

The Cincinnati Star.

THE DAILY STAR is served by carriers to their subscribers in the City of Cincinnati and in all important Western cities and towns for 12 CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carrier. Or the paper will be mailed, postage paid, to any part of the country for 50 CENTS PER MONTH, \$6 per annum.

THE STAR is the only STRICTLY INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER published in Cincinnati. It is taken and read by people of all parties and shades of opinion, and it seeks to present the news of all kinds fairly and faithfully, with justice to all and with especial favor to none.

THE WEEKLY STAR—\$1 PER YEAR, circulates in all parts of the country, and is a first-class family newspaper.

ADVERTISING RATES—In Daily, 12 1/2 CENTS per line, or \$1 per square of eight lines, agate measure. In Weekly, 20 CENTS per line.

Address THE STAR, 230 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, O.

WHITTAKER, it appears, is deficient in philosophy.

THE new French Ambassador seems to be a fire brand in the British Parliament.

It will be a source of satisfaction to the famine sufferers in Ireland to know that the Government will officially investigate the potato disease.

THE Presidential election in Buenos Ayres passed off without a battle, but the defeated party promise a very pretty little fight before the inauguration.

THE Russo-Chinese trouble seems to be based on the Kuldja question. Happily, this matter does not concern Americans, except, perhaps, the Bostonians.

Two other ocean steamers have attempted the difficult feat of sailing over the same spot at the same time. Both vessels were severely shaken up, but no lives were lost.

CURRIE's counsel will probably establish that he is just crazy enough to go around with a revolver in each hand killing people, but not quite crazy enough to be hanged.

WHILE the President feels frequently called upon to express himself in veto form, he does not find it a laborious task. The same set of arguments has served in four or five messages.

SPAIN has again made a target of the American flag. Some day Commodore Thompson will get mad, load up one of his old cannon, sail across the salty sea and make those Spaniards look sick.

DURING the first quarter of this year almost thirteen thousand emigrants left Germany for America, and the number for the present quarter bids fair to show an increase. As a rule these new comers are thrifty and well provided with funds.

AND STILL THERE IS ROOM.

Immigration to this country from Europe has recently reached unparalleled proportions. Every steamship from the Old World comes crowded with emigrants seeking homes on our shores; and we read of other thousands waiting on the shores of Europe for means of transportation to America. Ample as those means are, they are found insufficient to meet the requirements of the migrating multitudes; and passage across the ocean has to be bespoken even months before embarkation. Accounts from New York speak of from 1,500 to 2,000 persons landing in that city daily as emigrants to remain amongst us.

So immense has this volume of immigration become that it seems like an exodus of whole peoples from the Old World to the New. There are probably special causes operating in Europe to produce this rush of migration. The hard times and great food scarcity that have been experienced there during the last few years, have doubtless contributed much to swell the volume of emigration now setting hitherwards. Military service, to which the male population of all European countries are subject, is made so burdensome and exacting as to impel multitudes of the young and able bodied men to emigrate as a means of escaping from the sacrifice of the best years of their manhood to the discipline of the camp. Moreover, the genius of our free institutions, combined with the industrial capabilities of our country, invites the accession of the more enterprising classes of other countries; and when the children come, the parents crave to come with them.

In view of this unparalleled throng of immigrants landing in our midst, some degree of apprehension has been felt lest our country should become crowded by such rapid accessions to our population. But any such alarm must speedily be quieted by a glance at our present unoccupied territory. The annual report of the General Land Office will show us that still there is room.

The original thirteen States embrace an area of 319,000 square miles, nearly three times the area of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales combined. The twenty-five other States have 1,515,000 square miles, being more than ten times the area of the twenty-six States composing the whole German Empire. Then our ten territories cover the vast space of 1,747,000 square miles; making in all the immense expanse of 3,581,000 square miles. The unsurveyed portion of Dakota alone would swallow up the whole

area of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and Montana would overspread the whole 198,000 square miles of France and have considerable left to tuck in around the edges. Austria, the largest Empire in Western Europe, is no larger than our single State of Texas.

Assuming that our population is now 46,000,000, this is but 13 persons to the square mile of our territory. England has more than twenty times that number, 270 to the square mile. A density of population equal to that of England would give us a population of about 970,000,000; and England is not among the most crowded of European countries. Were our whole territory populated as is Belgium, our population would exceed 1,600,000,000—more than the whole population of the globe.

Of our ten Territories full, 85 per cent. of their area remains not only unsettled, but unsurveyed, though the Government surveys are continually going on. Covering such a vast expanse, and all within the temperate latitudes, the productions are both abundant and diversified, every way adapted to the support of human life. We therefore have little reason to feel an alarm from overcrowding of population, though immigration should continue even at its present unusual rate. When emigrants come to us as honest people, purposing to live among us as becomes good citizens, we would say, and still there is room.

Editorial Spinner.

A carbuncle is apt to make one's blood boil.

Clams occasionally get into stews in the summer months, but oysters never do.

Straw bail, owing to structural inadaptation, can not be obtained from baled hay.

George Eliot is sixty years old and cross-eyed anyway. Who cares if she has got married?

Bangs are still worn by ladies, but it is expected they will be equally stylish for sporting gentlemen about November.

It is now a misdemeanor in any of the Southern States, except Texas, to shoot a newspaper man in any month that has not an r in it.

After all, the tallow candles that our ancestors used to do their courting by were just as wicked as the kerosene lamp of to day, but they did not blow up the kitchen girl quite so frequently.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The Gazette Papers of This Morning.

The Gazette says: The tables of estimates of the Cincinnati Convention differ widely, but all agree that Tilden is beaten in advance. It will require 246 votes (each delegate having half a vote) to nominate. Tilden will have perhaps 95, Bayard 50, Hancock 39, Thurman 32, Field 33, Seymour between 30 and 40, and the rest scattering. This is the way it looks now. A few days of work among the delegates on the ground may alter the situation.—The way to secure recognition from Gen. Garfield, when he shall become President, is to deserve it, from this time forward. Ante-convention performances will not count, in themselves, for or against anybody. We are as well satisfied that these are Gen. Garfield's sentiments as if we saw them in manuscript with his name signed thereto. Hereafter, therefore, we are not to know Garfield men, Blaine men, Sherman men, or anybody else's men as such. We are all Republicans, and all Republicans are for the nominees of the Convention—Garfield and Arthur. And we may say this for the "old guard" that stood by Grant in the Convention, that they do not belong to the class that sink in the tent when the battle is on. They will be at the front in the campaign for Garfield, just as firmly and resolutely as they were for Grant in the Convention. The Blaine men, too, will follow their leader into and through the campaign, voting solid for Garfield and Arthur. And as for the Sherman men, their party loyalty will never be called into question.

The Enquirer says: There is another veto—directed against Garfield. General Garfield, on the floor of the House, said that the provisions of law which permitted a partisan appointment of Deputy Marshals for election purposes was wrong. Garfield urged that the selection of these election machines by one party was unfair. The veto begs the question. The thing vetoed is the proposition that the Deputy Marshals be appointed "in equal number from different political parties." The Republican party doesn't wish for any such machinery at all. But this is the machinery that Garfield publicly condemned. And this is the machinery which President Hayes vetoed.—"We shall carry Ohio beyond all question," cries the Republican press; "but it is of the greatest importance that we have a large majority—40,000 or 50,000." This is the old way of telling the Republicans that they must "bump themselves," or they will not carry the State at all.

The Commercial says: Senator Thurman has called a meeting of his friends at Columbus, as a preliminary to the National Convention, and his Ohio delegation will probably be at least as sound for him as the delegation of the State was for Sherman at Chicago.—We have reason to believe that Mr. Tilden's friends have assurance upon which they fully rely that he has decided not to be a candidate. The influences that have prevailed with him are not authoritative, but made known. A peculiarity of his position is, that while he may command his friends for himself, he can not transfer the bulk of them to a favorite; but we assume that he may by the wise and timely act of self-abnegation dictate the policy of his party. Curiously enough, the news of Mr. Tilden's retirement from the contest—for it seems to amount to that—is accompanied by the rumor that he has named the ticket, and that it is Horatio Seymour, of New York, for President, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, for Vice President. Seymour and Tilden have not always, according to appearances, consulted each other's good opinion, nor have they mutually cultivated their respective ambition. Hendricks has said so much that he would not be a candidate for the Vice Presidency that Tilden would take disablied delight in fastening him in the second place. Seymour and in 1868, "Your candidate I can not be," and yet he yielded to Mr. Vallandigham's too eloquent appeal. Seymour and Hendricks would be a strong ticket, and it is doubtful whether either Judge Field, Senator Bayard or Judge Thurman possesses the strength to resist such a combination.

The German Papers.

The Volksblatt says: It is better after all to be a life insurance agent, than a census enumerator.—Now that Grant

not been nominated, the number of those who would not have voted for him is greater than it would have been in case of his nomination.

The Freie Presse says: The election of Mr. W. S. Capper, as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and of Mr. George M. Nash, as Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, may be called good selections.

Yesterday's Abend Post says: General Grant believes firmly in the nomination of Horatio Seymour, his rival in 1868.—The latest news about Tilden and Seymour today, is that both refuse the Democratic Presidential nomination, and strange to say there are some people who believe it.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE.

National Associated Press to the Star.

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 16.—At a late hour yesterday afternoon, the President sent to the Senate a special message vetoing the Deputy Marshals' Bill. The message is very elaborate. The President says: "After mature consideration of the bill entitled, 'An act regulating the pay and appointment of Deputy Marshals,' I am constrained to withhold from it my approval, and to return it to the Senate, in which it originated, with my objections to its passage."

The President then quotes in full sections of the laws already on the Statute books relating to the appointment and duties of Deputy Marshals; also the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Sisdolt, 1879, on the question as to the constitutionality of the election laws known as the "Enforcement Act," and says: "I have deemed it fitting and proper to quote these largely from an elaborate opinion of the Supreme Court because the bill before me proceeds upon the construction of the Constitution as to the powers of the National Government, which is in direct conflict with the judgment of the highest judicial tribunal in our country. The bill before me changes completely the present law by substituting for Special Deputy Marshals of existing statutes new officers hitherto unknown to the law and who lack the power, responsibility and protection which are essential to enable them to act efficiently as executive officers."

In all respects this bill makes a radical change between the powers of United States officers at National elections, and the powers uniformly possessed and exercised by State officers at State elections. This is a discrimination against the authority of the United States, and a departure from the usage of the Government established by precedents, beginning with the earliest statutes on the subject, and violates the true principles of the Constitution. In conclusion it is proper to state that no objection would be made to the appointment of officers to act with reference to elections by the Courts of the United States and that I am in favor of appointing officers to supervise and protect elections without regard to party, but the bill before me, while it recognizes the power and duty of the United States to provide officers to guard and scrutinize Congressional elections, fails to adopt its provisions to existing laws so as to secure efficient supervision and protection. It is therefore returned to the Senate in which it originated for their further consideration, which is contemplated by the Constitution.

[Signed.] RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, Executive Mansion, June 15.

Brief Bulletin.

The Leadville strikes are ended.

The Sengerbegir in session at Akron, O.

Thomas Baugh drowned at Valtonia, Pa.

Chas. Thale, grocer, suicided in Chicago.

Ike Clay, colored boy, drowned at Aberdeen, O.

Frank Longfords, farmer, suicided near Lafayette, Ind.

Frank Pfeiffer, aged eight, drowned at South Bend, Ind.

Samuel Gano, old citizen, died suddenly at Mt. Gleed, O.

Greenback State Convention at Little Rock, Ark., to-day.

Israel Randall, aged seventy, found dead near Cedarville, O.

Chas. Heery, truck walker, killed by cars at Leesburg, O.

Three alleged Baughman murderers in jail at Alliance, O.

Ohio Falls Iron Works strike ended at New Albany, Ind.

Samuel Kennedy kicked to death by his horse near Galion, O.

Owen Reeves, Williamsport, O., fatally injured in a runaway.

Ben. Courtwright accidentally shot fatally at Mountville, O.

Casper Haefel, of Kentucky, murdered Wm. Hodges, at Vienna, Ill.

Enoch Young on trial at Marion, O., for the murder of Israel Bensley.

Martin Fisher crushed to death by a horse near Wheeling, W. Va.

Willie Meyer, a little boy, found murdered in a clister near Chicago.

Geo. Betts, engineer, killed by a fall down a mine at Edwardsville, Ind.

Major Richard Savage, prominent business man, died at Wheeling, W. Va.

The West Point Academic Board found Cadet Whittaker deficient in philosophy.

Daniel Hough, President Indiana Archaeological Association, died at Fountain City, Ind.

Robert De Courcier, the murderer of his brother at Lambton Mills, Canada, suicided in his cell.

Martin Quirk, aged fifty-five, found in an old well at Pittsburgh, murdered. James Reilly, the alleged seducer of Quirk's daughter, has been arrested.

Mary Lentz, aged twenty, found murdered with her throat cut in a stream near Philadelphia, O. Her body was sewed up in a blanket.

Census Takers.

The adjourned meeting of the Census Enumerators convened at Workmen's Hall last night. The Committee, through its Chairman, E. W. Osper, reported that Supervisor McDowell had forwarded a letter to the Census Department at Washington, asking that the attention of Congress be called to the inadequate pay for copying the names alphabetically, and induce that body to increase the amount of the census appropriation, to reimburse the Enumerators for the additional work involved in transcribing the names in alphabetical order. They will meet at 3 o'clock at Workmen's Hall next Sunday afternoon.

"To do as folks of fashion do" in one respect at least, you must use Glenn's Sulphur Soap, which is immensely popular among the elite of society, and deservedly so, for it is the most salutary of beautifiers and purifiers. Sold by all druggists.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

Advertisements inserted in all newspapers.

R. M. FARMAN & BROS., Cincinnati.

RENTERS' RIOT.

An Irish Landlord Murders His Man.

Items of Interest from the Emerald Isle.

Spanish America.

REVOLUTION IN BUENOS AYRES.

LONDON, June 16.—The Foreign Office has received intelligence that the ports of Buenos Ayres and Ensenada de Barajon have been closed and the mails not allowed to land. The British squadron in those waters has been ordered to Buenos Ayres.

Great Britain.

THE IRISH POTATO DISEASE.

LONDON, June 16.—The Select Committee of the House of Commons is now taking scientific evidence as to the cause of the Irish potato disease.

THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM.

DUBLIN, June 16.—The American Rifle Team have arrived at Heath. They are much improved now and in good working form.

FATAL RIOT IN LEITRIM.

DUBLIN, June 16.—A riot occurred at Drumashane, in the County Leitrim, yesterday. A landlord named Achoon and a number of men were attacked by the peasants while they were erecting a fence on an eviction farm, and Achoon used a revolver and killed one man. He subsequently escaped unhurt, but the police were badly stoned by the mob. Achoon has since been arrested. Anti-eviction disturbances are increasing in County Mayo.

France.

CONFERENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, June 16.—The Chamber of Deputies yesterday, on the interpellation respecting the negotiations of the Anglo-French Commercial treaty, expressed confidence in the Government by a unanimous vote.

TURKEY.

WILL NOT BOW TO THE CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 16.—The Porte has semi-officially announced that the decision of the Berlin Conference can not be obligatory on Turkey because the parties concerned have not been invited to participate in its deliberations.

BRITISH HUNTING FOR PIRATES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 16.—Two British men-of-war have been dispatched to the Levant to search for pirates.

RUSSIA.

CHINA CAPTURES A FORT.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 16.—It is rumored here that the Chinese have captured the Russian Fort Nauyn, in the Province of Szechesk.

GERMANY.

CONFERENCE CO-SIGNATORY POWERS.

BERLIN, June 16.—The Conference Co-signatory Powers meet to-day. It is reported that Bismarck is adverse to any arrangement looking to armed intervention in favor of Germany.

Irish News.

[From late Irish Exchange.]

Wm. Jackson, general storekeeper of Carlow, has become bankrupt.

Michael O'Byrne, well known in Limerick, died recently; aged 83 years.

John Lynch, gardener, 70 years old, dropped dead in Cork, from the effects of sunstroke recently.

The death of Mother Teresa, of the Presentation Convent, Granard, County Longford, is announced.

Rev. John Dwyer, Chairman of the Local Methodist Circuit, died recently at Ennis-killen, County Fermanagh, of small-pox.

Daniel Fallon, of Westmeath, one of an excursion party who left Athlone for Corferry Island, was drowned on the return trip.

The death of Robert James Tennant, D. L., and ex-member of Parliament for Belfast, took place at his residence, Rushpark, recently. The deceased was 77 years of age.

The first sod of a new railway from Duncannon to Limerick was turned by the Master of the Skinners' Company, London. The estimated cost of the road is £45,000, and the period within which the line is to be completed is two years.

MINISTERIAL CONVENTION.

Interesting Session in Progress at Loveland, Ohio.

EAST CINCINNATI DISTRICT CONVENTION.

SPECIAL TO THE STAR.

LOVELAND, June 16.—Amid an unprecedented storm was the third Ministerial Convention for the East Cincinnati District begun in the beautiful village of Loveland. Rev. W. H. Miesse opened the exercises by announcing the 372d hymn, and led in prayer. Rev. Dr. Leonard read the Scripture, and Rev. John Irwin preached a very excellent sermon from the words, "The love of Christ constraineth me." The sacrament of the Lord's Supper followed the sermon.

The Convention was then organized by electing Dr. Leonard President and Rev. Mr. Broadbeck, of Xenia, Secretary. The Convention then adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

The Convention met at 8:30 a. m., and after half hour spent in devotional service under the direction of Rev. A. B. Wiers, Dr. Leonard took the chair, and the first topic of the programme, "The Attitude of the Church Toward Popular Skepticism," was taken up. To this question Revs. Dubois, Clark, Broadbeck and Ball spoke.

Rev. Mr. Clark advocated much preaching on the skepticism of the period, holding up the unreasonableness and folly of any system of ethics not grounded in the Gospel of Christ.

Rev. Mr. Broadbeck referred to the fact that in Xenia there was a regular Bible-reading Society. It had accomplished wonders. These services were more largely attended than even the lecture of Mr. Ingersoll or the acting of Kate Claxton.

Rev. Mr. Ball took directly opposite views that the business of the preacher was to preach the Gospel.

Rev. Mr. Hill made a strong argument in favor of old-fashioned preaching. He thought skepticism would die if only let alone, and proved it by the experience he had in his own ministry. He said Abraham drove the fowls that had settled on the sacrifice by dignified, zealous prayer;

so must we destroy infidelity by our godly bearing toward it, which will be preaching Christ and letting it alone.

Rev. Dr. Hitzell, editor of Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, was introduced, and asked to speak.

Second topic was taken up. "The Obligations of Church Membership," by Rev. J. H. Teas, of Cincinnati. He grounded his argument on Church obligation upon the divinity of the Church.

Another argument was the society into which the Church introduces her membership, and her care over her membership in times of sorrow and affliction.

We should speak well of the Church, recommend her to others, and invite them into her fold.

The Church has a right to demand the exercise of the talents of her membership. All her members are under obligation to attend regularly upon her services.

An excuse that would not keep men from business should not keep them from the services of the Church on Sabbath.

A regular attendance on the Wednesday evening prayer meeting is a better test of Christianity than attending upon one service on Sabbath.

Some people think the church a hospital, where sick are taken care of. Others an admission society and that they shall receive about all the attention. But the church is a battlefield, a place where work is to be done.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rev. Mr. Hill conducted the opening service. W. H. Miesse offered a resolution that when a brother accepts a position on the programme that he be requested to come himself or send his paper. Motion prevailed.

Milford was appointed as the place for the next Convention. Time, Oct. 25th.

Rev. G. W. Duvivier read an excellent paper on the question of "Popular Amusements."

The question was a delicate one, but the Church must be sympathetic, wise and firm. The Church has a broader work than simply provide for the spiritual enlightenment of her membership. She must provide for the amusement of her children.

The Church must remember that with many they have no home, although they may have a place to sleep and get three meals per day. For these the Church must devise some amusement.

Rev. Mr. Hill thought the band meetings of olden times, if revived, would be one kind of entertainment.

Rev. Mr. Rosier, a Presbyterian divine, was invited, and made a most excellent speech.

The sense of the Convention seemed to be that the Church had but little to do with affording amusements for her members; but that entertainments, such as Chautauques, scientific circles and lyceums should be encouraged.

A motion was made that when we adjourn this evening it be sine die. This motion was grounded on the fact that the essayist of to-morrow would not be present. Considerable disappointment was felt by the good people of Loveland that the programme was not entirely carried out. The Convention has been most handsomely entertained.

EVENING SESSION.

Rev. Dr. Hitzell delivered one of the most eloquent addresses on "The work among the Freedmen" that it has ever been our privilege of hearing. There are some facts worthy of note. In 1868 the M. E. Church south of Mason & Dixon's line had but a few preachers and about 80,000 members in the Southern States.

Within fourteen years, or from 1868 until the present, we have established 129 conferences, with 400 preachers and about 400,000 members, and own church property worth \$6,000,000.

The church, through the Missionary Society, and Freedmen's Aid Society and Tract Society, during that time have expended nearly \$3,000,000. But there has been a return in the general valuation of church property of \$2, for every one expended. The lecture was listened to with interest, by a large congregation. After the address, the Convention adjourned sine die.

Women that have been pronounced incurable by the best physicians in the country, have been completely cured of female weakness by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Massachusetts, for pamphlets.

Nichols & Co.'s Bark and Iron is a combination of royal calissaya bark with protoxide of iron, and is recommended by physicians as a safe remedy in cases of dyspepsia, headache, languor and general debility.

Ladies, read Lincoln's Lightning Fluid Soap advertisement on the eighth page.

Professor Green, allopathic physician, writes Medical Record, Atlanta, that Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, has cured serious cases of Bright's disease.

TUTT'S PILLS.

LOSS OF APPETITE, Nausea, bowels constipated, Pain in the Head, with a dullness in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a distention to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Flitting at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEeded, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED. TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, and cause such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

A Noted Divine says:

Dr. TUTT—Dear Sir: Ten years have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Flies. Last Spring your Pills were recommended; I used them. I am now a robust man, have good appetite, digestion, perfect regular stool, piles gone, and have gained forty pounds flesh. They are worth their weight in gold. Very truly, J. H. H. Louisville, Ky.

They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to take on flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 55 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously, and does not require the use of water or soap. Office, 55 Murray St., New York.

VEGETINE.
Vegetine
Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

All Writers, and Their Names are Legion, say that to Have Good Health

YOU MUST HAVE PURE BLOOD.

Reader, Have You Got Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Cancerous Humor, Cancer or any Disease of the Blood?

You Can Positively be Cured --Thousands of Testimonials Prove It.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots and herbs, and is strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Disease, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Scrofula, Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, scaldhead and Ringworm, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhoea, arising from internal obstructions, and uterine diseases and General Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the cause of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretory organs, allays inflammation