The wife of Deacon Ephraim Arch, Quogue Long Island, eloped on Sunday with a colored man. She leaves three children, and is said to be very handsome. It is stated that the man with whom Mrs. Arch eloped is named Hulse, and that Arch has come to New York to shoot him.

The President has notified the managers of the New Orleans Exposition that it will be impossible for him to leave Washington to attend the opening of the exposition on the 16th inst., but that he hopes to be able to visit the exposition during the month of January.

State Fish Commissioner Eugene Blackford, of New York, met the oystermen of Staten Island in Tottenville Monday to discuss plans for the protection of the oyster industries. The oystermen named the drum-fish, drill, sludge acid and the chemical factories as enemies of oyster beds, but said they wanted no legislation as to the ownership of the oyster beds.

Masked robbers stopped a passenger train 3 miles from Little Rock, Ark., Saturday night and robbed the express safe of $2,000 and the passengers of $4,000 in money and valuables. On Sunday the robbers were tracked by bloodhounds to Little Rock, where Joseph Cook, J. C. Jones, John Clifford, Charles Campbell and a boy named Parker were arrested.

Governor-elect Gray, of Indiana, turned over that office to Governor Porter four years ago, and the latter will turn it over to Mr. Gray in January. It is said that no two Governors ever stood in this relation before. Mr. Gray was elected Lieutenant Governor in 18 6, and succeeded to the executive chair on the death of "Blue Jeans" Williams.

The liquor license question was voted upon under the local-option law in many parts of Louisiana on election day, and it is said that this matter excited more interest than the presidential contest itself. A good many of these votes have been taken in the State, and, although the temperance men met constant defeat, the votes are such as to encourage them to keep up the fight.

Mr. W. W. Sible, a painter in the employ of Mr. Geo. Lias, of Hagerstown, Md., was on a swinging scaffold at the roof of Trinity Lutheran Church while the stay rope was held below by George Calvert, and the latter accidentally allowed the rope to slip, thereby dropping the scaffold. Mr. Sible's only hope was to grasp at the cornice of the roof. This he did, and there remained suspended 55 feet above the ground for seven minutes, until the scaffold was brought to his relief.

Sunday night one of the penitentiary guards at Joliet, Ill., was attracted to cell 301 by cries of "murder," and found convict John Kelly, a burglar stabbing his cell mate, Wm. Gaines. The murderous convict refused to desist in fleeing stab after stab with brutal ferocity, until the turnkey arrived, unlocked the cell door and overpowered him. Gaines' body was gashed in more than twenty places. One wound extended across the abdomen, from which the bowels protruded. He cannot live. The blade of the knife was broken in three pieces. No cause is assigned for the act. Gaines belongs to a good family in Brooklyn.

A bloody affray occurred at Margaretsville, N. C., on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, Friday, at a horse race. A negro named John Rodgers insulted a former named Millard Peoples, and was slapped by him. The negro drew a knife and Peoples drew a pistol. Another negro named Powell held Peoples by the arm while Rodgers stabbed him twice, once behind the ear and again in the [illegible] county jail. He is a desperate character, having had to fly the county before for stabbing a white man.

Colonel Walter M. Swallwood, who died in Carrollton, La., on Saturday, was a descendant of Major General William Smallwood, a Maryland soldier of the Revolutionary war. He was a resident of Missouri before the war of the rebellion, and commanded a regiment of that State's soldiers under the Union government. After the war he was in business in New Orleans, and was appointed postmaster in 1869. Subsequently he was assistor of the New Orleans Mint and afterward of the Dayouse. He was the founder of the New Orleans Produce Exchange, and its secretary at the time of his decease. His eldest daughter is well known in Southern journalism as Catharine Cole.

It is now said that the Rev. Dr. Burchard, now so widely known on account of his famous and foolish "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" utterance, is a descendant of the Dr. Burchard who many years ago was so effectually snubbed by Aaron Burr. As the story goes, Dr. Burchard was annoyed because Colonel Burr came late to service in squeaking boots. One Sunday the Doctor publicly reproved the offender, saying: "You have been guilty of a criminal offense against the Almighty, sir, and on the last great day I shall appear at the bar of God as your accuser." This was very impressive, but Burr was equal to the occasion. Pausing at the door of his pew, he smilingly said: "In the course of a large and varied criminal practice, doctor, I have observed that the greatest criminals are always the first to turn States evidence." All the Burchards seem to have a talent for getting into hot waters.

### The Plenary Council Ended.

The closing session of the Plenary Council was held at the Cathedral Sunday. Pontifical mass was celebrated by the Most Rev. Michael Corrigan, Coadjutor Archbishop of His Eminence the Cardinal of New York. On account of the sickness of Rev. P. W. Riordan, Coadjutor Archbishop of San Francisco, Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, preached the sermon, which was devoted chiefly to a review of the work of the Council.

He said that the questions discussed by the Council had a direct bearing on the social, religious, moral and intellectual welfare of the people and of the country at large. More advanced studies have been advocated and they have laid the foundations of what will yet be a great American Catholic college, thus inspiring all with a love for intellectual progress. They have treated of education in general, of a system which will combine in it the rights of religion and of government. They have dealt also with questions affecting the family, which is the basis of the church. They sought to inspire a holier reverence for the sacrament of marriage. Marriage must be a perpetual union, lasting as long as life lasts and with no cause for divorce but death. They have pleaded for the cause of sobriety and temperance. They have tried to stimulate the Catholic press and Catholic literature so that men may be led to take greater interest in matters affecting them as Catholic and American citizens. They have laid down laws for the guidance of societies which co-operate with the Church, and have sought to know what is for good and what for harm in the Church. Their deliberations have been conducted with dignity and the full thought has been spoken without restriction.

After the sermon the vestments of the prelates and priests were changed from white to red, the latter symbolical of the tongues of fire which descended on the apostles on Pentecost Sunday. The vestments of the Apostolic Delegate and his attendants were not changed. The Apostolic Delegate took his seat on the altar steps, with Bishop Kane, of Wheeling at his right and Bishop Janssens, of Natchez, at his left, and the last session of the Council was opened. Mgr. Corcoran read the chapters of the decrees passed during last week, and they were formally adopted. The Apostolic Delegate was the first to sign his name to the decrees, followed by Archbishops Kenrick and Alemany and all the other archbishops except Archbishop Riordan, who was absent. Archbishop Kenrick then saluted the Apostolic Delegate with the kiss of peace. Then each prelate saluted the Apostolic Delegate and, passing along the line, he saluted each of the prelates.

After this ceremony Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, advanced to the front of the altar and in a broken voice said: "It has fallen to my lot to be the oldest Bishop in this Council, the arrangements and preparations for which it is needless to say caused great anxiety, care and labor for the Apostolic delegate who presided over its deliberations. Therefore, I return him thanks on behalf of its members. It is many years since I stood in this edifice as a spectator at the opening of the first Plenary Council. What struck me most then was that in the comparatively small number of ecclesiastics present thirteen different nationalities were represented, all united together for one purpose." He then in contrasting that Council with the one just closed spoke at length of the progress of the Church in the past and her bright prospects for the future. Then turning to the Apostolic Delegate, he said: "At the next Plenary Council, should God prolong your days, you will miss many of those who are with you now, and you will think of them as we now think of those who have passed away since the second Plenary Council."

The feeble old man was obliged to stop frequently in the delivery of his short address through the infirmities of age, and at its close went with uncertain steps back to his seat among the archbishops. The Te Deum was sung by the choir, closing prayer recited, the papal benediction pronounced by the Most Rev. Apostolic Delegate and the third Plenary Council ended.


### Words of Warning and Comfort.

"If you are suffering from poor health or
"languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer
"If you are simply ailing, or if you feel
"weak and dispirited,
"without clearly knowing why, Hop Bitters
"will surely cure you.

"If you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties, or a mother worn out with care and work, or a man of business or labor, weakened by the strain of your everyday duties, or a man of letters toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will most surely strengthen you.

"If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking any indiscretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as is often the case,

"or if you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel "that your system needs cleansing, toning, or stimulating, without intoxicating, if you are old, "blood thin and impure, pulse "feeble, nerves unstrung, in fact "wanting, Hop Bitters is what you need to give you new life, health and vigor.

"If you are costive, or dyspeptic or suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill. If your kidneys or urinary organs show any form of Kidney disease, stop temping death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

"If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in Hop Bitters.

"If you are a frequenter, or a resident of, "a malarious district, Hop Bitters will prove a "shield against the scourge of all countries "—Malaria, Epidemic, Bilious and Intermittent Fevers by the use of Hop Bitters.

"If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you a fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath and good health. Gold will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

### A Lady's Wish.

"Oh! how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend, "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters that makes pure, rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me as you observe.

"Note.—Some one in your neighborhood is using some of the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

### "Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

### Heart Pains.

Palpitation, Dropsical Swellings, Dizziness, Indigestion, Headache, Sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

### "Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

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Strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side, rheumatism, neuralgia.

### This People.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Headache, Nervousness Debility. $1.

### Whooping Cough.

And the many throat Affections of children, promptly, pleasantly and safely relieved by

### Mothers

If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

### Life Preserver.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Gets direct to weak spots.

### "Rough on Toothache."

Instant relief for Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache. Ask for "Rough on Toothache." 15 and 25c.

### Pretty Women.

Ladies who would retain fair freshness and vivacity Don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

### Catarrhal Throat Affections,

Hacking, Irritating Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, cured by "Rough on Coughs." Troches 15 cents. Liquid, 25 cents.

### "Rough on Itch."

"Rough on Itch," cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

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Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

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three or four hours every night coughing. Get immediate relief and sound rest by using Wells' "Rough on Coughs." Troches, 15c.; Balsam, 25c.

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Being unable to see each one of my friends personally I take the medium of a widely circulating newspaper to let them know that I have severed my connection with the Excelsior Clothing House where I have been for some time, and have returned to my old stand the NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE, Nos. 182 and 184 W. Baltimore Street. This is one of the largest establishments of the kind South of New York and always carries an extensive stock of Men and Boy's Clothing and in the latest styles.

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## A MARVELOUS STORY

TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.

**FROM THE SON:** "28 Cedar St., New York, Oct. 28, 1882.

"*Gentlemen:* My father resides at Glover, Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofula, and the inclosed letter will tell you what a marvelous effect

### Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has had in his case. I think his blood must have contained the humor for at least ten years; but it did not show, except in the form of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about five years ago. From a few spots which appeared at that time, it gradually spread so as to cover his entire body. I assure you he was terribly afflicted, and an object of pity, when he began using your medicine. Now, there are few men of his age who enjoy as good health as he has. I could easily name fifty persons who would testify to the facts in his case.

Yours truly, W. M. PHILLIPS."

**FROM THE FATHER:** "It is both a pleasure and a duty for me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of

### Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Six months ago I was completely covered with a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The humor caused an incessant and intolerable itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause the blood to flow in many places whenever I moved. My sufferings were great, and my life a burden. I commenced the use of the SARSAPARILLA in April last, and have used it regularly since that time. My condition began to improve at once. The sores have all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every respect—being now able to do a good day's work, although 73 years of age. Many inquire what has wrought such a cure in my case, and I tell them, as I have here tried to tell you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Glover, Vt., Oct. 21, 1882. Yours gratefully,

HIRAM PHILLIPS."

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My present purpose is to advise you that in consequence of the proposed change, my present stock must be sold, and that means,—

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