

## GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

## THE LOUISIANA INQUIRY.

**The Potter Sub-Committee Still at Work—Jenks Shown to be a Defaulter to a Large Amount.**

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—The Potter sub-committee met at 11 o'clock. D. J. Wedge, of East Feliciana, testified: Was chairman of the democratic parish campaign committee; detailed the occurrences in connection with Anderson's departure from the parish and the efforts to secure his return to complete the registration; under the law the registration closes nine days before the election; Anderson did not return until three or four days before the election; there were over 400 democratic voters unregistered; know Captain DeGray, a prominent republican, who was consulted by the negroes as to their course; DeGray in a conversation told the witness before the election that it was the purpose of the republicans to have no ticket in the field, so that the parish could be thrown out; DeGray refused to vote, saying it was no use, that it was all a farce. The witness stated that Anderson, after completing the returns, refused to sign them, but promised he would sign them when he got to Baton Rouge on his way to the city if some of us would go with him in a carriage to Baton Rouge, where he signed the returns under oath before the justice of the peace. Anderson said it was not necessary to make any protest, as the election was peaceful and quiet. After signing the return I paid Anderson between \$200 and \$300.

Cross examined by Mr. Reed.—The witness paid Anderson the amount of his voucher, or bill, on the parish treasury, which was insolvent. My object was to get Anderson to complete his work, as he was hard to manage, and for that reason I went to Baton Rouge with him. He refused to sign the returns in Clinton, and we promised to give him his warrant for fear he would not complete his work without such payment. We paid him out of the campaign funds; did not consider there was anything wrong in making such payment; would not have paid Anderson for the purpose of inducing him to do wrong. The witness said that Colonel Patton furnished him transportation from New Orleans to Bayou Sara. My impression is that Anderson had forfeited his legal right to payment by his scampish action in leaving the parish before completing the registration.

To Mr. Stenger: We made application to Governor Kellogg under sections 22 and 23 of the election law to have some one appointed in Anderson's place when he had refused to perform his duty as supervisor. Mr. Stenger read the sections of law giving the governor authority to remove for cause. The witness said in 1874 the negroes voted almost solidly for the republicans, and in 1876 they voted the democratic ticket.

Thomas McWilliams (colored) testified: Lived in East Feliciana up to 1876; belonged to the republican party; know Captain DeGray; consider him a leading republican of the parish; he told me to inform our friends there was no use voting, that the vote would be thrown out; he had known me a republican.

To Mr. Reed: It was well known I had joined the democrats; told Captain DeGray so after we had talked about the election. John DeLee, of East Feliciana, testified: In 1876 voted the democratic ticket, in 1874 voted a mixed ticket. Prior to the election in 1876 DeGray spoke to me about acting as a constable on the day of election; before the election I saw DeGray and Campbell; they told me there would be no republican ticket in the parish, that this was the programme agreed on down below (meaning New Orleans); know that DeGray was in the habit of consulting prominent republicans in New Orleans. He was really the head of the republican party in the parish.

To Mr. Reed: Was present when Packard and Lewis made speeches in the parish; the republican speaker was made to take back what he had said.

Here a discussion between the members of the committee arose as to whether or not the question of intimidation should be gone into. Decided in the negative.

John S. Langer, of East Feliciana, testified: Is a planter and clerk of the district court; know the leaders of the republican party; from conversations with them I inferred they would not put a ticket in the field; had a conversation with Anderson, who wanted his friend Nash put on the ticket for congress; Anderson said if this was gone the election would be all right; otherwise it would not. The warrant issued for Anderson afterwards fell into my hands and was paid into the parish treasury at its face value for taxes. The witness in response to a question submitted a copy of the indictment found by the grand jury May 20, 1872, against Thomas Jenks for embezzling \$100 as tax collector. The record shows this indictment was nolle prossed May 22, of the same year; also another indictment, which was similarly disposed of. There is a civil proceeding against Jenks for the amount of the deficit. I find no indictment against L. B. Jenks.

To Mr. Reed: The records of the court do not show that any warrant was issued for Jenks and he may not have known of his indictment.

John DeLee recalled by Mr. Stenger—In 1874 the republican majority was about eight hundred, but in our parish several democrats were elected to parish offices. There was a split in the parish, but the republican state ticket received about eight hundred majority.

Jesse Harrison, colored, of East Feliciana, testified: Prince Jones, who lives at Jackson, told me Captain Butler, republican, before the election came to his house and advised him not to go out on election day unless he wanted to vote the democratic ticket. At 2 p. m. the committee adjourned till 11 to-morrow.

## REED RETIRES.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—The Hon. T. B. Reed, of Maine, the republican member of the Potter sub-committee, left this afternoon, via Mobile, for home. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, is expected to arrive here to-morrow to take Mr. Reed's place in the committee.

## POTTER PROSPECTS.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Representative Springer says the Potter committee will not require more than one, or possibly two weeks to conclude their examination here, when the work will be transferred to New Orleans. All papers will be sent here. Senator Kellogg will testify here, and there are several more witnesses in the Florida case. Potter, Hunton, Butler, Hiseock and Springer are expected Wednesday.

## THE INDIAN UPRISING.

**A Terrific Defeat for the Whites—Captain Sperry's Force Wiped Out—Pursuit of the Hostiles.**

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—Governor Chadwick, who is now at Umatilla, telegraphs here under date of the 7th, as follows: "The volunteers under Captain Sperry, 50 strong, were defeated at Willow Springs, 30 miles south of Pendleton, yesterday. Sperry is killed and nearly all his command killed or wounded. We can hear of but seven left."

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 7.—The following dispatch was received here from N. B. Sinton dated July 6: "The stages from Canyon City report the hostiles strongly fortified 25 miles from Canyon City waiting to give Howard battle. Howard's forces were expected up to engage the hostiles on the morning of the 5th. There are about 1,000 Indians all told; supposed to be 1,000 armed."

Governor Chadwick telegraphed from Umatilla the 6th: "Arrived here to-day. Have here probably forty men for service." A letter from Colonel Livermore, of Pendleton, dated the 5th, says that a scout returned to Pendleton and reported that a full force of Snakes were encamped on Comas prairie; that a company of volunteers, numbering about forty, left on the 5th, under Captain Sperry, in search of the encampment. There was one company of infantry and one of cavalry in camp near Pendleton, and two more companies of cavalry expected on the 6th.

## THE SITUATION AT PILOT ROCK.

A letter from Mr. Turner, dated the 6th, states that 100 volunteers are at Pilot Rock, about 18 miles from Comas prairie, having scouts out, and will remain until the soldiers go northward. If these reports are correct we will hear in a day or two of the result. The following dispatch, dated July 5, was also received from the headquarters of the department of Columbia, in the field: Colonel Frank Wheaton, Second Infantry, Walla Walla—General Howard directs me to send you immediately a steamboat, equip it with artillery and a patrol the Columbia river, in order to intercept the hostiles, should they attempt to cross. The present location of the Indians is on the north fork of John Day river, near the mouth of Granite creek. If they continue moving northward they will strike the Columbia about the mouth of Willard creek. They may, however, turn eastward, passing by the head of McKee creek, and keep to the left of Grand Ronde. You will keep a bright outlook in order to strike them as soon as they get into your neighborhood. General Howard was with the cavalry, and will follow on the trail. Danford has been ordered from Malheur to report to Grover. Engbert has been ordered from Boise, and is making his line on the stage road northward. The Umatilla Indians have joined the hostiles and are stealing horses and moving with them. The trail indicates a very large number of Indians with about 1,000 horses.

(Signed) COLONEL MASON. Two scouts have just arrived from General Howard's headquarters with a dispatch from General Mason to General Wheaton. General Howard was 20 miles from Comas prairie this morning and would move on to-day. Howard told the scouts that the Indians would cross the Columbia between Lewis and Walla Walla, possibly go on by Grand Ronde. Bernard is with Howard. Major Throckmorton has command of the companies from Walla Walla, which are now reported to be near Comas prairie, having all left Pendleton for Pilot Rock, on Birch creek. This point is about 15 miles from Pendleton, 18 miles from Comas prairie, where the Indians are in force about a thousand. It looks as if we were near a crisis.

A Umatilla courier from Portland, July 7, says the following dispatches have been received there addressed to Governor Chadwick: "We are in great danger here from the Indians. Our troops that went to the mouth of here—50 strong—were attacked to-day at Willow Springs, and from those who got in there must be one-half if not two-thirds killed. Of those who are in, three men are wounded, and they reported several others killed, before they got out. We have about 300 men here and not half of them are armed. A hundred soldiers left here this afternoon to the relief of our men."

WASHINGTON, July 8.—An official dispatch states the Umatilla Indians fought 400 hostile Snakes all day July 2, killing 30 and losing two.

## NEWS FROM THE UMATILLAS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—A Portland dispatch says the following dispatch was just received here from Governor Chadwick: "Umatilla, July 8, 10:30 a. m.—Major Kress at 2 o'clock this morning went down the river on the steamer Spokane to Coyote station, 15 miles below this place. Two miles this side of the station he found the hostile Indians crossing with a large number of horses. He ran upon them, and some of the horses returned to the Oregon side, others crossed the river. The major made an attack on the Indian camp, and destroyed it and everything about it, including all the canoes. A number of saddle blankets and buffalo robes were found at the camp. Squads of hostiles have been in sight all morning with stock. Scouts are out. General Howard was at Pilot Rock yesterday, undoubtedly moving this way. One small band of Indians with about 80 head of horses passed down the opposite side and in sight of this place this morning to join the hostiles that crossed below. A friendly Indian stated that the hostiles were divided into three parties; two would go below the station and one above, but he would not tell where they would cross. They are scattering to gather in the renegade Indians for fighting a protracted campaign. Major Kress is now patrolling the river. I shall communicate with General Howard to-day."

## "GRIS" ON THE ROAD.

**He Makes a Discovery—Bob Ingersoll's Father.**

A Minor Griswold, of the Cincinnati Saturday Night, who has been rusticiating in this vicinity lately, writes to his paper as follows:

I made a discovery at the little village where I have been stopping for a few days—Hampton, Oneida county, New York—my native village, in fact. It is this: The Rev. John Ingersoll, father of Bob Ingersoll, preached there during Robert's youth—from 1836 to 1838. The noted infidel was five or six years old then. The family resided in the old parsonage, and which serves for a Presbyterian parsonage still. I talked with several old residents who remembered the family well. "The Rev. John Ingersoll married me," said Colonel A. Buell, "and I remember Bob like a book. A wide-awake little chap he was, too. I made his acquaintance when he lectured in Utica recently, and I asked him if he remembered his living in Hampton. He said he did, though not very distinctly."

The elder Ingersoll was represented as a man of pure outward life, not unsuccessful as a revival preacher, but coarse, rough, overbearing and sour, creating at home a peculiarly forbidding atmosphere, as connected with his family and religious discipline. He married his second wife about the time he came to Hampton, Robert's mother having died. This second wife was said to have been a lady of culture and excellent character, but she only lived with him about a year, and as soon after the birth of a child she could bear the fatigue her brother came for her, and carried the mother, child, and her properties to her native home.

"I remember," said an old lady with whom I conversed upon the subject, "as well as though it was yesterday, when her brother came for her; and I saw him load her things, and the lady and child, and drive away. And I felt like going over and giving old John Ingersoll a piece of my mind as ever I had to eat!"

"You remember Bob, too?"

"He was forty years old, but I can almost see him now, playing in the front yard over there. A good natured, chubby little fellow he was, with curly hair. And when he wandered out of the gate into the street, his father would come to the door and cry 'Rab-bit-bet!'"

The elder Ingersoll, besides being of a sour, morose and most unlovely disposition at home, is said to have been given to uncontrollable fits of anger. There is a story in Hampton to the effect that he once got mad at his horse, and knocked him down with a blow of his fist upon the temple, killing the beast instantly. In 1858 the elder Ingersoll removed to Illinois, where he married a third wife, a widow, who also left him in less than a year. Whether the experience of these two fleeing wives produced in their mind a settled conviction that there was no worse hell than this life affords, I am not prepared to say. These cases were all examined by church committees, and in the last instance Mr. Ingersoll was suspended from the ministry for a while, but the sentence was revoked, and he continued to preach for years. He died not many years ago, but Bob we always have with us.

## AGRICULTURAL.

## Interesting Notes Around the Farm.

Be shy of patent, high-priced implements of all kinds.

Many farmers in Indiana have planted from four to six acres each in artichokes for hogs.

If farmers would dress their land better they would soon be able to dress their families better.

Everybody should keep this important truth fully engraven on his mind—a poor tool or a poor team is always dear at any price, and is one of the sure signs of mismanagement and poverty of soul.

Men who have farmed for eighty years almost universally testify that they learned more of the art of the last forty than in the first forty of their lives. And yet many think it is easy to learn farming.

President Wilder, of the American pomological society, says he should never use tar of any kind as protection against mice without first wrapping the stem of the tree in cloth or other material to keep the tar from contact with the bark.

Cases frequently occur where a man who is too lazy to farm quits and becomes a very successful preacher. But it never occurs where he is too indolent to preach that he ever becomes a successful farmer. That rule will not work both ways.

**Salt in the Garden.**—If cabbages do not head properly, a pinch of salt to each head will be beneficial, or better, give them a slight watering at night with weak brine—say one table spoonful of salt to one gallon of water. This may be repeated later in the season. A single watering with quite weak brine is also excellent for watermelons, about the time the fruit is setting.

A well known horticultural adior says the objections against watering when the sun shines on the plants is a purely theoretical one, and appears only in the writings of those who have but little experience. Nevertheless, the evening is the proper time for watering when the best results in the conservation of moisture are expected. Actual experience has taught that plants shrivel from the effect of heat should be shaded as well as watered. Experience has also taught that superficial waterings do but little good. The water given should reach the roots of the plants. The great objection to watering under a hot sun is that the evaporation is so strong that much of the water given is quickly evaporated.

With the larger animals the periods of gestation vary materially. "Age appears to have some influence on the duration, going longer than young ones. The popular notion that males are carried longer in the womb than females is not borne out by our observations. In the case of mares the variation is greatest, and with cows next, decreasing as we descend the scale of sizes and periods of gestation and shortened periods of gestation and incubation given in the annexed table are of rare occurrence:

Animals.	Average.	Known Limits.
Mare	340	320 to 410
Cow	275	245 to 320
Ewe	154	144 to 161
Sow	122	101 to 123
Goat	156	150 to 163
Bitch	64	55 to 67
Cat	50	47 to 56
Rabbit	28	20 to 35
Quail	26	20 to 32
Hen	21	18 to 24
Swan	35	35 to 42
Goose	30	28 to 34
Duck	28	24 to 30
Pea Hen	28	27 to 29
Pigeon	16	15 to 17

The first literary effort of Flavius Josephus Cook has been made public by his old teacher. It is upon the subject of the "Old Cow," and discusses it as follows:

"The cow is a good animal. She has two horns and two eyes, and gives milk which is good to eat. She has four legs, and eats grass and hay. Some cows are red, and they have long tails."

There is very little to be said by way of criticism of the production, except that it bears evidence of the writer's immaturity. His information is correct, but his way of putting it betrays the fact that it was written before he had become erudite and competent to address a Boston audience acceptably. Doubtless he meant to say that the female of the bovine genus is a herbivorous animal; that this ruminant quadruped is possessed of cornucopious protuberances, projecting from the occiput, that her vision is binocular, and that she yields an edible and nutritious lactical exudation; that she is quadrupedal and herbivorous, assimilating her food both by the alimentary and the respiratory tracts; that some of them chromatically correspond to the seventh color of the spectrum, and that they are endowed with caudal appendages of exaggerated longitudinality.

## Which Horns of the Dilemma?

(Washington Capital.)

The infamous Henry Ward Beecher has been again preaching a political sermon, in which he tickles the ears of his over fed and under taught congregation. It was full of sickening subservience to the wealthy classes and contempt for and abuse of the poor. This oily man of God, who has been paid enormous salaries for preaching the teachings of Christ into contempt, says in this sermon at the mouth of hell, that "a little starvation may be a means of grace now and then," and compares the hungry laborers clamorous for work to the gathering of flies about a sugar hog. The bourgeoisie and the millionaires can not with prudence, during these threatening times, add insult to injury, and they had better pull down their lamp posts or suppress their preacher, for the one suggests the other.

## OLIVER'S CHILLED PLOW.

**A Visit to Its Immense Branch—Some Facts Concerning Its Immense Sale.**

The wonderful success of the Oliver chilled plow since its invention and introduction, about seven years since by the patentee, Mr. James Oliver, has been unparalleled in the plow trade of this country. The novelty of construction and the cheapness of the plows was assigned by rivals as the reason for its unparalleled sale and rapid introduction, but they freely predicted that when the novelty wore off and the farming community became convinced that no chilled plow could prove durable, the demand would cease, and James Oliver and his wonderful plow would become ringtons of the past. Remarkable as these predictions, made several years since by leading steel plow manufacturers, the Sentinel representative concluded to call upon Mr. H. B. Dickson, the state agent, at the immense warerooms in this city at Nos. 191 and 193 South Meridian street, Centennials block, and learn the status of the trade in Indiana and elsewhere at this time.

Mr. Dickson was "at home" and full of chilled plow information, and kindly piloted the way through the wilderness of plows that filled the three stories and basement of the immense warerooms of over 500 square feet of floor capacity. This immense repository is only one of the branches of the main works, which are situated at South Bend, Indiana. Similar branches are located in Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, Texas and other states.

The spring trade in Indiana this year was fully 25 per cent greater than last, and when it is considered that over 7,000 plows were sold from this branch alone last year this increase is wonderful. The books show a bona fide sale of over 9,000 plows from this branch this last spring, and the fall trade, which is now at its height, shows an increase of over 50 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. Mr. Dickson reports collections very fine. Fully 75 per cent of the spring sales have been paid already, many of the dealers having discounted their bills by prepayment.

The trade in other states has also mate-

rially increased, justifying the prediction made at the beginning of the year that the South Bend Iron works would manufacture and sell 100,000 Oliver chilled plows in 1878. The novelty has not worn off, but each year only attests the scientific construction and durability of material of this, the best plow in the world, and the farming community are attesting their appreciation by buying only the original Oliver chilled plow.

## A Pen Picture.

A few months, or even weeks, since, her pallid countenance was the very type of ruddy health—the delight of the school and the pride of the household. She was always welcome wherever duty or pleasure led her. Diligent, punctual and exemplary in the class room, obedient and loving at home, she won the hearts of all. But alas! those glowing cheeks and lips are now blanched by consumption. The voice once so enchanting in laugh and song is feeble, husky and broken by a hollow cough. Let us approach her couch and gently take her breathless hand in our own. Do not shudder because of its feeble, passionless grasp. The hand once so warm and plump shows its bony outlines, while the cords and tortuous veins are plainly mapped upon its surface. The pulse that bounded with repetition, imparting beauty, vivacity and strength to the system, is delicate to the touch. The enervated heart feebly propels the thin, scanty blood. Must we lose her while yet so young and so fair? No. There is relief. But something more is required than the observance of hygienic rules, for enfeebled heart and lungs will go with them. Administer this pleasant medicine. It is invigorating. It attacks the irritable cough, improves the appetite and digestion, and sends a healthy tingle through her whole being. The blood is enriched, nervous power increased, and the heart bounds with a new impulse. Her face brightens—the blood is returning; her voice is clearer, and her requests are no longer delivered in that peevish, fretful tone so deadening to sympathy. Her step is still faltering, but strength is rapidly returning. Let us take her out in the warm, life-giving sunshine. In a few weeks she will go without our aid, and be able to join her companions in their pleasant pastimes, and feel her whole being warmed and expanded into perfect life. The change is so great that we think she is sweeter and nobler than ever before. And the medicine which has wrought this transformation we look upon as a blessing to humanity, for there are other loved ones to be rescued from the grasp of the insidious destroyer, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has raised her. It will raise others.

An Oriental traveler describes this busy scene, witnessed on historic shores: "Our steamer landed on a beach, which was the port of Antioch, where the disciples were first called Christians. There was no town at the water's edge, no people, no wharf. The passengers and the merchandise were put ashore in lighters, which ran up into the sand. A troop of camels, with their drivers, lay on the beach, ready to transfer the goods into the interior. Among the articles landed were boxes marked 'Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.,' showing that they contained medicines and whence they came. These, with other goods, were heisted on the backs of camels for transportation to Antioch. Thus the skill of the west sends back its remedies to heal the maladies of populations that inhabit those eastern shores, whence our spiritual manna came."—Windsor (Vt.) Chronicle.

If you want to know when and how to make money in stocks, by a new and safe plan, address Lawrence & Co., 17 Broad Street, New York.

## Exquisite Pleasure.

The most exquisite pleasure is derived from Dr. Price's Unique perfumes. His Alisto Bouquet, Sweet Clover, Ladies' Favorite and other handkerchief odors are as fragrant and natural as the flowers from which they are made. They are truly delightful.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

## The Largest Farm in the World.

The largest farm in the world is 170 miles square, and is situated in Ellis county, Kansas. Its proprietor is a wealthy Englishman. Vast herds of cattle and a cavalry brigade of mounted stock men roam over the face of the great farm, on which the only remedy employed for bruises, inflammation and the like is Giles' Liniment Iodine Ammonia.

Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.

DR. GILES, Trial size 25 cents, 451 Sixth Avenue, N. Y.

## American Belles.

America is justly proud of her beautiful ladies, but how many mar their beauty and lose their health and youth, become prematurely old in appearance, by neglecting to take proper care of their teeth. There can be no excuse for this, as Sozodont, pronounced by all worthy a place between the sweetest lips, can now be had in all civilized countries.

Spalding's Glue, useful and always ready.

The friends of temperance and sobriety, Sanord's Jamaica Ginger.

The event causing most excitement recently in New Orleans has been the great success attendant upon the purchase of a single ticket in the June drawing of the Louisiana lottery company by W. S. Campbell, a coal dealer of No. 29 Canal street (well known there), yielding a return, paid immediately, of \$100,000 in cash. Who will be the next? For information address M. A. Lauphin, P. O. Box 602, New Orleans, La.

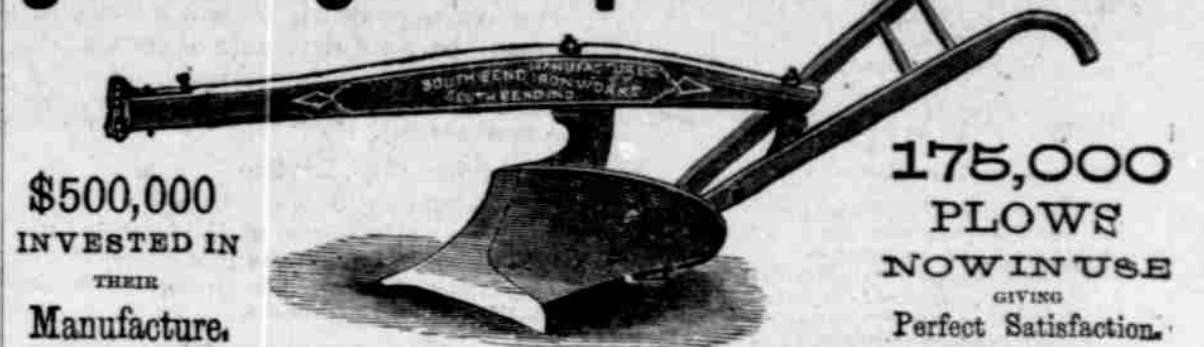
The Centaur Liniments are of two kinds. The White is for the human family; the Yellow is for horses, sheep and other animals. Testimonials of the effects produced by these remarkable preparations are wrapped around every bottle, and may be procured of any druggist, or by mail from the office of the Centaur Company, 46 Dey street, New York city.

Elegant hair is woman's crowning beauty. When it fades she fades as well. While it is kept bright her personal attractions are still maintained. By preserving the hair fresh and vigorous a youthful appearance is continued through many years. Those who grieve over their fading hair turning gray too early should know that Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents it and restores gray or faded hair to its natural color. It is a clear and healthful preparation, containing neither oil, dye nor anything deleterious, and imparts to the scalp what is most needed—a sense of pleasant and delightful freedom from scurf or dandruff.—New Bern (N. C.) Times.

## Queen's Cod Liver Oil Jelly.

Approved by the Academy of Medicine. For coughs, colds, bronchial and tubercular consumption, scrofula and general debility. The most rapid, bland and nutritious form in which Cod Liver Oil can be used, and with more benefit secured to the patient by a single teaspoonful of this jelly than by double the quantity of the clear or unjellied oil. For sale by druggists and E. H. TUCKER, New York.

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