

WOOD ashes are among the most valuable fertilizers for the fields and orchard. Their valuable properties depend upon the potash, phosphoric acid, lime and magnesia which they contain. Their money value as a fertilizer is 40 and 50 cents per bushel.

THE POLAND CHINA HOG. The Poland China hog is a cross of the Poland, big China, Irish grazier and Byfield Berkshire, and has now become as popular as the Berkshire. The description of a perfect Poland China, adopted by the National Swine Breeders association, is as follows: "Long in the body, short legs, broad, straight back, deep sides, flanking down on the legs, very broad, full, square ham and shoulders, small, drooping ears, short head and wide between the eyes, small ears, dark bay, very, grown and prolific." As compared with the Berkshires, the most notable differences are drooping instead of erect ears, less dish in the face, greater liability to be marked with spots, ribs not so sprung out, and in very fat pigs not so much sway at the back."

BENJ. H. FRANKLIN has the credit of being the first person in this country who made use of gypsum, or land plaster as a fertilizer. The manner in which he used it may seem somewhat egotistical. He sowed it in the presence of a number of skeptical farmers on a portion of a field of grass, on a hill side, in the form of large letters, spelling his name. After a few weeks the grass upon which the plaster was sown so far outgrew the rest that the name, B. Franklin, could be plainly read for a long distance. From that time there was no doubt in the minds of those who knew the secret, of the value of land-plaster as a fertilizer for grass. A moderate application will increase the yield from one-fourth to one-half. It is now offered by the manufacturers in Michigan at a very low price, and will no doubt be extensively used by our farmers as soon as its merits become better known.

FANCY CHICKENS.—The editor of the *Selinsgrove Times* comes out with this emphatic pronouncement: "The fancy chicken business is magnified into great importance by those engaged in it, and large profits are realized every year; yet there is no doubt that the old fashioned and common kind of chickens kept by farmers generally are in every respect the best and most profitable. If from time immemorial the people throughout the country would have no other than these fancy kinds of chickens, such as Brahmas, Shanghais, Cochins, etc., etc., and some chap would come along and for the first time introduce our common breed of chickens, they would be looked upon as "just the thing" and as embracing all the good qualities that a chicken ought to have, and everybody would raise them in preference to the fancy kinds which by long usage had become only common. The whole truth in a nutshell is, that there are no better chickens in the world than our common chickens, and which by care and a little study might be improved some as well as the fancy stock."

CLOVER.—No matter how mismanaged, the *Country Gentleman* says, clover is a benefit, and whatever else he may do, the farmer who grows clover is making his farm better.—What, then, might not the result be if the same care were taken of the clover field as of the other crops? It does not need cultivating, the long, deep-reaching roots mellow and pulverize the soil as nothing else can. If the clover grows thriftily, the top acts as a mulch, seeding the ground and keeping it moist. A crop of two tons or more of clover, whether plowed under or cut for hay, can hardly fail to leave the soil better than it was before. If should be the farmer's aim to grow the largest possible crops of clover. A slight dressing of gypsum—100 pounds per acre in early spring—often produces wonderful results. But if a farmer has a little well rotted manure, the scrapings of barnyards, fall is the time to apply it.—Clover is often injured by freezing and thawing in winter, and a very slight covering of manure will afford a great deal of protection. Rich earth from corners of fences is well worth drawing a short distance on young clover, provided the ground is hard and firm. If the field is not mowed next season, coarser manure can be used.

THE CATTLE TRADE.—It is good to see choice cattle that are in strong demand and that are particularly well valued at strong prices. It is true, an exchange remarks, that medium and low grades may for a time work in sympathy as to the relative prices to a limited extent with the better qualities; yet we consider it altogether possible that the market for these low grades of cattle may at any time become depressed, or even demoralized, by an over-supply of such cattle, while the market for really good stock may remain firm. It is never good policy, so early in the season in the first summer month, to take half-fat cattle, that will make nothing better than what is called slippery beef, from good grazing fields and send

them to market. They are a kind of cattle that are never in favor with any kind of dealers, and in nine cases out of ten such cattle have to be sold in the consuming markets for less than they are worth in the fields from which they have been taken in the country. It is our opinion at the present time that all cattle of this kind should be kept in the country until they are made really fat. We expect to see a heavy run of cattle from Wyoming, Colorado, Texas and the Indian country during the coming fall season, and we hope to see them all come in good condition.

VALUE OF STABLE MANURE.—Stable manure generally sells to market gardeners at other people who want a little for private gardens at \$2 to \$3 a two horse load. No farmer can afford to pay over \$1 a load and draw it two or three times, unless it be wanted for some better paying crop. That is generally grown on farms. If a farmer can not buy stable manure at \$1 to \$1.50 a load, he had better not buy any, but make what he can on his farm, and try turning under green crops, as buckwheat, clover, etc., to keep his farm in good condition, growing more grass and less grain and hoed crops. Some farmers recommend borrowing money to buy manure rather than attempt to grow crops with an insufficient supply. A late writer says: "Any man who has capital enough to own valuable land, cannot well be too poor to buy the fertilizers needed to make it productive. If he cannot do otherwise, he may safely borrow the money till his crop is harvested and sold. When a farmer cannot get enough stable manure, as is the case with all farmers, buying some kind of commercial fertilizer is the alternative to doing nothing." That is doubtful. How can a farmer be assured of "safety" in borrowing money to buy manure? Suppose the season is very unfavorable, as by a

great drogh, and his crops fall, what then? No, don't do it; but keep more live stock, turn everything into manure that you possibly can, save your money, and as it is worth as much as pure guano, keep all the pigs and cows, as their manure is very strong, throw weeds into their pen to keep the manure from drying, with turf, muck, or anything that will increase the bulk of its contents; and thus try to avoid the necessity of buying manure.

DON'T BORROW MONEY.—Perhaps few men have seen the troubles that farmers have been brought to in consequence of mortgaging their farms more than I have; and I warn my readers to beware of the pit they dig to fall into, by borrowing money to enable them to purchase stock, or to cultivate their farms better, and more extensively. There never was a time within the present century when farmers needed to be so careful not to

It will in debt as at the present time. It will do for young men, with but little money, to buy really good farms, and run in debt for a part of the purchase money; but a farmer who is out of debt—owns his homestead free of mortgage—would be very unwise to put even a small mortgage on it. No matter what the condition is, it would be better to cut down expenses to the utmost degree. When a farmer is out of debt, he can, on a tight pinch, support his family on a very small income. His cows, pigs and fowls, with the breadstuffs he can grow, without any hired help, will supply him with food. Then by keeping from 50 to 100 hens, he can buy his groceries with the surplus eggs; and with a few pigs fattened, a few calves, a little surplus hay and grain, he can clothe his family; and thus avoid mortgaging his farm—the death knell, in most cases, of a farmer's prosperity and peace of mind. Every farmer who finds it hard to "make both ends meet," and has girls and boys growing up, should have a patch of strawberries, raspberries or of other small fruits, for the

children to wear add pick, and also to sell in the village, if not far off. Let the rising generation among farmers be utilized, by being thus employed at times in some profitable and pleasant work. E. X. P.

The Great Sheeshone Remedy
Is an Indian vegetable compound, composed of the Juices of a variety of remarkable medicinal plants and herbs; the various properties of these different ingredients, when combined, is furnished as Nature's own beverage. It is taken by the Indians to cleanse the Blood, Lungs, Liver, Kidney, Digestive Organs, Nervous System, &c., restoring their functions to healthy action, and being purely vegetable, is furnished as Nature's own beverage. It is recommended for the cure of all, and a permanent cure in a large majority of diseases of the blood, such as Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Canker, Pimples, &c. In prescribing this medicine, we do not claim that it always performs a cure. We only say, that it purifies and enriches the blood, permanently curing a large majority of diseases arising from its impurity. It stands far above any unequalled among the hundreds of compound medicines of the day. It has stood the test of ten years, and is to-day more popular than ever. As a vegetable beverage it stands unrivaled. It enables the patient to stand against the constant drain to which it is subjected by a high temperature. Persons who are subject to bilious Colic, Dysentery, Indigestion, etc., etc., will find it a most valuable Remedy. Price of the Remedy, per pint bottles, \$1. Pils. 25 cents a box.

Prepared only by FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold in Ligonier by H. C. Cunningham.

15-cw

The Chicago *Tribune* says that during the recent riots there the city authorities were compelled to purchase a large quantity of arms and military stores. It happens that there is in the city a depot where condemned government goods, including arms, are bought and sold, and the authorities are patronizing this market to the extent of a lot of sabers and one or two old cannons. The sabers were old and rusty, and probably worth 50 cents each, and the cannons are also quite rusty, and probably worth a trifle for what they furnished them, in making out his bill against the city, charged five dollars each for the sabers and \$250 for the cannons. The whole bill aggregated \$1,400, and the authorities are about as mad as they can be.

Miseries of the Miners.
Harrisburg Patriot.

If the strike is longer and more obstinate than the anthracite regions the reason is that there is not in the United States a class of workingmen in such grievous distress as the miners. It may be doubted whether the condition of English and Welsh miners was ever worse than that of the anthracite miners of Pennsylvania at this time. The correspondent of the New York Times writing from Scranton gives an appalling account of the condition of the miners in the region of which that city is the centre. Wages scarcely average twenty dollars a month for industrious workmen, many of whom must support large

the amount. When the frequent stoppages of the mine into account the monthly wages often fell below that sum. An Irish miner with ten persons looking to him for support had not known such a thing since 1863. In a letter published in a breaker said the largest amount he had made in two years was \$15 a week and usually \$10 and \$12. The miners are all so poor that they cannot afford to pay for the many of them are very poor even in their rags. It was hard to get them to admit they were "living" on mush alone when that was the case, but neighbors would not even pretend to suffer. The attempts to die subject to the were sometimes heroic. The correspondent was shown a man "who had been so crafty, take his dinner paid for by the company, and then other men would not even pretend to empty pretense, and his pall did not contain so much as even a crust." What astonished him was "the uniform cheerfulness of these people when even they were in the midst of recounting their most painful experiences." Although none of them were sanguine of better treatment "they were all convinced that some time or other the sense of justice would compel the corporations to give them consideration."

Many are the causes assigned for the condition to which labor has been reduced. The first is the autocratic régime of the Corporation. The second is the competition of the mines with the interests of the miners and the consuming public. The corporations have sometimes combined to oppress the miners and at other times they have dictated the manner of working for the year. When the combination

tion was completed the rates of wages were reduced and the price of coal advanced with the cost of the wages rarely advanced with the cost of the coal. There would have been a concession of the advantage of the monopoly upon the miner and the consuming public. Not the least of the injustices practiced upon honest labor in the mining regions is the system of "company stores." There is scarcely a working mine in Luzerne county that has not a company store. These stores supply the miners with provisions on pass books or company orders, and when pay day comes the money is ever seen. The earnings add some to the price of the store. Many of these stores are kept by poor relations of the mine owners, who do not scruple to assist in the robbery of the miners of a portion of their wages.

THE B. & O. GOES TO LAW.

The B. & O. R. R. and the second company has filed with the clerk an appeal from the decision of the county commissioners, at the June term, incorporating the town of Walkerton.

side-tracks, station house, etc., within the boundaries of the town thus incorporated, subject by the act of incorporation to taxation for town purposes. The land and buildings were not included in the original plat of Walkerton. In other words the railroad objects to Walkerton's drafting the company's property into the corporation for the purpose of getting it taxed. The case will be docketed for trial at the October term of court.—South Bend Tribune.

TRIPLED — A certain man in the north part of Lagrange county, possessed of a remarkable degree of credulity, hearing that if one chances to get in too close proximity to a pole, the pole will catch clothes would catch the perfume, and for this reason, if one's body could be buried for a time, its diseases would be extracted, he ordered his son to get a spade and dig a hole, and when the hole was dug, big enough, the old man got in and the son shoveled in till the dirt reached the old man's neck, and then left him to purify while he went about the business of the farm. After a few days the son returned, and finding the old man nearly dead with exhaustion, shoveled him out. It is needless to say he came out a wiser man.

though a weaker man, and says that at the next time he's buried it will be to stay.—*Lancashire Register*.

In the line of matrimonial eccentricities Kentucky can beat the world. Kentucky elements are more common than the quiet marriages. Very old men marry very young girls, and very old women very young boys. But the latest eccentricity recorded is that of a man, being something less than the marriage of a man with his grandmother. A Nelson county paper records the case. The groom, twenty-five years of age, is the son of one of the late Baptist preachers. Some years ago his grandfather died, leaving a widow of forty-five years, and now these two souls beat as one. We do not believe, however, that the practice of marrying one's grandmother will become general.

The Maine State Democratic Convention met at Portland, on the 14th, and elected George H. Williams for Governor. The resolutions adopted reaffirm the platform and principles of the last National Convention; characterize the reversal of the election of 1876 as a gross fraud; demand a Constitutional amendment which shall make like results in the future impossible; declare that the restoration of the rights of the colored people to the South is an acknowledgment of the principles of Democratic principles, and that the Democratic party opposes only what is wrong in the administration of the Government.

A correspondent of one of the active journals writes as follows:

There is a method, which I have used, for cooling the temperature of my room in hot weather, and that is to hang a sheet or blanket down outside the window where the sun may be shining. The heat of the sun causes evaporation of the water produces a deliciously cool apartment. The sheet is kept damp by having a vessel filled with water hanging from the outside, and a piece of flannel arranged to form a siphon and touching several portions of the sheet. The water gradually empties out of the vessel, and may be replenished if necessary.

The fair ones will no doubt then vote of this theme to the editor for publishing this: "My dear Polly, I have just been thinking of assuring another woman's hair on your parting, and I am sure you will be so kind to say Mr. Smith to his wife, "My dearest Joe, I am equally astonished to find that you persist in wearing another woman's hair."

THE OLD, OLD STORY.
Am I a Tramp?
To the Editor of the New York Sun:
Am I a tramp? If not, what am I?
The Herald, the other day, placed
nearly all the unfortunates who are
out of work under the name of
tramps. I have been a salesman, get-
ting a fair salary, at one time over
\$1,800 per year. I sold a good many
goods. I earned every dollar I got.
And times a plenty. I got out of em-
ployment. I then got out of several
articles to sell on commission. I
walked all over New York and sub-
urbs. Some days I made \$5; some
not a cent. Times grew worse this
year. It cost me \$1 per day to live

did pay expenses of car fare, ferry and I just managed to get through with the week. I was not doing any better, got worse. The competition was so great that I could not make fifty cents per day. I went to a cheap lodging house for twenty-five cents per night—and a very good one. I was not doing any better. I made fifty cents per day, I made twenty-five cents for lodging and twenty-five cents for meals. Some days, when I made nothing, I had to go to the streets and beg for my sleep, and then walk the streets by day without food, except a cracked and a piece of cheese I picked up in a corner saloon, till one day I was so hungry I went to a well-known restaurant and said to the waiter about 11 a. m. "I wish you would give me a breakfast, I am dead broke." "Oh, I can't afford it," says he. "I will get you a dinner," says he, and he took me into the restaurant and gave me a dinner. I was rich, and is known all over New York. It was the first time I ever asked anybody in New York for something to eat.

That night, tired and hungry, I went to a station house to sleep. The captain saw I was no bummer, and told his men to put me in their sitting room. I spent a very fine night doing nothing, and I was not about to leave New York daily five to ten dollars more. If I make a few dimes during business hours I am sure of a bed and something to eat. Otherwise, I suffer from hunger and from hunger I suffer from cold. There is no place in New York where a man thus situated can get a meal and a bed when he is really penniless. I know of none. Now are there not some of the same fix as myself? No situation is better than this.

hard work; I am not a young man
have no home nor friends able to help
me to a dollar. Am I a tramp?

AN OLD NEW YORK SALESMAN

Interest on Money.

Chicago, Ill., July 27.—Mr. J. H. Sidway, President of the
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, has
called our attention to an able article
in the *Edinburgh Scotsman* of July 27
on cattle farming in Illinois. In it
the writer, who is a Scotchman, 40
years old, the writer adds, "The interest
at 10 per cent,—the ordinary rate
of interest in America." In a note
upon the subject Mr. Sidway says:
"The article in the *Edinburgh Scotsman*
of July 27 on cattle farming in Illinois, while
tolerably correct, was evidently written
by a person having but little idea
of the business, and of the business
ness, and in some important
particulars is calculated to create erroneous
impressions. Among other errors it
states 10 per cent as the ordinary rate
of interest in America, as if such a
matter of fact 10 per cent is the rate
in the newer settled States only. Probably
80 per cent of all the money

located in the United States is in Illinois, where the profits are enormous. The money are more numerous than in the Eastern and Middle States, there is an abundant supply offering at 70¢ per cent for business purposes or on loan to good men on approved security."

As Mr. Sidway is President of one of our leading banks, his statements may be taken as authority on this point. So far as can be judged from the experience of several years past, the present and prospective condition of the country, the time is past except in cases of a financial crash, when "10 per cent will be the ordinary interest" in Illinois or any of the older States.

"Fight It Out."

A story is told of a daughter of a prominent person now in the lecture field, suggestive of interesting wisdom, suggestive of unconscious wisdom. The gentleman was reverend past the lecturer's house to tea. Immediately on being seated at the table, the little girl astonished the family circle and the guest by the abrupt question, "What is the matter?"

Now the gentleman having been recently separated from the partner of his life, was taken so completely by surprise that he stammered forth the

truly:
"Don't know," replied the *enfant terrible*. "Why don't you know?"
Finding that the child persisted in her interrogatories, despite the mild reproof of her parents, he concluded to give her a lesson in the use of the word, and have it over at once. So he said, with a calmness which was the result of long experience:
"Well, we don't live together; we think, as we don't agree, we'd better not."

He stifled a groan as the child began again, and darted an exasperated look at her parents. But the little fellow was not to be quelled, until she exclaimed:
"Can't agree? Then why don't you fight it out, as pa and ma do?"

"Vengeance is mine," laughingly replied the visitor, after "pa" and "ma" had exchanged a look of horror, followed by the inevitable roar.—*New Haven Register*.

◆ ◆ ◆

Have You Dyspepsia?

With its attendant troubles, constipation, headache, loss of appetite, indigestion, flatulence, and general discomforting, etc.? If so, take Dr. Cassell's Radical Cure and be well. Its results are astonishing, and sure relief is guaranteed in every case, where it is used as directed. It acts on the bowels, soothes the stomach, strengthens the debilitated, restores a natural appetite, and, as a liver regulator has no equal. A clergyman of Philadelphia says: "It is the very fountain of health. To all who are suffering from indigestion, stomach or liver, or who need a good Spring or Summer tonic, we say try this

[illegible]

THE MILBURN



EVANS & SONS

All Work Warranted

That the Lumber used in the best quality, *thoroughly seasoned* and experienced workmen, and is sufficient for all work—consumption, and for any breakage or defect in either material or work, we agree to make good all necessary repairs, at place of sale, upon

The Best

From Maine to California, and from North to the Gulf of Mexico, the markets of our


MILE

is the synonym of *perfection*.

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100,000 Milh

Have been sold, is the very
and of the strong hold it has
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only the best material, and en
workmen. The Wagons are
wide or narrow track, to m

 **Every Wagon**
against any imperfection

Manufactured by the MIL

For Sale in Ligonier
January

EMBROIDERY

**S
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

— Done at the —

Ladies' Bazaar

(BANNER BLOCK)

Ligonier, : Indiana

COMPLETEST ASSORTMENT
of Stamping and Braid-
ing Blocks, in
NORTHERN INDIANA

A Full Assortment of
Fine Embroidery Silk
of all colors.

Constantly Kept on Hand
Kentucky Cash Distribution Co

Authorized by an Act of the Legislature for the support of the City School of Frankfort, will positively have their second drawing in the CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY.,

ON AUGUST 30th, 1877
Or AUGUST Will be Refunded.
\$310,000 CASH IN PRIZES

[illegible]

TURN WAGON



anted as Follows


their construction is of the very best, and put together by thorough workmen, and that the strength of the same is corresponding to its size, with fastenings within one year, resulting from the workmanship, the Manufacturers will make any repairs, without cost to purchaser, on the return of the defective parts.

t Wagon

and from the Red River to the Gulf of Mexico; in all the wagon country of the West, and in all the prairie land, the name

BURN

The simple fact that during the

eight years over
Turn Wagons
 best evidence of its superiority
 on the public favor. The Man
 contain the high standard of excel
 in its manufacture, using
 employing only skilled and reliable
 made with stiff or falling tongue
 meet every want of the trade.
is Warranted 
 in material or workmanship.

Turn Wagon Company,
Toledo, Ohio.
by E. B. Garber, Agent.
No. 1874-404



**CAPSICUM
POROUS PLASTERS.**

**The Greatest Medical Discovery since
the Creation of Man, or since the
Commencement of the
Christian Era.**

There never has been a time when the health of so many different diseases has been caused as at the present application of the present. It is an undisputed fact that over half of the entire population of the globe resort to the use of ordinary plasters.

Dr. MURRAY'S CAPSICUM POROUS PLASTERS are acknowledged by all who have used them to be so quicken than any other plaster they ever before tried, and that one of these plasters will do more real service than a hundred of the ordinary kind. All other plasters are slow of action, and require to be worn continually to effect a cure; but with these it is entirely different; the instant one

Applied the patent will feel its effects.
Physicians, who are not only tested and
well know the effect of Capsicum; and it
is a fact that it has been used for centuries
for an antidotal application; but it is only of
late years that its medicinal properties have
been discovered. Being in a powder form
it is easily applied to the parts affected. It
is one of the wonderful cures effected by Dr.
MELVIN'S CAPSICUM PLASTER, and it is
superior over all other plasters, they now act
as a powerful stimulant, and cure all the
diseases as rheumatism, pain in the side and back
sprains, etc. It has been required the use of
plasters for centuries, but the modern
cures are liniments, and they have failed, and
you want a certain and reliable cure, for Dr.
MELVIN'S CAPSICUM PLASTER. You can hard-
ly purchase this, or any other plaster, for a
small sum. Although powerful and quick in its action,
it is perfectly safe, and it is a plaster for every
person to wear, as it is free from lead and other
poisonous material commonly used in the man-
ufacture of plasters. It is a safe and reliable
guarantee of its merits, and one plaster will
cure more than a dozen.

Ask your druggist for Dr. MELVIN'S CAPSICUM
PLASTER. It is sold in boxes of 12, 24, 36, 48,
50 cents for one, \$1. five, or \$3 for a dozen.
It will be mailed, post-paid, to any address
in the United States.

MANUFACTURED BY THE
NOVELTY PLASTER WORKS
Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
G. E. MITCHELL, PROPRIETOR,
Manufacturer of Plasters and Plaster Compositions
FOR SALE BY C. ELDEBE & SON, 13-17
N. 3RD ST., PHILADELPHIA.

LECTURE
TO YOUNG MEN
Just Published, in a solid binding, 125 pages.
A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment,
Prevention, and Radical
Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhea, its
Causes, Symptoms, and Consequences, and the
Impotence, Nervous Debility, and Impediment
to Marrying generally Consumption, Rheumatism,
and other Diseases, which result from this Cause.
By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D. author of
"The Cause and Cure of Seminal Weakness."

The world-renowned author, in this admirable
Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience
that the worst cure for this complaint is not to
stop at all, but to keep on, and that he can
effectually remove without medicine, and with-
out the aid of the lancet, all the causes of
this complaint, viz: rings, or cordials; painting the
face, or the head; and the use of the microscope.

The subscriber offers for sale, on favorable terms, a large, comfortable, airy, and well furnished **A HOUSE AND LOT**, favorably situated in the town of Avilla. The house was built two years ago, and is a very airy and comfortable one, and is situated on a large lot, and is surrounded by a beautiful lawn. The person wanting to procure a comfortable home should call on the subscriber, or write to him, and he will be pleased to furnish all the particulars. For terms, &c. address the subscriber, or call upon **LEONARD B. ELSH,** at Avilla, or at the office authorized to sell the property.

Unimpeachable Testimony

In presenting the following letters to the public we will only say, that they are selected from a large number which we are constantly receiving from all sections. They speak for themselves and should satisfy the most skeptical of the value of Lawson's Curative :

NEURALGIA 4 YEARS.

BUREAU, O., Dec., 1894.

Gentlemen:—Having suffered with neuralgia of the maxilla for four years, and used the various remedies which are advertised, with little or no relief, I concluded to try your medicine. I have

using one bottle I am entirely cured of pain, but shall apply still anxiously to completely eradicate the disease from the system, and I am sure you will be so kind as to believe your remedy will be successful.

J. RUSSELL.

SCIATIC RHEUMATISM.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 26th, 1876.

Gentlemen—I desire to thank the doctors regarding the effect of your Curative upon me. I suffered intensely for two months with Sciatic Rheumatism, and naturally tried all the remedies I could hear of, but without success. I was told that I must have no relief, and was certain the conclusion there was no cure for it. I was persuaded to give you a trial, and I am glad that I did, by which you have cured me. I have commenced applying the Curative in earnest, under the direction of the Curative, and I am now in a pain and well. I firmly believe every case of Rheumatism, whether Sciatic or otherwise, can be cured by the use freely and persistently as you direct.

JAMES M. BROWN.

The importance of the thorough use of the medicine cannot be too strongly impressed upon the patient, and I will call every attention to it, as you direct. See circular, and apply it as you direct. See circular, and apply it under each bottle.

SORE THROAT.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 22nd, 1876.

The Lawson Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Gentlemen—I was suffering terribly with a sore throat, and I was told that I must have no relief, and was certain the conclusion there was no cure for it. I was persuaded to give you a trial, and I am glad that I did, by which you have cured me. I have commenced applying the Curative in earnest, under the direction of the Curative, and I am now in a pain and well. I firmly believe every case of Rheumatism, whether Sciatic or otherwise, can be cured by the use freely and persistently as you direct.

JAMES M. BROWN.

NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 28th, 1876.

The Lawson Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Gentlemen—I was suffering terribly with a nervous headache, and the result was most gratifying. I was told that I must have no relief, and was certain the conclusion there was no cure for it. I was persuaded to give you a trial, and I am glad that I did, by which you have cured me. I have commenced applying the Curative in earnest, under the direction of the Curative, and I am now in a pain and well. I firmly believe every case of Rheumatism, whether Sciatic or otherwise, can be cured by the use freely and persistently as you direct.

JAMES M. BROWN.

DYSPEPSIA.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 7th, 1876.

Gentlemen—I wish to express my thankings for the Curative. I was suffering with Dyspepsia two years, and I am now in a pain and well. I firmly believe every case of Rheumatism, whether Sciatic or otherwise, can be cured by the use freely and persistently as you direct.

JAMES M. BROWN.

Consume. Her food does not distress her now, neither is she troubled with nausea. We have every reason to feel she is cured." — JNO. L. MANNING.

If any doubts exist in the regard to the benefit to be derived from the use of LAWSON'S CURATIVE among those who are suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Headache, Toothache, Nervousness, Chillsains, Inflammation, Diptheria, Sore Throat, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Burns, Scalds, etc., we should be pleased to answer any inquiries in person or by letter.

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
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Horse Power, or 32-inch Cylinder and 6 Horse Power

[illegible]

Rail Road Directory.

LAKE SHORE
—AND—
Michigan Southern Rail Road.

On and after June 24th, 1877, trains will leave
stations as follows:

GOING EAST

	Sp. N. Y. Ex.	Mt. Ex.	' Ace
Chicago.....	9:30 am.	5:30 pm.	
Elkhart.....	110 pm.	920	
Goshen.....	120	1010	
Michigan City.....	145	1038	
Ligonier.....	158	1042	
Waukegan.....		1042	

[illegible]

Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich. R. R.					
Time Table Feb. 23, taking effect Sunday, June 2.					
GOING SOUTH.					
Stations.	No.	No.	No. 4.	No.	No.
Elkhart.	5:06 am	9:50 pm	1:30 pm		
Anderson.	5:21	10:05	1:45		
New Paris.	5:40	10:27	2:10		
Wabash.	5:55	10:42	2:25		
Millford.	6:16	11:02	2:48		
Leesburg.	6:46	11:31	3:08		
Indianapolis.	7:21	12:01	3:45		
N. Manchester.	7:35	1:08 am	4:29		
Wabash.	7:50	1:23	4:44		
Marion.	8:05	1:41	5:01		
Richmond.	8:20	1:56	5:16		
Anderson J.	8:35	2:08	5:30 pm		
Richmond.	8:50				
Indianapolis.	9:05	10:40 am	10:40 pm		
GOING NORTH.					
Stations.	No.	No. 3.	No. 5.	No.	No.
Indianapolis.	6:40 am	10:05 am			
Richmond.	6:55	10:20			
Anderson.	7:10	10:35			
Alexandria.	6:39	9:59	8:35		
Marion.	7:42	7:57	10:37		
Wabash.	7:57	8:12	10:52		
N. Manchester.	8:41	10:13	2:45		
Wabash.	8:56	10:28	3:00		
Leesburg.	10:09	12:16 am	5:18		
Indianapolis.	11:16	12:16 am	5:26		
B & O Crossed St.	12:24		6:05		
Richmond.	12:39		6:20		
Goshen.	11:38 pm	1:09 pm	7:10 pm.		
Elkhart.	2:30 pm	4:45 am	8:25		

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