NOVEMBER

The National Banner

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1876.

MOVEMENT OF COLORED VOTERS FOR TILDEN AND HENDRICKS.

In Baltimore, Md., an immense meeting of colored citizens was addressed on the 16th inst., by Rev. John Dungee, of Richmond, Va. This gentleman has endured much persecution on account of his opinions. He has published two remarkable letters in this campaign. The first appeared in September, and our readers are already familiar with it. On the 1st of October, he writes to Mr. Magone R. Robinson, of Baltimore, as follows:

"So far as the colored people are concerned, the only hope of their race is to take them out of the hands of their political masters and make every man think politically for himself and throw aside the foolish idea which the professed friends of the colored people put into their minds instead of making efforts to impress them with noble principles of humanity by which they might elevate themselves in the scale of civilization and not be antagonized against the capitalists in the South only to the end that designing politicians might use them for base purposes. The colored people and the white people cannot have two interests. The white and the black are alike interested in everything which concerns the government. The colored race cannot afford to stand for the party of fraud and corruption. I hope you will carry Maryland for Tilden and Reform by the largest majority ever known. I think Virginia will give 30,000 majority for Tilden."

This is only one illustration of the general sentiment of colored voters when not dragooned into submission to the despotism of the radical leaders.

THE BLUE BOYS.

Mr. Drake DeKay's occupation seems to be gone. The Boys in Blue are on the point of dissolution. Their secret correspondence has in some way or other got into the newspapers, and a very amusing set of documents it is. It principally consists of refusals of various social organizations of soldiers to be drawn into politics. From the Grand Army of the Republic the refusals are almost unanimous, and very few posts allow their organizations to be used for party politics. The snubs come from all quarters, including Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Alabama. From Alabama the leading light hopes to be able to gather together quite a number of post-office, Custom House and internal revenue clerks, sufficient to make a good show.

Some posts refuse to take part in the movement because the majority o their number favor Tilden and Hendricks. The letter from the commander of the post at Allegheny City, Pa., is very emphatic, although he declares himself personally for Hayes and Wheeler. Still, as he says, "there are as good men as ever shouldered a musket in the post who will vote for Tilden and Hendricks."

The department of Pennsylvania, headquarters at Philadelphia, very sternly rebuked the Secretary of the Boys in Blue, both in an official letter and a confidential circular issued to members of the posts, which warned them against heeding any partisan appeals.

POLITICAL SOLDIERS.

The correspondence between Gen. James McQuade and Gen. Jos. Hooker, published here yesterday, is very severe upon political soldiers who try to play upon the record of their past services to maintain themselves in office. Gen. Hooker protests against the republican assumption that all ex-soldiers and sailors are in favor of Hayes and Wheeler. He urges upon those who have served in the war for the Union, and agree with him politically, the expression of their views as citizens, by their votes at the polls next month.

GENERAL M'QUADE'S LETTER TO GEN. HOOKER.

Gen. McQuade's letter to which Gen. Hooker's is a reply is a very full review of the soldier political business. He says that the Indianapolis convention fully answered the preposterous assumption of the Grant party that all soldiers are in favor of Hayes. He reviews the various previous conventions of conservative soldiers and sailors, commencing with the one held in Cleveland, September, 1866.

He pleads for the social harmony of ex-soldiers and sailors as distinguished from partisan union into which the republican leaders are now trying to drag them, and cites the case of the Grand Army of the Republic, which almost universally refused to join the Boys in Blue, as an instance that political connection as such is not congenial to the organized associations of Union soldiers. He says that the true soldiers are chivalrous and magnanimous, and not disposed to continue a conflict against a vanquished foe. The discipline of the army and navy has taught soldiers to look closer to facts and made them keen critics. They now want reform in the administration of affairs, and their training fits them to judge where it is to be found, and they will vote for it. They will not permit their patriotic sacrifices for the Union to be employed in bolstering up an administration or party which cannot stand on its own merits.

THE PROTEST OF GENUINE SOLDIERS.

The Hooker and McQuade correspondence will be used in the initiation of a movement for a universal signature to a monster letter of soldiers and sailors throughout the United States, who support Tilden and Hendricks, protesting against the assumption that the whole ex-military element of the country is for Hayes and Wheeler, and indorsing the letters of Gen. McClelland, Gen. Franklin, and others who have written on this subject. This paper will receive upwards of 20,000 signatures in the city of New York alone, because here nearly all the rank and file of ex-soldiers are favorable to the democratic nominees. In the State the number of signers will reach at least 50,000, and everywhere throughout the country this quiet, responsible demonstration of men not afraid to sign their names, and state their ranks and stations in the service, will go farther as an irrefutable contradiction to the false claims of Gen. Dix's Boys in Blue.

Letter From Gov. Tilden.

He Places Himself Squarely on Record.

No Rebel Debt ill be Assumed or Paid.

No Claim for Loss or Emancipation of Any Slave Will be Allowed.

No Claim for Any Loss or Damage Incurred by Disloyal Persons Arising From the Late War, will be recognized or paid.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1876.

To Hon. ABRAM S. HEWITT—*Sir*: I have received your letter informing me that Republicans high in authority are publicly representing that the South desires, not without hope, to obtain payment for losses by the late war, and to have provision made for the rebel debt and for losses of slaves. The payment of such losses and claims was not deemed important enough to deserve the notice of either convention at the time it was held. You also ask me to state my views in regard to their recognition by the government. Though disposed myself to abide by the issues as made already, I have no hesitation to comply with your request. The fourteenth amendment of the constitution expressly provides as follows:

The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

This amendment has been repeatedly approved and agreed to by the Democratic State Conventions of the South. It was unanimously adopted as part of the platform of the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis on the 28th of June, and was declared by that platform to be universally accepted as

A FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THE CONTROVERSIES

that engendered the civil war. My own position on this subject had been previously declared on many occasions, and particularly in my first annual message of Jan. 5, 1875. In that document I stated that the Southern people were bound by the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth constitutional amendments; that they had joined at national conventions in the nomination of candidates and in the declaration of principles and purposes which form an authentic acceptance of the results of the war embodied in the last three amendments to the organic law of Federal Union, and that they had, by suffrages of all their voters, at the last national election, completed proof that now they only seek to share with us and to maintain the common rights of American local self-government in fraternal union, under the old flag, with one constitution and one destiny. I declared at the same time the questions settled by the war are never to be reopened. The adoption of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution closed one great era in our politics. It marked the end forever of the system of human slavery, and of the struggles that grew out of that system. These amendments have been conclusively adopted, and they have been accepted in good faith by all political organizations and people of all sections. They close the chapter.

THEY ARE AND MUST BE FINAL.

All parties hereafter must accept and stand upon them, and henceforth our politics are to turn upon questions of the present and future, and not upon those of the settled and final past. Should I be elected President, the provisions of the fourteenth amendment will, so far as depends on me, be maintained, executed, and enforced in perfect and absolute good faith. *No rebel debt will be assumed or paid. No claim for loss or emancipation of any slave will be allowed. No claim for any loss or damage incurred by disloyal persons arising from the late war*, whether covered by the fourteenth amendment or not, will be recognized or paid. The cotton tax will not be refunded. I shall deem it

MY DUTY TO VETO EVERY BILL

providing for the assumption or payment of any debts, losses, damages, claims, or for the refunding of any such tax. The danger to the United States Treasury is not from claims of persons residing in the Southern States or having property in those States, who were, or pretended to be, or who, for the sake of aiding claims, now pretend to have been loyal to the government of the Union. Such claims, even of loyal persons, where they are from acts caused by operations of war, have been disowned by the public law of civilized nations, condemned by adjudications of the Supreme Court of the United States, and only find any status by force of specific legislation of Congress. These claims have become stale, and are often tainted with fraud. They are nearly always owned, in whole or in part, by claim agents, by speculators, or lobbyists, who have no equity against taxpayers or the public. They should in all cases

BE SCRUTINIZED WITH ZEALOUS CARE.

Calamities to individuals which were inflicted by the war are, for the most part, irreparable. The government cannot recall to life a million of our youth who went to untimely graves, nor compensate sufferings or sorrow of their relatives or friends. It cannot readjust between individuals, burdens of taxation hitherto borne, or of debt incurred to sustain the government, which are yet to be paid. It cannot apportion anew among our citizens damages or losses incident to military operations, or resulting in every variety of form from its measures for maintaining its own existence. It has no safe a generl rule but to let bygones be bygones, to turn from the dead past to the new and better future, and on that basis to assure peace, reconciliation, and fraternity between all sections, classes, and races of our people; to the end that all springs of our productive industries may be quickened and new prosperity created, in which the evils of the past shall be forgotten. Very respectfully yours,

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

OHIO.

The Official Result at Last.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 23.—The official abstract of the October election was given to the public from the office of the Secretary of State to-day, after being carefully revised and printed, and finally sets at rest all questions about the majorities. The following are the votes for each candidate for State officers:

SECRETARY OF STATE.	
Milton Barnes	317,556
William Bell, jun	311,220
E. E. Chapman	1,863
Barnes' majority	4,473
JUDGE SUPREME COURT.	
W. W. Boynton	318,772
Wm. E. Finck	309,993
D. W. Gage	2,065
Boynton's majority	6,774
MEMBER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.	
James C. Evans	318,373
Horace P. Clough	310,348
F. Schumaker	2,101
Evans' majority	5,924

It will be seen that the Associated Press report sent from this city last night was incorrect. Mr. Barnes did not receive a majority of 5,000, and all bets that he would receive such majority are lost. After a careful footing by the official returns it is found that the Republican majority in the Congressional canvass of the State is 378.

He Knew Spoons.

A New York counselor-at-law some years ago had to defend one Marshall, charged with larceny, and against whom there was very strong evidence. Before the trial the lawyer went to his client and told him that his only chance of escape was in a plea of insanity, and advised him to play the lunatic, and to answer all questions put to him with the word "spoons." The day of the trial came on, and Marshall took his place in the dock, pale, haggard, and wild looking.

"Guilty or not guilty?" asked the clerk.

"Spoons!" drawled the prisoner, with a blank stare.

"Come, plead guilty or not guilty," repeated the clerk.

"Spoons!" was the only reply.

"Prisoner, will you answer the questions put to you, or do you want to be punished for contempt?" asked the judge.

"Spoons!" bawled the prisoner, still unmoved.

At this point the counsel for the prisoner interfered and told the court that his client was not in a condition to be put on trial, as he was evidently not responsible for his actions, and it was an outrage on free citizens.

"Do you understand what is said?" asked the judge, addressing the prisoner.

"Spoons!" was his reply, in accents wild.

It was evident the man was crazy, and the judge ordered him discharged. He was taken charge of by his friends, who were present, and left the court with him. The counselor followed them, and, congratulating him on his escape, suggested that it might be a good idea to pay him his fee. His client stared at him in blank amazement, and moved away with the simple remark: "Spoons!"

Indian Squaws.

Hatred of the Indians, in the Black Hills, is as strong a sentiment among the miners as Virgil's "accursed desire for gold." Here is a curious bit of rhetoric from the Hills: "We can never fully appreciate or develop the mineral resources of the great West until the lance is no longer poisoned by the bloody and polluted hand of the proud Indian squaw, whose savage cruelty has led her for ages into the field of carnage, to torture and destroy the dying victim. The antipathy of the race against a fallen foe does not close with death, as a contemptible, inherent, barbarous, and unmerciful desire to butcher and sever the body of the fallen victim has been for ages the savage characteristic of the race. The pieces of human flesh cut from the dead are carried to their camps with a savage delight, to be exhibited to the young and used as trophies of their prowess in the jollification of the scalp dance, in which young and old join after arranging their toilet and donning their best attire."

A BIG CALF.—Mr. Silas Shobe has relatives living in Southern Ohio who raise some very fine cattle, and to give our readers some idea of their production, we clip the following from a correspondence of the Washington (Fayette county) *Herald*: * * * "Jasper is not often heard from, but occasionally something of a rarity happens in our midst. The event this time is the birth of what we call a giant calf. It is the property of Mr. G. M. Eichelberger, and was weighed by Mr. E. when it was only four days old, when it tipped the beam at 120 pounds. The father of this was raised by Mr. Day. Coyner, of Frankfort. She is a short-horn grade cow and weighs 1,635 lbs. We think this is some calf and would like to see a bigger one if anybody has one. J. W. S."

Worth Knowing.

One pound of green copperas, says the Savannah *News*, dissolved in a quart of water and poured down a sink, will effectually destroy the foulest smells. For water closets on board ships and steamboats, about hotels and other public places, there is nothing so nice to cleanse as simple green copperas.—Dissolved under the bed in anything that will hold water, it will render an hospital or other places for sick free from unpleasant smells. For butchers' stalls, fish markets, slaughter houses, sinks, and wherever there are offensive, putrid gases, dissolve copperas and sprinkle it about, and in a few days the smell will pass away. If a cat, rat, or mouse die about the house, and send forth an offensive gas, place some copperas near the place where the nuisance is, and it will soon purify the atmosphere.

No Failure Known.

There is no case on record where Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound has failed to give satisfaction. On the other hand, wherever it has been used by our people, in severe colds, coughs, asthma, bronchitis, croup, hooping-cough and consumption, they are enthusiastic in its praise. Containing no opium or other dangerous drug, it does not constipate, and is safe to administer in all conditions of health. This is an important announcement, and the suffering are advised to heed it. Trial size, 10 cts.; large sizes, 50 cts. and One Dollar. Sold by C. Eldred & Son, Ligonier, Indiana. Also Agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which is sure death to worms, pleasant to take, and requires no physic. Price 25 cts. Try it. 8-eow.

GOV. TILDEN AND THE WAR CLAIMS.

His Letter Applauded in Washington by All Outside The Lobby.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Gov. Tilden's letter on the Confederate war claims is warmly applauded here by everybody but the lobby of claim agents. The better class of agents approve it. Members of the lobby boast that Mr. Hayes will not put his hand against them, but will sustain them if he ever has the power to do it, just as a republican House and administration have done by passing bogus claims of the Sugg Fort and Witowsky order. The trial of two ex-republican members of Congress for forgery in connection with these claims is about to begin in the Criminal Court of this district, and furnishes proper commentary on the class of claims which Mr. Tilden speaks of as being stale or tainted with fraud, but which the Republicans have for years been paying.

The Mississippi Democracy Indorses The Letter.

JACKSON, MISS., Oct. 25.—The Democracy of Mississippi indorse Gov. Tilden's letter on Southern claims.—Our interest in the present election is for good government, low taxes and a restored Union, and not in claims on the Federal Treasury.

We do not want the money of the nation, but its protection.

We desire to be friends of the North, if they will allow us.

J. Z. GEORGE,
Chairman Dem. State Com.

OLD BILL ALLEN.

The Old Governor Strongly for Tilden.

In response to a request to meet with the Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio on the 18th of October, ex-Gov. William Allen sent the following telegram:

CHILLICOTHE, O., Oct. 17.

To the Hon. John G. Thompson, Chairman, Columbus, Ohio:

It will be impossible to be present, but I wish to say that I earnestly advise every Democrat in the State to vote for Tilden, and to work for him up the last moment of the contest. In the existing state of things the triumph of the republican party would turn over this great country to bankruptcy and anarchy; to the rule of the sword, wielded by fools for the benefit of knaves. W. ALLEN.

THE REMOVAL OF BRISTOW'S FRIENDS.

How Grant Rewards Officials Who Would Fight Fraud in The Civil Service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The President to-day removed R. A. Clark, one of the agents of the Internal Revenue Service who was designated a year ago by Bristow to break up the Whisky Ring of the Pacific coast. Grant charged that Clarke was in the conspiracy to ruin him and elevate Bristow to the Presidency, and after ordering him here two weeks ago promptly decapitated him on his arrival this morning. Washburne, chief of the secret service, was also removed yesterday on the charge that he knew of this conspiracy and did not inform the President of it. Washburne denies the charge, but Grant declines to relent.

The Business Men for Tilden.

(From the Courier-Journal.)

Many of the wealthiest Republicans in Chicago are going to vote for Tilden this year, on the ground that the election of Hayes will protract the financial stringency through another 4 years. Potter Palmer, Fred. Grant's brother-in-law, and a devotee of Grantism until a year or two ago, is for Tilden. So are Field, Leiter & Co., who do a dry-goods business of $30,000,000 a year, and have always been Republicans. W. F. Coolbaugh, the millionaire President of the Union National Bank, will vote for Tilden, and numbers of the Republicans of that great commercial city will reject Hayes because they are business men and know that his election means ruination to trade.

Too Contemptible for Belief.

[Boston Globe—Republican.]

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*, said to be a lawyer who has just been elected a judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Ohio, declares that emissaries of the Republican National Committee are traveling about in the North in the character of "unrepentant rebels" talking up "rebel claims" and the expectation and determination of the South to secure their payment if Tilden is elected. This is calculated to arouse people in the North to the danger of a raid from the South on the national treasury. If it is true that such a disreputable electioneering trick has been resorted to, its exposure will more than destroy the intended effect. We can hardly believe, however, that the national committee, or its chairman, has sent out such emissaries. It is really too contemptible for belief.

A High Opinion of Tilden.

The New York *Evening Post*, as late as April, 1876, paid Mr. Tilden the following merited compliment:

His known and inflexible honesty, his sagacity and judgment, his rare administrative abilities, his thorough soundness on all the leading questions of finance and taxation, and his persistent and effectual efforts to reform abuses of every kind, have commended him to the admiration and confidence of men of every shade of opinion. In a more eminent degree, certainly, than any other democratic candidate now prominent in the public eye, he is qualified by native endowment, by habit of mind, by education and training, and by singular capacity and skill in organization, for the tasks that would fall upon a chief executive officer in the present emergency in public affairs.

Put Up, or Shut Up!

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

A notice was published a few days ago to the effect that a certain gentleman was willing to wager $500 that Tilden and Hendricks would be elected, and $500 that Tilden would carry New York, or $250 each way, both wagers to be taken together. That bet has not yet been taken, notwithstanding the boasts of Republicans that Hayes will not only be the next President, but that he will also carry New York State. However, if this does not suit any of the Republicans, they can be accommodated in another way. Another gentleman offers to bet $500 that New York will give Tilden 15,000 majority in November. Anybody desiring to take this bet can call at the *Courier-Journal* office, where he will receive the proper information, and be directed to the party making the wager.

SAY, REPUBLICAN VOTER, don't you think there ought to be a change? Do you not think it would be beneficial to have a general posting and overhauling of the books? Sixteen years of uninterrupted power in the Executive, and both branches of Congress, has bred corruption deep seated and demoralizing in the republican party. That corruption exists at Washington, and from there extends into every branch of the civil service of the government, needs no proof. It is established beyond doubt. There ought to be a *change*, and every Republican voter in the county knows it. Can it be any worse? Will not a change make it much better? Vote for a change.—*Columbia City Post.*

COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

A Quarrel Over $2.00 Ends in Assassination.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Oct. 24, 1876.—At Grantsburg, Wis., yesterday, Barney Thollifson and Ole Hanson became involved in a quarrel over the payment of two dollars without anything serious occurrid. Thollifson went home and was followed by Hanson who shot him through the window, lodging a ball in his breast. Two women and a man were in the house at the time, but were so badly frightened that they fled and left the wounded man alone. Hanson then went into the house, assisted the victim up stairs, put him in bed and remained with him until the doctor, who had been notified by those who witnessed the shooting, arrived. Hanson acknowledged that he committed the deed; said he was not sorry, and made no attempt to escape. There is much excitement, and lynching is probable. Thollifson died this morning.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Young Man in Kentucky Kills His Mother-in-law and Himself.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 25.—A despatch to the *Gazette* from Rushville, Ind., gives the particulars of a horrible tragedy which occurred last evening about six miles from that place. Chadwick B. Brittain, a young man from Paris, Ky., had married the only daughter of John Rhodes, a farmer, and after living peaceably with the old people for nearly one year, demanded possession of the farm. Being refused he left on Friday, but returned last night, and after an altercation with the old lady, shot her dead. Mr. Rhodes, hearing the shot, hastened to the house and was fired at, but the pistol missed fire, whereupon Brittain shot himself to death.

Corn and Hogs.

From carefully conducted experiments by different persons, it has been ascertained that one bushel of corn will make a little over 10 pounds of pork—gross. Taking the result as a basis, the following deductions are made, which all our farmers would do well to lay by for a convenient reference:

When corn sells for 12½ cents per bushel, pork costs 1⅙ cents per pound.

When corn costs 17 cents per bushel, pork costs 2 cents per pound.

When corn costs 25 cents per bushel, pork costs 3 cents per pound.

When corn costs 33 cents per bushel, pork costs 4 cents per pound.

When corn costs 50 cents per bushel, pork costs 5 cents per pound.

The following statements show what the farmer realizes on his corn when sold in the form of pork:

When pork sells at 3 cents per pound, it brings 25 cents per bushel, in corn.

When pork sells at 4 cents per pound, it brings 32 cents per bushel in corn.

When pork sells at 5 cents per pound, it brings 45 cents per bushel in corn.

A few days ago a stranger at one of our hotels asked for a napkin at dinner. The landlord refused to give him one.

"But," said the guest, "that man at the other table has one."

"That man is a regular boarder, and has just got back from the Centennial and I have to pander to him for a day or so, but it won't be long before he will be wiping his mouth on the table-cloth and cleaning his nails with a fork, like the rest of the gentlemen.—No, stranger, we don't allow any style here as a regular thing, but we can't help ourselves sometimes.—*San Antonio Herald.*

The Most Wonderful Medical Discovery Known to the World.

To Consumptives, Weakly People, and all Persons Suffering with Scrofula, Catarrh, Scurvy, Syphilitic Affections, Salt Rheum, Piles, Erysipelas, Ring Worm, Tetter, Pimples and Blotches on the Face, Sore Eyes, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Liver, Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Heart Disease, Fits, Broken Down Constitutions, and every kind of Humor in the Blood.

Having suffered more or less for many years with Catarrh, Weakness of the Lungs, and a scrofulous disease which appeared on my face in pimples and blotches, and after doctoring with the best physicians and trying many kinds of advertised remedies (including Sarsaparilla), without finding any permanent cure, I experimented by compounding roots, using the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered a most wonderful Blood Searcher or Medical Bitters, which not only gave me great relief, but after a few weeks' time effected a radical cure. I was free from Catarrh, my lungs became strong and sound, my appetite good, and the scrofulous sores had disappeared. I then prepared a quantity of the Root Bitters, and was in the habit of giving them away to the sick. I found the medicine possessed the most wonderful healing virtues, effecting cures of all diseases originating from bad blood or weakness of the system, as if by magic. At last the demand became so great I found myself called upon to supply patients with medicine far and wide, and I was compelled to establish a laboratory for compounding and bottling the Root Bitters in large quantities for use. Root Bitters are strictly a Medicinal Preparation, such as was used in the good old days of our forefathers, when people were cured by some simple root or plant, and when calomel and other poisons of the mineral kingdom were unknown. For Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Scrofula, Scrofulous Eruptions, Rheumatism, Piles, Fits, Heart Disease, Dizziness, Liver Complaint, Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Lost Vitality, and Broken Down Constitutions, these Root Bitters are universally admitted to be the most wonderful discovery in the world. Their searching, healing properties penetrate every portion of the human frame, soothing the lungs and strengthening the stomach, kidneys and liver. For weakly, nervous young men, suffering from loss of memory, etc., caused from abuses in early life, and to delicate females, these Root Bitters are especially recommended. No other medicine will cure Scurvy, Syphilis, Salt Rheum, Boils, Tetter, Ring Worm, White Swelling, Sore Eyes, Running of the Ears, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Cancerous Formations, Brown Erysipelas, Pimples, Fresh Worms, Pustules, Blotches, and all Skin diseases, so quickly as the Root Bitters. All diseases have their origin in bad blood. The Root Bitters lay the axe at the root of the tree of disease, by searching and purifying the blood which will nourish and invigorate every organ and part of the body and keep it in repair until a ripe old age. It is my desire that the suffering all over the world should receive the benefit of my remedy, and particularly such persons as have given up all hopes of ever being cured. G. W. FRAZIER, Cleveland, Ohio.

[*Extracts from Letters Received.*]

Pimples and Eruptions on the Face.

DR. FRAZIER—Dear Sir: I have been afflicted for over three years with a scrofulous affection on my face, which broke out in pimples and blotches. I was also weak, with no appetite. I never found relief till last summer. Your Bitters being highly recommended as a blood medicine, I procured a supply and in a few weeks they effected a cure. I now enjoy better health than I have for ten years. My case was one of the very worst. I can honestly recommend your Bitters to all.

MISS LIZZIE CORNWALL, Cleveland, O.

To Consumptives.

Mr. Barney Cain, Niagara, Ontario, writes: "I have been taking your Root Bitters. They have done me great good. They have cured my cough, and I feel like another person."

Catarrh, Tired Fainty Feelings, &c.

Mrs. Daniel Smith, of Concord, N. H., afflicted with Catarrh weakness, pain in lungs and shoulder, heavy pain over the eyes, restless at night and tired, fainty feelings all the time, writes:

MR. FRAZIER—Dear Sir: I received the bottle of Root Bitters you sent me by express, and I have taken the whole of it and it has done me more good than all the medicines I have ever taken. I have taken more of less for ten years.

Dyspepsia, Throwing Up Food, &c.

Mr. Jacob Ruby, Zurich P. O., Ontario, afflicted with Dyspepsia, throwing up food, etc., writes: Bitters received, and have been taking them one week. They helped me right off. I could have sold a dozen bottles. Please write what you will charge for two dozen. You may publish in the papers that your Bitters have done me more good than any other medicine."

Inflammatory Rheumatism.

DR. FRAZIER—Dear Sir: Your Root Bitters have built up my wife more rapidly than all the medicines taken by her during the last nine months. She has been suffering terribly with Inflammatory Rheumatism, but is now so far recovered that I think one more bottle of your Bitters will work a cure.

Yours truly, J. K. SPEAR, Indianapolis, Ind.

Liver Complaint, Kidney Disease.

MR. FRAZIER—Dear Sir; I have used two bottles of your Root Bitters for Liver Complaint, Dizziness, Weakness and Kidney Disease, and they did me more good than all the medicine I ever used. From the first dose I took I began to mend, and I am now in perfect health, and feel as well as I ever did. I consider your Bitters one of the greatest of blessings. MRS. M. MARTIN, Cleveland, O.

Fever and Ague.

John Roland, Cleveland, Ohio, writes; "For weeks at a time I was confined to the house with fever and ague. After using your Root Bitters two weeks I was restored to good health."

Salt Rheum and Erysipelas.

Mr. Jacob Lerch, Belle Plain, Iowa, writes: Seeing a notice of your wonderful blood medicine (Root Bitters) in the Evangelical Messenger, I had our druggist at this place order a few bottles. Myself and daughter have used your bitters with greatest satisfaction. I have been afflicted a long time with Salt Rheum and Erysipelas. I tried most every medicine recommended without benefit, until I used your Root Bitters. I feel like a new man. Enclosed find $5. Send as many bottles as you can for the money. A number of my neighbors want Bitters. Write at once and let me know how many bottles you can send me for $25.00.

The above is a fair sample of the thousands of letters I am receiving at my office in Cleveland. No medicine in the world ever had such a success.

Sold by Druggists, and at country stores. Price $1 per bottle or six for $5. Show this advertisement to your medicine dealer. Ask for Frazier's Root Bitters, and accept no substitute. Send for my large circular filled with certificates of wonderful cures (only issued in English and German). Sent free by mail. G. W. FRAZIER, Cleveland, Ohio.

n r m 13-3

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Ready for use in **White**, and over **One Hundred different Colors** made of strictly prime White Lead, Zinc and Linseed Oil, **Chemically** combined, warranted **Much Handsomer** and **Cheaper**, and to last TWICE AS LONG as any other Paint. It has taken the FIRST PREMIUMS at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union, and is on MANY THOUSAND of the finest houses in the country. Address MILLER BROTHERS,

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It will sew from Tissue Paper to Harness Leather.
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Have you any thought of going to California?
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You want to know the est route to take?

The shortest, safest, quickest and most comfortable routes are those owned by the, Chicago and North-Western Railway Company. It owns over two thousand miles of the est road there is in the country. Ask any ticket agent to show you its maps and time cards. All ticket agents can sell you through tickets by this route.

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Are run on all trains of this road.

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For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

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Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

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Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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I will make it an object for farmers to call on me, in the Banner Block, before selling their Hides. Money can be made by following this advice. Cash.

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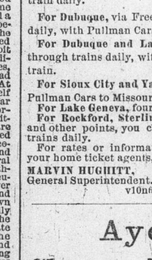

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
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