

# The Sentinel.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3.

New York instructs for the Empire.

The foreign immigration, as booked at the port of New York for 1879, was 90,000 in excess of the year 1878.

There will be no parade on St. Patrick's Day. The money usually expended on such occasions will be sent to Ireland.

A regular army of 20,000 men, it is believed, will answer every proper demand and save many millions of dollars.

Morley is still at work showing up the rotteness of United States officials in China, but Evans keeps the radicals in office all the same.

In the county of Mayo alone at last date, the number of persons in the grasp of the famine was 91,702, showing an increase in two weeks of 21,800.

When Grant returns from Mexico it has been arranged for him to land in New Orleans, from which point he will travel through the South in the interest of his boom.

Lord Derby says English capitalists have sacrificed £300,000,000 by investing in foreign securities. The securities quoted on the various exchanges in different European capitals in 1876 exceeded \$6,500,000,000, or about \$35,000,000,000, producing an annual income of £300,000,000.

Grant has 128 votes certain. Illinois will give him 48 more, making 176. He will require about 100 more votes to nominate him, and these his trainers expect him to obtain from the South, if not given by the North. Blaine stands no chance, and Sherman is still further in the rear.

The Westminster Review tabulates the debts of the world as follows:

Debts of all countries	\$24,000,000,000
Railway debts	6,000,000,000
Municipal debts	5,000,000,000
Total	\$35,000,000,000
The interest is estimated at	\$1,700,000,000 annually.

The women folks are marching on in Wisconsin. The Legislature of that State will probably propose an amendment to the constitution so as to allow Indians who have renounced their tribal relations, foreigners after one year's residence in the State, and women 21 years of age, to exercise the right of suffrage.

A special from Utica gives the cheerful information to the anti-third termers that they seemed to have everything in the Republican convention but votes—that is, they had "the flap of the eagle's wing and the scream of the hawk," whatever that means. This will be the case in Chicago—they will have "everything but the vote," which will be rather an important matter under the circumstances.

The conventions to be held in June are as follows: Republican, Wednesday, June 2, at Chicago. Nationals, Wednesday, June 9, also at Chicago. Democratic convention, Tuesday, June 22, at Cincinnati. The campaign will therefore begin about the 1st of July, and continue four months. That it will be red hot there can be little doubt. There is ample time for Democrats to get ready. Let the good work begin at once.

The mail agent, Walker, at Terre Haute, should go into partnership with Cy Reynolds. P. R. McCoskey, a Republican of Terre Haute, wrote before the exodus investigating committee that Walker had said "that at a colored convention held at Nashville last autumn he (Walker) had made arrangements to run 10,000 colored voters into Indiana to carry the State for the Republicans." How do you like it, white laborers of Indiana?

It seems that Edmunds, of Vermont, antagonized the bill admitting free duty certain contributions from abroad to the colored people of Kansas, who had been expelled from their homes by a set of black and white Republican scamps. Edmunds declared the whole proceeding irregular and out of order. Senator Voorhees, in objecting to the bill, said that he did not mean to say by that that he would antagonize the bill on its final passage.

This New York Republican convention yesterday instructed for Grant. Conkling put matters through in much such a style as Don Cameron did in Pennsylvania. Now, Messieurs Anti-Third Termers, if you have any faith left that Grant will not be nominated at Chicago, it is in order to state the reasons of your faith. With Pennsylvania and New York instructed for Grant; with the well-grounded anticipation that Illinois will do likewise; with the easy and purchasable political virtue of the Southern Republican delegations; with Ohio for Sherman, and the balance of the North divided between Grant and Blaine, what need we expect but the nomination of Grant by the Chicago convention. Grant and the empire or anarchy and ruin—perhaps all—draw on apace.

The New York Tribune expresses the opinion that Senator Voorhees has failed to discover a single fact showing that the exodus of pauper negroes from North Carolina to Indiana had a political origin. As a matter of course, the Tribune, in making such a statement, knows that it lies. The testimony upon the point made by the Tribune is direct, positive and conclusive. A contemporary, in referring to the Tribune's falsehood, remarks that "one witness, a colored Republican, and editor of a Republican paper in Washington, testified that he assisted in the organization of the Emigration Aid society in that city; that at a meeting held soon after the organization a speech was made urging the sending of the emigrants to Indiana, because 'it would be a close State next fall'; that this speech was endorsed by the majority of the managers, and the witness left the society on that account. His statements have never been denied, much less refuted. Another witness testified that he was told by a prominent Republican of Indiana, whom he named, that enough negroes would be brought into the county—

a doubtful one—to beat the Democracy at the next election. This statement has never been denied, much less refuted. An affidavit of a colored emigrant was produced which declared that he had received instructions to act as many North Carolina negroes into Indiana as possible by the 1st of June, so that they could vote in November. This affidavit has never been denied, much less refuted." But this is not half of the testimony going to prove the political character of the exodus. Mr. Mills, of this city, was honest enough to tell the story in words that can not be misunderstood. The demand was for 20,000 "backs" to vote, and he was not less frank in declaring that the Republicans did not want women and children to immigrate to Indiana. Such statements bring into the most hideous prominence the Journal's declaration that "Nobody's daughters demand white husbands or sons, except those of Democrats."

## THE CAMPAIGN.

The constituted authority of the Democratic party has designated the time and the place for naming the next president and vice president of the United States. Cincinnati is the place, and June 22 the date fixed for the meeting of the Democratic National convention. The convention will be called to order in 97 days from to-day. In the meanwhile, the interest in candidates will increase and intensify. The friends of distinguished Democrats whose names have been mentioned in connection with the candidacy for president will be tireless in the advocacy of their favorites, and the public mind will be wrought up to more than the usual tension. As matters now stand no one, we care not what his presence may be can name the Democratic standard-bearer. Fortunately there is no lack of good material in the Democratic party out of which to manufacture a president; indeed, the trouble seems to be to select from the abundance of material, and the difficulties in this regard, which now environ the situation, are too formidable to be disregarded, or to be dismissed without special attention. The occasion furnishes food for profound consideration and the deepest solicitude. It brings to mind the campaign of 1876, its hard fought battles, the splendid triumphs of the Democratic party, with all the untold perils of the Republican party, which finally wrested victory from its grasp and placed a fraud in power—a centennial and a continental crime so colossal and so hideous, so infamous as a whole, and so execrable in all its parts that, even now, its contemplation fills the mind with overwhelming amazement, indignation and shame. The Democratic party will do well to remember that the men who concocted the monstrous crime of defrauding the people out of their choice for president and vice president have control of the executive and judicial departments of the Government, and that they have undergone no change whatever since the days when John Sherman bartered Federal offices for perjury; when Grant filled Washington with gleaming bayonets to enforce the edicts of J. Madison Wells and his gang of cut-throats, and stood guard while Hayes mounted to power on a ladder, every round of which was a damning perjury, paid for out of the Federal treasury. Every one of Hayes' army of officeholders—not less than 100,000—will be engaged during the coming campaign in perpetuating the power of the Republican party, and it will matter precious little to them who is nominated by their party. To fight such a party with such resources, appliances and tactics, will require, on the part of the Democratic party, harmony, solidarity, a full appreciation of the interests at stake, aggressiveness and the enthusiasm of crusaders; and every candidate named by the Democratic party, or any branch of it, to be brought before the Cincinnati convention should be with special reference to the harmonizing and solidification of the Democratic party. This accomplished, the outlook is full of cheer. Harmony insures success while discord precludes defeat. Sectional issues must sink out of sight while the great questions which relate to the liberties of the people and the prosperity of the whole country must be elevated and dignified. The Democratic press of the country should at once engage in the work of harmonizing factions and of unifying the party. Listening to the voice of patriotism, Democrats everywhere should see to it that discords cease. In the coming contest there is nothing so important as success, and if defeat comes of petty wranglings in the Democratic party, those self-constituted leaders who foment strife, and who cherish their own selfish ambitions rather than the welfare of the whole country, will be justly chargeable with the calamity, and will be held responsible for the consequences.

## FOREIGN TYPE.

A proposition is before Congress to change the ad valorem duty on imported type used by newspapers to a specific duty. The effect will be to prohibit the importation of foreign type, and enable the few type foundries in the United States to advance the price of type to any extent that may suit their greed. The true policy of the Government would be to admit foreign type free of duty, for any tax upon printing material is a tax upon education, and therefore in direct conflict with the genius of our institutions. There are probably less than a dozen type foundries in the United States, while there are at least 20,000 newspaper offices, to say nothing of the great number of publishing houses, and the movement to place these newspaper and publishing establishments at the mercy of the Type Founders' association, bears the earmarks of rings and corruption. The New York Evening Post, in commenting upon the subject, says:

In the new tariff bill, now before Congress, the former duty of 25 per centum ad valorem on news type has been changed to 10 cents a pound on news and book type and 30 cents a pound on job and fancy type. It is generally believed that the effect of this new duty will be so far as to protect American type-makers that there will be an absolute prohibition on the imported commodity, and type-makers will be enabled to charge whatever they please. We believe the change was prompted by Mr. Wood's desire to substitute a simple duty for an ad valorem one, but he has fallen into the same error which afflicted other tariff-makers in supposing that specific duties can be conveniently applied to a commodity

divided into many different degrees of value, like type and sugar. We are informed that the Type Founders' association are actively promoting, so far as they can, the new duties, which of itself is a good sign that they are not fixed in the interest of the public, of revenue, or of the consumer. In 1873 a reduction of 25 per centum was made in the duties on plain type, and there is no good reason why the same considerations that led to the reduction should not be repeated now. We trust that Mr. Wood's committee will give the subject the attention that it deserves.

It is to be hoped that the Indiana delegation in Congress will oppose this ring movement to increase the cost of type, for in doing so they will promote the interests of their constituents.

## GRANT AND THE SOLDIERS.

The feeble-minded Journal is incubating a Grant goose egg—sitting on it—and the little Grant goose is beginning to peep. Hear it in yesterday's issue of the feeble-minded organ:

Republicans who are opposed on principle to a third term should avoid the mistake of confounding such opposition with personal opposition to General Grant. Still more should they avoid the mistake of indulging in personal abuse of him. His services to the country have been too great to be forgotten or belittled, and his place in the affections of the American people is too secure to be disposed of by a sneer.

But, to make matters still worse for the feeble-minded organ, we find the following in the same issue that contained the peep affront:

To the Editor of the Journal:  
Sir—I notice in the Journal of February 18 that you say that General Grant vetoed the bill equalizing the soldiers' bounty. Now, if he did you please publish his veto message.

Corydon, Ind., February 21.

He did not veto the bill, but withheld his signature and the bill died for want of approval. We do not believe in cruel treatment of animals or in belittling, still, stubborn donkeys must sometimes be thrashed, and idiots prudently restrained. The Journal says Grant did not veto the bill equalizing the soldiers' bounty, that he simply "withheld his signature," and that "the bill died for want of approval." In this statement the feeble-minded Journal lies under a mistake.

Grant did veto the bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers; he did it on the plea of economy, when his pets and pals were stealing money by the millions. Grant signed the bill to increase his own pay from \$25,000 to \$50,000 a year, while he vetoed a bill which provided for simple act of justice to the soldiers. Here is his veto message, republished from the Congressional Record for April, 1875:

House bill No. 3341 is herewith returned without my approval, for the reasons, first, that it appropriates from the treasury a large sum of money at a time when the revenue is insufficient for current wants and this proposed further drain on the treasury. The issue of bonds authorized by this bill, to a very large and indefinite amount, would seriously embarrass the refunding operations now progressing, whereby the interest of the bonded debt is being largely reduced. Second, I do not believe that any considerable portion of the ex-soldiers, who it is supposed will be the beneficiaries of this appropriation, are applicants for it, but rather it would result more in a measure for the relief of claim agents or middle-men who would intervene to collect or discount the bounties granted by it. The passage of this bill at this time is inconsistent with the means of economy now demanded by the country.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Washington, March 3, 1875.

Now we shall see if the feeble-minded Journal will get off its nest and publish Grant's veto message. It is safe to bet that it will do no such a manly thing.

The famine in Ireland is increasing, and it is worthy of remark that while her subjects are starving by hundreds and thousands Victoria engages in a senseless parade through the streets of London that becomes a field may enjoy a sight of the royal pageant. It is said that on the occasion of the assembly of Parliament that the crown jewels were taken from the tower and conveyed in a state carriage to the House of Lords. Five beautiful carriages, each loaded down with royalty, and each drawn by six bay horses, led by four grooms, each in splendid attire, was a grand feature; next came a state carriage, drawn by six black steeds, containing only one prince, and then the queen's carriage, containing Victoria and Beatrice, drawn by eight cream-colored studs, with grooms decked in gold, etc., and all this nonsense, when just across the channel the queen's Irish subjects, gaunt and haggard with hunger, were pleading as starving people can only plead for bread; and still we are told that England is a Christian country, contributing thousands annually to improve the condition of the heathens.

## CLIPPINGS.

DAN RICK has quit lecturing on temperance and gone to — again.

The crop prospect in California is reported as excellent, with a greater area under cultivation than usual.

There are 12,000 house servants in New York, receiving from \$10 to \$20 a month and living on the fat of the land.

England beat us out of over \$5,000,000 on the Halifax award, but we shall go on taking care of her poor and needy just the same.

The fire which occurred at Tokio toward the end of last year, destroyed 12,000 houses, and left 40,000 people without shelter.

It is officially reported that the queen has ordered several Irish poplin dresses, of various colors, from a Dublin manufactory, by way of encouraging the trade.

Grant's welcome to San Francisco was a "spontaneous outburst of the nation," you remember, but the city is being used on about 50 accounts just the same.

The Nevada papers are of the opinion that Mr. Sharon's next fight for the United States senatorship will cost him at least four times what it ever cost him before.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that it is sick to hear that Mr. Washburne is not a sick man. When Grant takes himself out of the crowd of candidates Washburne may be useful.

The regular Indiana correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal says of Hon. Wm. H. Egan, who he is looking full of energy, and has wonderful discretion and remarkable political sagacity.

Another suicide from the column of the battle. Paris. A respectable dressed workman on the 24 instant asked the customary permission of the official in charge to ascend the column. Scarcely had he reached the summit when he sprang over the railing and fell with such force upon the asphalt that his

head parted from his body and rolled some distance. No clue has been obtained of any motive for the act.

The elevators at Baltimore have been much relieved from the pressure of their capacity by the movement of grain from that port this month. At the beginning of the month they contained 1,254,783 bushels.

About \$1,000,000 are invested and 2,000 persons engaged in the manufacture of shoes in Auburn, Me., and 4,000,000 pairs of shoes were turned out last year, which was an increase of more than 25 per cent. over 1878.

The Cleveland Leader says that the Republican party claims the services of the best man, but does not admit that even the best man has a rightful claim to the place. And the best man for the place is not Mr. Sherman.

A defaulting county treasurer in Iowa excused his conduct on the ground that he had dreamed he must take \$5,000 and buy certain lands, and that he was a believer in dreams. He didn't have to dream that he was sent to State prison.

Nearly every pawnbroker in Chicago has loaned from \$50 to \$500 on a watch chain made of a remarkably close imitation of gold. The operators were two young men, who simply offered the chain as security, without saying that the metal was gold.

Archibald and other Kansas cities propose to celebrate the acquittal of Senator Ingalls. Seven hundred dollars' worth of Roman candles and red fire already have been bought by the citizens of the former place, and will be used upon the occasion.

The Idaho Avalanche says that nearly two years ago it predicted that the Republican nominee for president would be James G. Blaine and the Democratic nominee Samuel J. Tilden, and to a man up to a tree that's just the way the thing looks now.

Lord Westmore, the Englishman whom Miss Duda Fletcher is not going to marry, lives in a new house of Queen Anne architecture on the Thames embankment of Chelsea. He is reported to be no great match as regards charms of mind and temper.

A justice at Albion, O., performed a marriage ceremony, and was asked how much he charged for the service. "The law of this State allows me \$2," he replied. "Well, here's 50 cents," said the bridegroom, "and that with what the State allows will make \$2.50."

PARKER tells the Louisville Courier-Journal that he expects to remain in America about two months longer. He will visit California. In regard to his mission to this country he says that up to last week \$80,000 had been received in Ireland through the agencies of the men who are working with him.

JOHN HICKMAN, one of the "cattle kings" of Colorado, ran through a sleeping car on the Kansas Pacific railroad the other night, and with a long knife in his right hand, slashed away at the passengers in the upper berths. He had been attacked with a temporary fit of insanity. The train men were obliged to tie the millionaire hand and foot.

The Columbus (O.) Democrat says that Ohio Democrats differ in their preferences for a presidential candidate, but upon one point they are all agreed, namely: That any one of the gentlemen who are prominently named in that connection will be acceptable. They are agreed to vote for the nominee.

JACK FROST'S will was recently executed with curious effect in Nancy. A tenant of a building on the Rue des Terrellins had in his room a bombshell filled with water. During one of the coldest nights of the season the water froze and the projectile burst with a noise sufficient to wake everybody in the house.

The Columbus (O.) Democrat says that it is evident that Mr. Thurman is ahead in the presidential race in his own State, and can have a solid delegation, but there are those who do not like the way the thing is being managed. He must beware that he is not betrayed in the house of his alleged friends.

A BILL is before Congress, and is likely to pass, which will make trouble for the Mormons. It imposes a fine of \$500 and five years' imprisonment upon every person who has a husband or wife living and who hereafter marries another, and declares that any man who marries more than one woman is guilty of bigamy.

SAMUEL WHITEMAN said "amen" at the close of the family prayer, at Wayland, N. Y., rose from his knees and saw that John Selberg, a hired boy, was sitting on a bag of choice apples. This was contrary to orders, and White-man pounded the lad on the head with a stick, destroying his hearing. A suit for damages has resulted in a verdict of \$1,500.

The British Museum has recently purchased about 1,000 terra cotta tablets, with inscriptions referring to the history of Babylon. Among them there is a tablet mentioning King Sargon-Irba, hitherto unknown, and who, probably was one of the sovereigns intermediary between Cambyses and Darius. A fragment of another of these tablets contains the design of one of the gates of Babylon.

EMIL BENGHOFF, a Polish refugee, was for several years a penniless wanderer in the West. While unusually destitute, in Colorado, recently, he received news that a relative had died in Russia, leaving him a fortune. He had enjoyed only a few days of elation when he received information that the Russian Government had confiscated the property. The blow took all the spirit out of him, and he is now insane.

The Louisville Democrat says: Slight is the respect of any American who can desire to see the example set by George Washington in declining a third presidential term overturned and set at naught. The man who aspires to such an elevation must at heart be unpatriotic and dangerously ambitious. Trust him not. Keep to the traditions and venerate the examples and virtues of the early and pure presidents.

A TABLE in the Chicago Inter-Ocean shows the increase in the quantity of cereals produced in the United States. The comparison is made between the crops of 1870 and 1878. The bushels of corn produced were 1,694,235,000 in 1870, and 1,288,218,750 in 1878. The bushels of wheat were 235,854,700 in 1870, and 420,112,400 in 1878. The bushels of oats were 247,277,400 in 1870, and 1,235,899,000 in 1878. The bushels of potatoes were 114,775,000 in 1870, and 124,228,650 in 1878. The tons of hay were 24,225,000 in 1870, and 37,628,200 in 1878.

There are booms and booms, and it is not always easy for the guileless public to distinguish between a genuine political boom and a spurious article. The experienced political managers who are working in the interest of John Sherman have been quietly laughing in their sleeves at the methods pursued by the managers of the Grant boom, and while the general was making the grand tour, and thereby keeping himself before the people, they have been quietly but most industriously engaged in a sort of still hunt for the presidency. —New Orleans Democrat.

The Mason county (Ill.) Democrat thinks that ever since last October when the name of Hon. William H. English, of Indiana, was first suggested as the most available candidate to head the Democratic ticket in 1880, that gentleman has been steadily gaining ground until to-day he is more favorably spoken of and more often mentioned in connection with the presidency than any other gentleman in the Democratic party. He has been no worked up cause; those knowing his ability, his record, his eminent fitness for the office, if

elects, and the great strength he would have before the people, if nominated, have spoken out in his favor until to day. Mr. English probably has more friends favoring his heading the presidential ticket this fall than any other man in the Democratic party.

They celebrate St. Valentine's Day in Troy (which seems to have inherited some of the amiable weaknesses of its ancient namesake) with public debates on the ruling passion. The Society of Young Catholics "resolved, that a life of celibacy is preferable to the married state," and, after an "eloquent" debate, sensibly resolved that it was not. But the Society of Young Protestants "resolved, that love seldom prompts woman to marry," the incentive being usually position, wealth, or a fear of spinsterhood. The flower and beauty of Troy, it is to be presumed, took possession of the hall, for at last accounts the society was looking for a martyr to open in the affirmative.

MYSTERIOUS burglaries were committed night after night at Hartford. The strangest thing about them was that the thief never carried off anything of much value, leaving solid silver articles and very valuable jewelry untouched; but he did serious damage by slashing fine upholstery, pouring molasses and oil on expensive clothing, and in other malicious ways. A large number of special policemen were put on duty to catch him, and he was at length taken. He proved to be a negro who had just been discharged from prison, where he had served three years on a charge of stealing a coat. He said that he was innocent of that crime, and said he had made up his mind to get even with Hartford in the manner described.

"PORRER," the fat passenger said, with just the intonation of 10 cents in his voice, "Por-ter?"

"Yes, sah," said the porter, with the calm, trustful intonation of a quarter in his reply.

"Will you bring me your brush a few moments?" Not that," he added, as the porter made a dive at him with a whisp broom; "not that; bring your shoe brush, I want to clean my name." The porter's eyes walked out on his cheeks and looked at each other as he brought the shoe brush and stood staring to see the operation begun. But he was mistaken. The fat passenger only wanted to clean his rubber over-shoes. And the porter heaved a sigh of profound relief when he saw that it was so.

JAMES BUCHANAN EVANS was one of the head clerks in the treasury department, 18 years ago, and a great favorite in Washington society. He was a noted wit, a graceful dancer, and a free drinker. A Miss Harvey was a Washington belle. She belonged to a wealthy Norfolk family, and had been carefully reared. This couple caused a social furor by eloping and getting married. They did not return, and were soon forgotten in the circles in which they had moved. Even their relatives lost sight of them. A few days ago, while a woman was singing and dancing on the stage of a concert saloon at Milwaukee, she was told that her husband was lying "unconscious" in a barroom. It was common for him to get drunk, and she attached little importance to the message; but her daughter, also a performer, went to see her father, and found him dying from a fractured skull. He was the once-courted James Buchanan Evans, and had become a sot. The woman was the former belle, Miss Harvey, and had turned her accomplishments on account, in a low form of the show business.

The spooks are having high jinks in a Belgian village named Herme. In the heart of the hamlet is a house with a court and garden where dwelt a widow and her daughter. As soon as darkness comes the two women hear strange noises; volleys of stones are dashed against the walls and doors; horrible cries resound in the building, and heterogeneous objects make their appearance down the chimneys. Naturally enough the widow and her daughter became rather alarmed at these phenomena, and communicated them to the authorities, who exercised a strict surveillance over the premises, but ineffectually. The infernal or ghostly visitant continued to annoy the two women, though fearing that some apology on his part was due, he indited a letter explaining his reprehensible conduct on the ground that it served as a distraction from his torments in the lower regions. Every effort to unravel the mystery has failed. A gendarme was sent to stay in the house, and while taking his breakfast by the side of the fire an invisible hand carried away the frying-pan beneath his eyes.

MARY CLEMMER says that in no other American city is visiting carried to such an extent as in Washington. Every lady "in society" has her day for receiving calls, and the distribution of cards is enormous. But calls may be made extensively without invitation. "When strangers visit Washington," she adds, "and take up their abode at a hotel, they have only to discover the days of public reception, hire a hack, and proceed to visit. On Monday they can go to the homes of the judges of the supreme court and other notables; on Wednesday they can call on the cabinet ladies; on Thursday visit all the senatorial families; and on Saturday go to the White House to see Mrs. Hayes. In every drawing room the visitors will find standing in its center from one to a dozen ladies, richly attired, receiving all with politeness, few with that gracious charm which makes the loneliest stranger feel at home. This is not strange. These ladies are compelled so constantly to greet so many whom they do not know that the task becomes not only a routine, but a tiresome one. These calls involve no personal recognition. The lady who received you on Wednesday in her own parlor, on Thursday may meet you on the street without a glance of recognition.

CHARLES DICKENS wrote thus to Mr. Edmund Collier, who was about to write an article for All the Year Round on "Working-men's Clubs": "I want the article emphatically to show that trustfulness is at the bottom of all social institutions, and that to trust a man, as one of the body of men, is to place him under a wholesome restraint of social opinion and a very much better thing than to make a baby of him. Also, to point out that the action of beer in this club, tobacco in that club, dancing or what not in another club, are instances that such clubs are founded on mere whims, and, therefore, can not successfully address human nature in general and hope to last. Also, to prove that patronage is the curse and bane of all such endeavors and to impress upon the working-men that they must originate and manage for themselves. And to ask them the question, can they possibly show their destitution of gracelessness, better, or better strive to get rid of it from among them, than to make it a hopeless disqualification in all their clubs, and a reason for expulsion? Also, to encourage them to declare to themselves and their fellow workingmen that they want social rest and social recreation for themselves and their families; and that these clubs are intended for that laudable and necessary purpose, and do not need educational pretenses or flourishes. Do not let them be afraid or ashamed of wanting to be amused or pleased."

One of my children was recently attacked with a severe case of Croup, which really seemed a distressing pain; I was recommended to try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, after other remedies had failed. The effect was most happy and speedy, causing an entire cure.

F. ALMREUT.

241 S. Sharp st., Baltimore.

# HEALTH IS WEALTH

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

## RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

## A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a chronic or long-standing disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns the cause and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—degree by degree—the body which has been slowly attacked and prostrated by disease, and deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—Medical Messenger.

## FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and its Cure," as follows:

## Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Cures of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Catarrhs, Gonorrhea, Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blisters, Tumors, Lymphatic, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specific names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases, however slow may be the cure. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The vessels of the blood are stopped and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been saturated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimates have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, various veins, etc., the Sarsaparillian will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of chronic, scrofulous or syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, reach a better and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparillian makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better, and increase in health strength and flesh.

## OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common and recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Kraft, Mrs. J. H. Jolly and Mrs. P. D. Henrich, published in the Almanac for 1879; also, that of Mrs. C. S. Bishop, in the present edition of our "False and True."

Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases reached by our SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. Invalids and their friends must consult our writings if they wish to obtain an idea of the promise and potency of our Remedies.

One Dollar Per Bottle.

## MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires minutes, not hours, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

## RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

In from one to 20 minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Red-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Debilitated, or aged, with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

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