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The Cheapest. Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, &c., &c.

This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

Containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an allwise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

The SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; *Sour Stomach*, Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache; Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; *Debility, Low Spirits*, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the LIVER, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not Regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and *Death* will ensue.

I can recommend as an efficacious remedy for diseases of the Liver, Heartburn and Dyspepsia, Simmons' Liver Regulator. LEWIS G. WUNDER, 1625 Master Street, Assistant Post Master, Philadelphia.

"We have tested its virtues, personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. We have tried forty other remedies before Simmons' Liver Regulator, but none of them gave us more than temporary relief; but the Regulator not only relieved, but cured us."—ED. TELEGRAPH AND MESSENGER, Macon, Ga.

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SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the Stomach, arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as sick headache. For prompt relief

Take Simmons' Liver Regulator, or Medicine.

It contains four medical elements, never united in the same happy proportion in any other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unexceptionable Alterative and certain Corrective of all impurities of the body. Such signal success has attended its use, that it is now regarded as the

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

As a Remedy in

MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA, SICK HEADACHE, COLIC, CONSTIPATION and BILIOUSNESS

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a remedy in Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea.

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Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

Simple, Durable, Cheap! Will last a Life-time!

Will Knit 20,000 Stitches in a Minute.

A Practical Family Knitting Machine!

Knits all sizes of work, narrows and widens; shapes all sizes complete. Knits over 50 different garments, Socks, Stockings, Mittens, Leggins, Wristlets, Gloves, etc. It knits every possible variety of plain or fancy stitch. 75 per cent. profit in manufacturing knit goods. Farmers can treble the value of their wool, by converting it into knit goods. Women make $3.00 per day with it.

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ALL KINDS

—OF—

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FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

SAVED BY A DREAM.

Dreams, which are fantastically strange, at times possess the prescient power. There are many wonderful instances of this on record. The story which I will now relate is a case in point.

A good many years ago a farmer, named Silas Austin, living in a rather wild and thinly populated region, sold out his possessions in the latter part of the winter for two thousand dollars. The deed was duly executed, and the amount paid in specie, with a verbal agreement that he should not be required to remove his family before the first of the ensuing April. He deposited the money for safe keeping, in the bed he slept on, and soon after set out on a journey with a view of making another purchase.

"I shall be so lonely with our two little children, Silas!" said his wife; "and then, dear, if anything should happen!"

"Pshaw!" he replied; "what do you fear?"

"I don't know," she sighed; "I feel timid; I fear something will go wrong. I'm somehow afraid I shall never see you again."

"Nonsense, Hannah!"

"And then you know we have so much money in the house!

"Ay, that's it!" he returned with a laugh. "Poor people walk boldly thro' the dark place, and sleep soundly with open doors; but the moment they get a little money they become as timid as hares, and think robbers are seeking them everywhere. Now, you see, my dear," he added, "I'll be safe, because I shan't have the money with me; and you because nobody'll know you got it."

"There are persons who know you received it and haven't spent it," she rejoined.

"The man that bought the place, of course."

"Yes, and others."

"Neighbors, perhaps; but you don't fear them, Hannah?"

"I don't know what I fear, Silas; I feel strangely uneasy, and that's the truth."

"Well, my dear," returned her husband, "this is nothing but a whim; and if I remain at home for a whim we'll soon be without a place to put our heads in. I must go and seek out another farm—you know the necessity for it as well as I do; but I'll not be long away, whether I succeed or not—not more than two or three weeks at the most."

This decided, Mr. Austin took leave of his wife and children, the latter, two little boys of four and six. He went away, apparently with a light heart, that his wife might not be further depressed; but in reality, as he afterwards confessed, he felt a good deal of secret uneasiness. This increased, rather than diminished, the further he went, and when he reached the place where he was to take train he found himself so much influenced by a very strange, mysterious dread of evil that it required all his reason to support his resolution to continue his journey.

Determined not to be turned by a chimerical idea he paid his fare for a hundred miles, and went off on the first train.

On reaching his first destination he went to bed, and being excessively fatigued, almost immediately fell asleep.

He awoke some time in the midst of the night with a kind of a start, or shock, as if something strange had touched him, and he experienced that peculiar sensation of dread and fear which is sometimes produced by a fearful dream that cannot be remembered, but which seems to have impressed its disagreeable effect upon the dreamer.

For a time, as is often the case when awaking in a strange place, he was quite bewildered, and could not recollect where he was, nor how he came there; but as soon as all became clear to him his mind reverted to his wife and children, and he felt such an indescribable yearning for home that he half resolved to take the first train back.

But while pondering on the matter he gradually fell asleep, and this time dreamed that he saw his own house, dimly shadowed forth in the thick mysterious gloom of night, and that while he looked upon it such a strange dread of something awful took possession of him that he shuddered as if suspended over some dark abyss.

Then he thought something moved him through the air, as a ghost would move without motion or volition of his own, till he suddenly found himself in the bedroom of his wife, who was there asleep with the two children. He fancied that he wanted to wake her and tell her something dreadful was going to happen; but though he tried to go to her, he found he could not stir, and his efforts to call out his alarm only resulted in the most agonizing silence. Then he heard the ominous sounds of stealthy feet approach, and he knew that robbers were creeping in upon her—robbers in disguise—robbers with faces painted black—and still he could not move, could not scream out, could not awake and warn his dear wife and children of impending death.

He was in terrible distress; it seemed as if the very air he breathed was impregnated with crime, which it made thick and stifling, and it choked him. The steps came nearer; they stopped at the door; there was the noise of gentle force being used, and then the door swung slowly back and disclosed two black faces, looking unearthly and demoniac in the pale, lurid, ghastly light. He thought he knew they looked thus before he saw them; but for all that, the sight of them made him shudder and grow faint. They advanced noiselessly, they drew near the bed of the innocent sleepers—and, in the next few moments, an eternity of tortures was compressed in the bosom of that fond husband and father, who was compelled to remain motionless and silent and see them prepare to slay all that he had on earth to love.

They reach the bed—they lean over it—they listen to the breathing of the sleepers—and then their sharp knives gleam aloft with deadly poise. One moment thus—and then, as the knives flashed downward they called forth one single wild, prolonged shriek of woe and terror, and Silas Austin again found himself awake and trembling, and covered all over with a cold, clammy perspiration.

"Thank Heaven!" he murmured, at length; "it was but a dream!"

For more than an hour he lay awake—thinking over it, and congratulating himself that, after all, it was only a dream—the natural result of great fatigue, a too hearty supper, and his own foolish fancies. Then he went to sleep again; but only to dream the same thing over again. He slept no more; the terrors of the night possessed him like a spirit; he felt, as he afterwards expressed it, as if the hand of heaven was turning him homewards.

The next morning, as soon as any one was astir, he dressed himself and went out. At the earliest possible moment he purchased a brace of pistols, powder and balls, loaded his weapons, putting two bullets in each, secured them about his person, and took the first train back to his home.

His return was a happy surprise to his wife; but when she found he staggered into her arms, and then sank down pale and speechless on the nearest seat, she became alarmed.

"There is nothing the matter with me, my dear Hannah, except fatigue from my long hard ride," he said, "but are you sure you are all well here?"

"Oh, yes Silas, very sure."

"Heavens be praised!" he rejoined; "for I've had too such painful dreams about you that I was almost afraid to come home."

What with talking and eating, for he had scarcely tasted a morsel thro' the day, it was past one o'clock when he retired to rest. He had just begun to fall to sleep when he heard a light, rasping sound.

At first he took no notice of it, but when it at length ceased entirely, and was soon after followed by a noise like the slow and gradual rising of a window, the truth suddenly flashed upon him, and his whole nervous system received a heavy shock.

He sprang up in bed, wide awake, with a feeling of sudden terror, not unlike what he had experienced in his dreams. He listened intently. The sound of the raising window had ceased, and he fancied he heard some one crawling through it, and speaking to some one else in a guarded whisper.

Then it was he heard the stealthy steps as in his dream, the same gentle forcing back of the door, and to his dismay beheld two human figures with black faces, each with a long gleaming knife in his hand, gliding towards his sleeping wife.

Suddenly, with a pistol in each hand, the apparition of the husband rose up before their astonished gaze, the last earthly sight they were to look upon. Before they had time to recover there was a bright flash, a crashing report, and both came heavily to the floor, with two bullets lodged in the breast of each.

We pass over the wild, fearful scene that followed as the wife and children sprang up with screams of terror. In ten minutes both robbers were dead.

On washing the paint from their faces, they proved to be Mr. Austin's neighbors, who had come to kill his wife and children, and get the money that they believed was in the dwelling. He had been warned by a dream, his family saved, and the villains punished.

The True Remedy—Go to Farming.

Indianapolis Journal,

The Cincinnati *Times* coincides with the views recently expressed by the *Journal*, to the effect that the ultimate solution of the labor question lies in furnishing profitable employment to the unemployed in cultivating the soil. The *Times* says:

"We must face the situation, and confess that the amount of labor, skilled and unskilled, is in excess of the demand. But one remedy is visible—and that the best of remedies, and which our country affords the best of opportunities for. The excess of labor must recognize the futility of demanding work from others—it must work for, and produce for, itself. It must turn to tilling the soil, which, in our country, renders a better return for equal labor than do most of the manufacturing pursuits in ordinary times. Our vast domains in the West and South offer, almost for nothing, millions of farms, on which average labor can support a family in prosperity. That is the real solution of the labor problem—the one which is ample to solve it, and will be for a hundred years to come, until the population of this country is more than quadrupled."

The *Times* believes that colonization is the true remedy, and if properly managed it can be done so as to make the scheme self-supporting to the capitalists and others who engage in it, and of incalculable benefit to the laborers. It is impossible to estimate the enormous advantage which would inure to the laboring classes and to the country at large if all the unemployed persons now in the United States could be placed on farms and changed from consumers to producers, from half-starved idlers to independent and prosperous citizens. Kansas was largely colonized in this way by the efforts of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, and with more extensive organization and effort the work could undoubtedly be accomplished on a larger scale.

Sauce for the Goose Ought to be Sauce for the Gander.

Harrisburg Patriot.

According to the New York *Times* the southern Congressmen are about unanimous in demanding governmental aid to railroad and steamship enterprises intended to accommodate the traffic and travel of their section. The *Times* sounds a loud alarm against the danger of granting subsidies to the schemes in which the southern people are interested and hopes that there will be a solid north in opposition to them in Congress. It is a little singular that republican journals like the *Times* should have had so sudden an awakening to the wrongfulness of subsidies to enterprises of the character now brought forward for that kind of aid by southern Congressmen.—When northern projectors of similar schemes appeared before Congress for assistance, magnificent largesses were voted them and it became the policy of the federal government to grant subsidies in land and money. Undoubtedly the policy is wrong in principle and should never have been adopted except in so far as the transportation of the mails and the transaction of other public business required. But it is only natural and reasonable that the people who have been denied what they believe to be the benefits arising from the system should some time demand their share of them. The southern people are only asking now that the policy which was adopted "to develop" northern interests may be extended to their own region. The *Times* should have solidified the north against subsidies at an earlier date.

Mr. Louis Wahl, a wealthy Chicago manufacturer and local politician, proposes, by way of relieving distress among the poor of the city, to set them at work upon the streets, not, however, at public but at private expense. He offers to give a large sum to pay for such labor at $1 a day, and has found a seconder in Mr. B. P. Hutchinson, who will pay for 5,000 days' work at this rate.

Sherman and the Ohio Campaign.

New York Sun.

Honest John Sherman, who enjoys the peculiar distinction of having entered Congress poor, and become a millionaire upon a salary first of $3,000, and subsequently of $5,000 a year, has gone to Ohio to set up the pins for the Republican campaign, and to make a speech on the financial question, which is intended to be the key note of the canvass.

Mr. Sherman was the author of the act of 1875, professing to pledge resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January, 1879, without providing any substantial mode of accomplishing that object. It was a political trick concocted in caucus, with a majority of soft money men, who consented to keep quiet for the time being, and to vote for the bill on condition of receiving material aid to carry the elections in their States, much of which, after the assessments on the officeholders, was contributed by hard money men of the East.

The bill was driven through the Senate by a prolonged session, and neither Mr. Sherman nor his associates on the Committee of Finance would give a word of explanation as to the construction to be placed on various doubtful clauses, affecting the very substance of resumption. In the House of Representatives the previous question was applied, and no debate was permitted. So that a measure which touched the whole business of the country in its most sensitive nerve, and which required the utmost deliberation, free from all party spirit, was in forty-eight hours railroaded through a Republican Congress.

It has been a disturbing element ever since, and especially since Mr. Sherman's entrance into the Treasury. Mr. Bristow frankly admitted that the machinery of the law was wholly inadequate to its execution, if specie payment was really intended, about which he had great misgivings. Therefore he made no attempt to carry it into effect, but he and the President both recommended additional legislation, which, of course, was never granted, as the thing was a sham and a fraud from the start.

As the representative of a class interest of bondholders and banks, Mr. Sherman has managed the Treasury to serve them chiefly, without reference to general business, so that superadded to the depression of all forms of industry, enterprise, and trade, there is the dead weight of a hard and selfish policy, which manifests no sympathy with the almost universal distress, and, like a close-fisted shaver, demands the pound of flesh as the penalty of the bond.

It was recently announced from Washington that all officeholders were prohibited from taking part in elections, and members of political committees were required either to resign their offices or their connection with national or State organizations. That was immediately followed by a technical change in the State associations at Washington, which number several thousand active politicians; so that right under the eye of the Fraudulent President, and at the suggestion of members of his Cabinet, this organized body of officials is maintained in all its vigor.

Thus Mr. Sherman at the head of the Treasury, with its enormous patronage and notorious corruption running through the various branches of customs, internal revenue, lighthouses, revenue marine, engraving and printing, and the like, abandons his post and starts out for a month's campaign in Ohio, to illustrate the beauties of civil service reform, and to set an example to the thousands of subordinates at Washington and all over the country, who look up to him for instruction.

Why Starvation Wages are Necessary.

New York Bulletin.

It is said, on the one hand, that the railroads have been paying more than they can afford, and that the reduction of wages was necessary and justifiable. This is partly true and partly false. So far as the Baltimore & Ohio road is concerned, its large dividends and abundant surplus give the lie to the assertion that the reduction was necessary. The New York Central and the Erie are types of two other large classes of roads whose histories deserve attention. The Central is trying to pay dividends upon millions of stock which represents no real capital. The creation of $50,000,000 of New York Central stock out of nothing, by the word of Commodore Vanderbilt, underlies the present trouble on that road. The laborers deserve living wages before the holders of this watered stock receive dividends. It is the attempt to pay dividends on this water that makes "starvation" wages necessary. The Erie road is of another class. It is hopelessly bankrupt, but its bankruptcy is due, not to high wages paid to employes, but the fact that for years it was plundered by a gang of thieves, not more reputable, even with their wealth, than the mob which has wrought such havoc the past week. The corporation is trying to earn dividends on money which long ago was stolen by these thieves. It ought not to succeed, and probably cannot in the end. These two corporations represent, in a greater or less degree, many of the great roads of the country, trying to earn dividends on watered stock, or on capital long ago stolen. This fact in no way justifies or palliates riots, but cannot be left out of sight in considering the future.

Fluctuating Currency.

Lagrange Standard.

Did you ever think of it, that a fluctuating and uncertain currency served the rich man better than the poor? Before the rebellion a millionaire was a curiosity and a wonder among men. They were exceedingly few. Now it takes fifty millions to excite much surprise, and the fifty million men are quite as numerous as the single million men were before the exclusive paper money era. Gold gambling was wholly an institution of a paper money inflation period. Stock gambling grew mightily under its influence. When money contains within itself elements of speculation, monied men reap the profits of the speculation. A stable and sound currency is more to the poor man's interest than to the rich. The precious coins, gold and silver, furnish the only sure basis for a safe currency for the poor man. Paper money, convertible into such coin, and of equal value, may be added as long as it can maintain such value. When it falls below this, the rich gain and the poor lose. When a man's note is huckstered around below par, it is the man of capital who gains, and the poor man, compelled to sell, who loses. A like result follows a public currency below par in value.

Fast Freight Lines.

Indianapolis Journal.

Hon. J. D. Cox, late receiver of the Wabash railroad, has just submitted his final report of the operations and management of the road during his receivership. In concluding his report, he says:

"The business of the past two years has demonstrated the fact that the fast freight lines—whether those formed by the partnership of the railways in the cars, etc., used upon them, or those which are independent joint-stock companies—cost the railway entirely too much to be paid for by any benefits received. The cars owned by the company and kept on its own line in general freight business, have been made to earn each over one thousand dollars per annum, whilst the cars of the fast freight lines have only earned about five hundred. This business could have been done quite as well had the trunk lines been willing to co-operate in a simple but effective business interchange of freights without the cumbersome and expensive organization of the fast freight lines and their disproportionate amount of rolling stock when compared to earnings. These lines are an incubus upon the railway system of the country, which sooner or later must be gotten rid of. Their agents, by constantly competing with each other, have been a chief cause of the ruinous reduction in rates, and as several such lines run over almost every railway, no matter which agent secures the traffic, the "cut" in the rate is at the expense of the road. Practical experience has demonstrated that the freight department of any railway can exert no efficient control over these agents."

What is true of the Wabash railway is doubtless true of all, and the foregoing may be taken as a correct statement of the operation of the fast freight line business. Mr. Cox says they cost the railway entirely too much to be paid for by any benefits received, and in proof of this assertion says the freight cars owned and run by the company on its own line have earned for it over one thousand dollars each per annum, while the cars of the fast freight lines have earned for it only about five hundred dollars, and he adds that the business could all have been done without the intervention of the fast freight lines if the trunk lines had been willing to make a fair business arrangement. He is furthermore of the opinion that the agents of these various lines, by their reckless competition, are mainly responsible for the ruinous reduction of rates, which in turn is the chief cause of the meager earning of the roads and their inability to pay their employes better wages. His conclusion is that the fast freight lines are an incubus on the railway system of the country which, sooner or later, must be gotten rid of. This is valuable testimony in regard to fast freight lines, and coming from a railroad man who has no interest in misrepresenting the facts, will command wide attention.

Prairie Chickens.

To the Editors of the South Bend Tribune:

Under the new game law of this state it is unlawful to kill prairie chickens before the 1st day of October. It is difficult to secure a conviction under this law, and consequently chickens are being killed even now when it would have been unlawful under the former law. The objection to the close of the season for chickens being extended to October 1st are undoubtedly well taken. No other state in the union protects them later than September 1st, and as a general thing August 15th was made the date for the expiration of the close season. But while all this is good ground for getting the law repealed as soon as possible, it is no excuse for the violation. The spirit of hoggishness which is now prevailing can be put down by law-abiding land owners. There is a section in the law which a land owner, though hardly justifiable, by reason of its hardness, in enforcing against every one violating its provisions, should enforce against every one violating the game laws. I refer to the law which makes it unlawful for any one to go upon the land of another with a dog or gun, without permission of the owner, and fixes the penalty at fifty dollars. If a land owner knows that certain persons are killing chickens on his land out of season and is unable to fix the guilt on any one of them, let him enforce the fifty-dollar penalty against every one of the party, unless they come forward, plead guilty to a violation of the game law and pay for their fun. If any one is of the opinion that a higher court would refuse to enforce such a law, let him carry the case up. Whatever the final result may be, he will find his unlawfully killed chickens very high-priced meat. LAW.

Ask Yourself These Questions.

Are you a despondent sufferer from sick headache, habitual costiveness, palpitation of the heart? Have you dizziness of the head? Is your nervous system depressed? Does your blood circulate badly? Have you a cough? Low spirits? Coming up of the food after eating? &c., &c. All of these and much more are the direct results of dyspepsia, liver complaint and indigestion. Green's August Flowers is now acknowledged by all druggists to be a positive cure. 2,400,000 bottles were given away in the U. S. through druggists to the people as a trial. Two doses will satisfy any person of its wonderful quality in curing all forms of indigestion. Sample bottles 10 cts. Regular size 75 cts. Sold positive by all first-class druggists in U. S. Sold by Scott & Sandrock, Ligonier, Ind. 24-eow

Ben Wade has been interviewed by a correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. He is represented as saying that people seemed dead to the real issues of the war, and that the worst which could happen to the national finances would be a trifle compared with what would ensue unless the President changed his Southern policy. The Southern war claims would be paid and bonds would go down below 70. Hayes reminded him of Buchanan. There might be another war, but it looked as if instead the Republican party would be annihilated. And so on.

The temperance roll at Fort Wayne numbers 6,000, and in Allen county 10,000.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

Gives tone to the stomach, improves the appetite and assists digestion, excites the bowels to healthy action, expelling all the foul humors that contaminate the blood, corrupt the secretions and offend the breath. It excites the liver to a healthy action and strengthens the nerves, imparting that glow to life that proceeds alone from perfect health. Thousands in all walks of life, testify to the virtues of this excellent medicine in correcting the derangement of the digestive organs. Get the genuine. Sold only in one dollar bottles. Ask for *E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron*, and take no other.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite, wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only one dollar bottles.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well, or be cured of dyspepsia, kidney or liver disease? Try *E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron*. Every bottle guaranteed to do as recommended. Depot and office, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Get the genuine. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's and take no other. All I ask is a trial of this valuable medicine. One bottle will convince you. Get six bottles for five dollars, one dollar for one.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Tape Worm, Pin, Seat and Stomach Worms removed alive in from two to four hours. No fee until head of Tape Worm passes alive and in one. Ask your druggists for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Sold only in one dollar bottles. Used for children or grown persons. It never fails. Or send for circular to Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail free. Send three cent stamp for return of letter.

E. F. Kunkel's Lustral & E. F. Kunkel's Shampoo for the Hair.

The best and cheapest Hair Dressing and Hair Cleaner in the world. They remove dandruff, allay irritation, soothe and cool the heated scalp, prevent the hair from falling off, and promote the growth in a very short time. They preserve and beautify the Hair, and render it safe and glossy. They impart a brilliancy and a silky appearance to braid and wiry Hair, and as a hair dressing they are unrivalled; eradicate dandruff and prevent baldness. The shampoo cleans the Hair, removes grease, scurf, itching, eruption. Cures headache produced by heat and fatigue. Kunkel's Shampoo and Lustral restore Hair to a natural and glossy color, restore faded, dry, harsh and wiry hair. Price per bottle $1. Ask your druggist for them, or send to E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. 13-3m.

German Magnanimity.

Extract from Senator Conkling's reception speech.

Passing from London to Paris one thing struck me of which you will gladly be reminded. That is the magnanimity of Germany and Germans. This is sufficiently illustrated by the palaces and parks of Versailles. Splendid as they are in treasures of art captured from half the peoples of Europe, they were among the places occupied by the armies of Germany in the Franco-Prussian war. It was, you remember, in the great hall-room of the chief palace that King William was crowned Emperor, and his soldiers were quartered everywhere. But lawlessness or resentment laid no hand on the place. No rough sense of justice said, "These grand embellishments came here as spoils and trophies, and as spoils and trophies we will take them away." Everything was left and restored untouched, and the residents of the neighborhood, bitter as they are, confessed that the Germans paid for all they consumed, one man adding that they paid double prices, too. Versailles is perhaps the most magnificent possession of France, but it is also a majestic monument of the grandeur and forbearance of victorious Germany. I rejoiced to look on its preservation, not alone for the credit it does to humanity, but for the honor it reflects on that great body of our own citizens who came from the land of the Rhine.

Recent events have shown the value of military training among the citizens of a republic, and it is now generally conceded that the State should make some provision of this kind. It cannot do it more cheaply or appropriately than by introducing the military drill into the high schools, and we believe this would be generally approved. Besides being fine physical exercise it would give the students at the high schools a knowledge of military training which might become of great value to the government in some future emergency.—*Ind. Journal.*

THE Indianapolis *Journal* says: In England all railroads are held strictly to the position and duties of common carriers, and not permitted to engage in any other business, as mining or anything of that sort. This makes it much easier to define their relations to the public, and furnishes a simple basis for the adjustment of disputed points. Such a thing as a fast-freight line is unknown in England, and the roads are required to treat all shippers alike and with even-handed justice.

The Greenback party of New Jersey met recently and nominated Gen. Thos. D. Hoxey for Governor. Resolutions were adopted demanding the immediate repeal of the Resumption act, attributing to it the contraction of the currency and the general distress of the country, and warning workingmen that it is part of a conspiracy to pauperize and then disfranchise labor; denouncing the demonetization of silver, and demanding the repeal of the law effecting such demonetization.

The Vicksburg Herald says that in the parishes of Louisiana and the counties of Mississippi adjacent to Vicksburg 50,000 laboring men could gain a home and a living if they would only come with the intention of settling down permanently. Farm hands are largely in demand, and the best treatment and greatest protection are promised to those who will come and establish themselves in the home thus offered.

The Pennsylvania Miners Preparing for a Long Strike.

Scranton Special to the Philadelphia Times.

The miners are vigorously preparing for a long strike. Experience has taught them that to achieve any success in a strike they must be able to make it last for a time, and in order to do that they must see that the more destitute of their numbers have their pressing wants supplied. With this aim in view the miners of Hyde Park have opened an extensive store, which is splendidly supplied with flour, potatoes, corn and vegetables of all kinds. The sympathies of the merchants and farmers are with them and they not only give their sympathies but their substantial support. Fifteen teams have been placed at their disposal by the business men for the purpose of distributing and collecting supplies, and these are kept busily at work by gangs of trustworthy men, who continue to keep the supply store a well stocked hive from which free-handed bounty administers unspairingly to the poor. Some of the farmers in the neighborhood have devoted whole patches of potatoes to the cause and they are dug up and conveyed to the hive, and in many instances men go and work in the country and take their pay in potatoes, corn and provisions of any kind. A committee has been appointed to seek out the homes of those in want, and in a short time a well-filled wagon follows with a plentiful supply of the necessaries of life. The men are all temperate, orderly, peaceable and intelligent. The Communistic spirit has no place in their hearts, and their only aim in the present struggle is to seek to obtain something like a just remuneration for their perilous toil. The dangers of the mine form no inconsiderable feature of the hardships with which the miner's lot is fraught, yet this is an item invariably overlooked in calculating the cost of mining. The grim record of this small district alone for the past month, as shown by the report of Mine Inspector Jones, tells us that seven men have been killed and twenty-eight badly injured in the mines, and this is but a fair specimen of the monthly average of men killed and maimed at the work of "digging dusky diamonds" in this vicinity.

Ohio Workingmen's Ticket.

A mass-meeting of workingmen, held in Cincinnati on the 11th, nominated the following State ticket: For Governor, L. H. Bond, of Cincinnati; Lieut. Governor, Frank Skadd, of Cleveland; State Treasurer, L. A. Hine; Clerk of Supreme Court, Frederick Amsperger; Board of Public Works, Peter McGeerey; School Commissioner,