

## THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. C. OSBORNE } Editors.  
S. L. HARVEY, }

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, MAR. 30 1865



## SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

We invite attention to a communication contained in another column, relative to the law making provision for soldiers' families, enacted by the late session of the legislature. The points stated by our correspondent will be of interest to the tax payers, and also to the families of soldiers.

We fail to see any good reason why the funds raised in each county should have to be sent off to Indianapolis, and then returned to the county again for distribution. But perhaps that is the better way. It may be said that this is done to equalize the common burden, but while each county, and each township even, is held responsible for its individual quota of men, we think they should be allowed to provide for their own soldiers' families. If the argument in favor of the equalization of the burden as applied to supporting the families of soldiers, be good, it is equally good, we think, when applied to raising the men required from an entire state.—But Uncle Sam is not willing to accept a given number of men from a state in discharge of his claim upon her, so long as a single township is in arrears for a single man. In other words the state at large may furnish all the men called for, and even have an excess over the call, and if perchance some intensely abolition or copperhead township happen not to have furnished its full share of them, down comes Uncle Sam in gallant style, through his subordinates, and straightway the crank is turned, and the names of enough luckless wives to fill the quota of that particular township, are drawn from the wheel, and they are kindly provided with a suit of blue, and hurried into the ranks. If this be right why should not each locality have the benefit of all the funds raised by it for the purpose of ministering to the wants of the families of its own citizen soldiers. If each must furnish its number of men, why shall not each also furnish its amount of funds? There can be no objection to a provision by law for the support of the needy families of men employed by the government in fighting its battles; to allow them to suffer would be worse than healthiness; but the people have a right to expect fairness in the distribution of the burdens incident to this business, and in our opinion the law alluded to is anything but fair, both to soldiers' families and taxpayers.

Some people hope that Lincoln's life will be spared now, in order that the country may be saved the disgrace of an "incoherent" Vice President. But is there not a slight chance of improvement in case that Providence should will it otherwise? Lincoln, it is true, is reported to be a sober man, but it is none the less true that if he is always sober he is always wrong; but Johnson drunk might, perchance, be Johnson right. As proof of this, in his "incoherent" speech in the Senate he talked about the "Constitution." He certainly never would have thought of talking of that document if he had been sober. There is not a word about it in Lincoln's inaugural! Not a word! It is evident, therefore, that a drunken Abolitionist is more likely to be right than a sober one.—Exchange.

## Mr. Sherman's Ravages.

We ask our readers to peruse some extracts we give from the correspondence of the daily papers, in relation to Sherman's march through South Carolina, and tell us whether this is war. If these savage outrages can go unpunished, then may the atheist doubt that there is a God in Heaven. It appears that General Sherman allowed a lot of thieves and plunderers to go in the van of his army and to rob and plunder to their hearts' content. No restrictions seem to have been placed upon them, and the consequence was, they robbed the people of all the gold, or silver watches, jewelry, plate or other valuables they possessed. One account says that at least three fifths of all the valuables belonging to the people in the counties through which Sherman passed, are now in Sherman's army, as stolen property. Neither age nor sex, old nor young, were respected, and they wantonly destroyed what they could not carry away. The heart fairly sickens at the story of woe and misery which these fiends in human shape inflicted. War is horrible enough and terrible enough, but this march of Sherman's is not war. It is robbery. It is savage and malicious hate. It is a grand raid of thieves. It would disgrace the savages of the desert. It is a stain that can never be washed out, and ought to consign Lincoln and all his advisers, abettors, supporters and apologists to everlasting disgrace and shame, and boundless infamy. Read, read the horrible details on our first page.—They are enough to make a savage shudder.—N. Y. Day Book.

## For the Democrat.

## War Widows.

Messrs. Editors:—The County Auditor was waited upon a few days since by an installment of "war widows," who asked and expected relief under a law that the legislature of our state, passed at its late session, for their special benefit; and as others will expect relief from the same source, sooner than it can be brought about, it has occurred to me that it would be interesting to some, at least, to understand what the provisions of the law are, and the probable amount of tax that will have to be paid by the citizens of Marshall County for that purpose. The law requires the state auditor to furnish the county auditors with a sufficient quantity of suitable blanks; (which has not yet been done) said auditors are to hand said blanks immediately to the township assessors, who are in the next fifteen days to take the enrollment, (if I might be allowed the expression) and make return to the auditors, of all the names of the wives of soldiers who are in the service of the United States, and the wives of those who have died in the service, and widow women whose sons are in the service, and each child of such women, under twelve years old, in five days after said assessors make their report, said auditor is to send a condensed report of the names of the women and the number of children, to the auditor of state, who is required to make an apportionment similar, or on the same principle, as the superintendent of common schools, and send it to the county auditors in ten days. The county auditors are to call the county commissioners together as soon as practicable.

The legislature levied thirty cents on each one hundred dollars worth of taxable property in the state, and one dollar on each poll. The commissioners are required to apportion to each township its share of the estimated sum that the state auditor apportions to each county. The apportionment to each township is distributed by the trustees, who are required to give an additional bond in double the amount that will probably come into their hands. Should said commissioners be of the opinion that any one or more of said trustees are incapable of performing the duties required of them by said act, other men who are capable are to be selected by said commissioners.

As nothing can be realized from the above law until next winter, the commissioners are authorized to borrow money from time to time, at 6 per cent. interest, said commissioners are required to appropriate any funds in the county treasury for the time being, except the school funds to that purpose. To those whom the trustees ascertain are entitled to relief under the law, the trustees are to pay each woman, monthly, eight dollars, and to each of their children under twelve years old, two dollars. At least six months must elapse before relief can be given under the law. At the close of the financial year (May 31,) we will have paid to the families of soldiers something over \$5,000; some have received more than they should, others probably not as much as they should have done. We are of the opinion that the above amount properly distributed, would keep them as well as they were kept when their husbands were at home. The taxable property in this county last year, was nearly four and a half millions, and something over two thousand polls, on which we will have to pay, yearly, for 1865 and 1866 the sum of about \$15,000, and probably not more, at most, than half of that amount will be paid to those living in this county.

The legislature at its last session increased the school tax 6 cents, the state proper, 5 cents, which added to the 30 cents for the families of soldiers, make 41 cents on the \$100 valuation, and one dollar on each poll, over and above what our taxes were in 1864, which was regarded by many then as being very high.

From the foregoing the families of the soldiers, and the tax payers, can glean something of what is in reserve for them the next two years.

Me.

## Displeased with his Party.

The government of the United States by adopting a system of taxation under which the state banks could no longer exist as such, has compelled them to make its paper their sole currency. The credit of the country has been shifted from the broad and firm foundation of specie, on which it rested in democratic days, and is trembling on a flimsy basis of paper promises to pay.

Mr. Sumner of Massachusetts, alarmed at the depreciation of his pay, which hardly suffices at the present rate of gold to indemnify the publisher of his "speeches and essays," for his annual loss on them, uttered this melancholy growl in a recent speech in the senate:

"The taste of revenue is to a government like the taste of blood to a wild beast, quickening and maddening energies, so that it becomes too deaf to all suggestions of justice; and the difficulties must increase where this taxation is enforced by a far-reaching monopoly. The state once tasting this blood, seeks only an easy way of obtaining the means it desires; and other states will yield to the same temptation. The poet after picturing vice as a monster of frightful mien, tells us in familiar words:

"Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,  
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

## Address of the Rebel Congress.

The confederate congress issued an address to the people of the south, a short time previous to its adjournment, of which the subjoined is an extract:

In the revolution of '76" our armies and our people suffered far more than we have done. Our cities were then almost all in the hands of the British, and we were entirely cut off from all supplies from abroad, while our facilities for producing them were infinitely less than they now are. Green tells us that the battle of Rataw was won by men who had scarcely shoes to their feet or shirts to their backs. They protected their shoulders from being galled by the hands of their cross belts by bunches of moss and tufts of grass. A detachment marching to Greene's assistance passed through a region so swept by both armies that they were compelled to subsist on green peaches as their only diet. There was scarcely any salt for fifteen months, and when obtained it had to be used sparingly, mixed with hickory ashes. We need but to allude to the terrible winter which Washington passed at Valley Forge, with an army unpaid, half starved and half naked and shoeless, to convince us that such as our brave soldiers are now enduring, their forefathers for a like cause endured far more.

Washington did not then despair. Lee does not now despair of the final triumph of a righteous cause. Why should we be doubtful, much less despondent of our ultimate success?

The extent of our territory, the food-producing capacity of our soil, the amount and character of our population, are elements of strength which, carefully husbanded and wisely employed, are amply sufficient to insure our final triumph. The passage of hostile armies through our country, though productive of cruel suffering to our people, and great pecuniary loss, gives the enemy no permanent advantage or foothold. To subjugate a country, its civil government must be suppressed by a continuing military force or supplanted by another, to which the inhabitants yield a voluntary and forced obedience. The passage of hostile armies through our territory cannot produce this result. Permanent garrisons would have to be stationed at a sufficient number of points to control all civil government before it could be pretended, even by the United States government itself, that its authority was extended over the states. How many garrisons would it require? How many hundreds of thousands of soldiers would suffice to suppress the civil government of all the states of the confederacy, and to establish over them, even in name and form, the authority of the United States? In a geographical point of view, therefore, it may be asserted that the conquest of these Confederate States is impracticable.

Success gives us a country and a proud position among the nations of the earth. Failure makes us the vassals of an arrogant people, secretly, if not openly, hated by the most enlightened and elevated portions of mankind. Success records us forever in letters of light upon one of the most glorious pages of history. Failure will compel us to drink the cup of humiliation even to the bitter dregs of having the history of our struggle written by New England historians! Success is within our reach. We have toiled and panted onward nearly to the goal. We have almost grasped the costly price of independence—never won except through anguish and blood. The crown stands ready to enfold the fair brow of our young republic. The shades of our martyred heroes hover over us and beckon us on. The fearful entreaties of our mothers, wives and daughters to save them from uncles' horns urge us forward. Will we pause? Can we falter? Will we allow the weapons which the god of battles has so often directed to the smiting of the despisers of our homes now to drop from our nerveless hands? Shall we be discouraged by the superior number of the enemy?

In the invasion of our soil, neither private property, nor age, nor sex has been spared from the rapacity and brutal passions of their mercenary legions. Wherever they have passed over the surface of our fair land, the blackness of desolation has marked their path, and such barbarous desolation has been their devilish boast. Public records have been destroyed, institutions of learning, public and private libraries, pillaged or burned, and the temples of God sacrilegiously defiled.

Fellow countrymen, will you, can you ever submit to be ruled by such a people? Can you ever join hands with them in fraternal union? Can you, with all these things freshly before you, daily occurring on your native soil, ever return to political union with these despisers of your houses—these violators of your wives and daughters? Never! A dark crimson stream divides you, which all the skill of negotiation can never bridge over. The southern people have determined to be free and independent, and if their fortitude and courage do not fail them, it is impossible to doubt the issue.

But there must be no halting, no hesitation, in the only path that leads to the goal. We must prove to our enemies, and prove to the world, that we cannot be conquered. We must convince them that, though our soil may be overrun, the faith of our people in the great cause for which they are contending is unbroken, is unchanged, their will invincible.

Let us emulate the example of the Russian people when invaded by the grand army of Napoleon. Let us be willing to make any and every sacrifice, and consider it but a most offering on the altar of our country. By the light of the blazing ruin of what had once been a proud place, Napoleon read this inscription, which so that it becomes too deaf to all suggestions of justice; and the difficulties must increase where this taxation is enforced by a far-reaching monopoly. The state once tasting this blood, seeks only an easy way of obtaining the means it desires; and other states will yield to the same temptation. The poet after picturing vice as a monster of frightful mien, tells us in familiar words:

"Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,  
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

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## FROM WASHINGTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, )  
March 27—1:30 P. M. }

To Maj. Gen. Dix:  
The following official reports of the operations of the army of the Potomac on Saturday and of Gen. Sherman's operations since he left Fayetteville, have been received this morning: Gen. Sherman was at Goldsboro on the 22d of this month. No movements have been made on either side, before Richmond and Petersburg, since Saturday night.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, 19:40 A. M.  
E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:  
The battle of the 25th resulted in the following losses on our side: 24 corps, killed 51, wounded 462, missing 392. 9th corps, killed 68, wounded 338, missing 361. The 2d and 6th corps pushed forward and captured the enemy's strong entrenchments, turning his guns against him, and still holds the position. In trying to retake this battle was continued till Sat night, the enemy losing very heavily. Gen. Humphreys estimated the loss of the enemy in his front at three times his own, and Gen. Wright in his front at double that of ours. The enemy brought in a flag of truce for permission to collect his dead, who were between his picket line and his main line of fortifications.—Permission was granted.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen'l.  
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:  
The following dispatch of Gen. Parke is received from Gen. Meade.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,  
Lieutenant General.

The enemy attacked my front this morning, at about 4:30 A. M., with three divisions, under command of Gen. Gordon. By a sudden rush they seized the line held by the 3d brigade, 1st division, at the foot of the hill to the right of Fort Steadman, wheeled, and overpowered the garrison, took possession of the fort. They established themselves upon the hill, turning over guns upon us. Our troops, on either flank stood firm. Afterwards a determined attack was made on Fort Haskell, which was checked by part of McLaughlin's brigade, Wilson's division, and was repulsed with great loss to the enemy. The 1st brigade of Hartsuff's division held in reserve, was brought up, and a check given to any further advance. One or two attempts were made to retake the hill and were only temporarily successful until the arrival of the 2d brigade, when a charge was made by that brigade, aided by the troops of the 1st division on their flank, and the enemy were driven out of the fort, with the loss of a number of prisoners, estimated at about 1,600. Two battle flags have been brought in. The enemy also lost heavily in killed outside our lines. The whole line was immediately reoccupied, and the guns retaken unharmed. I regret to add that Gen. McLaughlin was captured in Fort Steadman. Our loss otherwise was not heavy. Great praise is due to Gen. Hartsuff, for the gallantry displayed in handling his division, which behaved with great skill in this, its first engagement.

(Signed) JOHN PARKE, Maj. Gen.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—7 P. M.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:  
This morning, at half past 4 o'clock, the enemy, by a strong and sudden assault, captured Fort Steadman; but after a vigorous counter attack, the fort was recaptured, with 1,600 prisoners, two flags, and all the guns unharmed. Gen. McLaughlin was taken prisoner by the rebels who assaulted Fort Haskell, but was repulsed with great loss. The official report is appended.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

## FROM NEW YORK.

New York, March 22.  
The World's dispatch from Kingston, 22, says of Gen. Sherman's fighting on Sunday and Monday last week: "There has been severe and continuous fighting between Sherman and Johnston, but no general battle, Johnston declining a general engagement. The battle was set in array upon two ranges of hills on the south side of the Neuse, our troops facing westward, and both armies defended by earthworks, those of Sherman being hastily constructed. Fighting lasted two days, during which desperate charges were made on both sides, the rebels charging our lines three times, and five times our men made counter-charges. The fighting on Sunday was mostly done by the 20th and 14th corps, and on Monday the 15th and 17th came up and partially relieved them. "All along the route from Fayetteville Sherman has had more or less fighting every day."

New York, March 28.  
The Tribune's Washington special says: Gen. Grant has ample evidence that Lee has not sent any considerable number of troops to reinforce Johnston, and his whole force will not now number more than half of Grant's.

The Times' correspondent, with the left wing of the army of the Potomac, 25th, says. The 5th 2d and 16th corps were in motion this morning. The 2d was pushed forward from their line of works, and shortly after 3 o'clock the centre corps became hotly engaged with Johnston's division of Anderson's corps. Gen. Humphreys succeeded in driving in the enemy's picket line on his main line, which shortly moved up to the front, and a desperate engagement took place. After repeated charges the 2d corps seized the rifle pits of the rebel lines, and held them up to the present time.

## FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, March 27.  
An important arrangement for the exchange of prisoners has been effected at Vicksburg as follows: The rebel authorities have agreed to send 11,000 of our men to a camp already established at a point called Four Mile Bridge, on the Vicksburg and Jackson railroad. Eight hundred federal prisoners have already arrived there, and more are on the way from Cahawba, Meridian, and other places in Alabama and Mississippi.

## U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

## SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15, 1864, and are payable three years from that time in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

## U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.

## Gold-Bearing Bonds.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold lost from Nov. which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a \$50 note  
Two cents per day on a \$100 note  
Ten cents per day on a \$500 note  
50 cents per day on a \$1000 note  
\$1 per day on a \$5000 note.

Notes of all denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

## THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

## GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE

Less than \$200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next sixty or ninety days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens from every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

Subscriptions will be received by the

First National Bank of LaPorte

First National Bank of Warsaw

First National Bank of Valparaiso.

JAY COOKE.

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

v10n23—3md.

## SOMETHING NEW.

THE subscriber has purchased, and now has in running order, a

## CORN &amp; COB CRUSHER.

AT HIS MILL IN PLYMOUTH.

And is prepared to grind corn for stock feed for all who may call upon him. FARMERS.

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He will also GRIND OATS AND CORN together. He solicits the custom of those having stock to feed. Terms reasonable.

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N. D. LOVELY,

v10n26G.

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I would respectfully announce to my patrons that have recently returned from the East and are in receipt of a

Full and Complete Stock

Of carefully selected

DRY GOODS

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and everything else formerly kept by me, which I will sell at fair prices. I will take in exchange goods, all kinds of

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MONEY WILL NOT BE REFUSED

I invite my old customers to call and examine my stock and prices, and if they suit, they will be sure and buy. I have nothing to do to induce you to purchase of me. Honorable, straightforward dealing and a living profit and no humbug is my motto.

Those knowing themselves in arrears for me, and fed that their debts are very much needed, and I hereby will redeem their promises to pay me.

v10n26G.

J. BROWNLEE.

TO THE NERVOUS, DEBILITATED AND DEPRESSED OF BOTH SEXES.

A great sufferer having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of misery, is willing to assist his fellow sufferers by sending (free), on the receipt of a post paid addressed envelope, a copy of the formula of cure employed.

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## SCHEENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEEED TONIC, AND MANDRICKE PILLS

The above is a correct likeness of Dr. Schenck, just after recovering from Consumption many years ago. Below is a likeness of him as he now appears.

When the first was taken he weighed 107 pounds, at the present time his weight is 240 pounds.

DR. SCHEENCK'S

Principal Office and Laboratory at the N. E. corner of 8th and COX WICKS Streets, Philadelphia, where all letters for advice or business should be directed.

He will be found there every SATURDAY, professionally to examine lungs with the Respirator, for which his fee is three dollars; all advice free.

In New York at No. 32 BOND STREET, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

At the MARLBORO' HOTEL, Boston, January 18 and 19, February 1st and 2d, March 15 and 16, April 19 and 20, May 17 and 18, June 14 and 15, 19 and 20.

The time for my being in BALTIMORE and PITTSBURGH will be seen in the daily papers of those cities.

The History of Dr. Schenck's own case and how he was cured of Consumption.

Many years ago, whilst residing in Philadelphia, I had progressed gradually into the last stage of Pulmonary Consumption. All hopes of my recovery being dashed, I was advised by my physicians, Dr. Parke, to remove into the country. Monroeville, New Jersey, being my native place, I was removed thither. My father and all his family had lived and died there—and I was a confirmed Consumptive. On my arrival I was put to bed, and I lay for many weeks in what was termed a hopeless condition. Dr. Parke, who had been my father's family physician, and had attended him in his last illness, was called to see me. He thought my case cured, but he said he would try to cure me, and that I would feel them working such a way, and punishing every nerve, fibre, and tissue of my system.

My lungs at length got on a new action, and the morbid matter which for years had accumulated and infiltrated the different organs of the body, was eliminated, the tubercles on my lungs ripened, and I expectorated from my lungs as much as a pint of yellowish matter every morning. I am now a healthy man, with a large-headed chest in the middle lobe of the right lung and the lower lobe homotized with complete absorption of the phlegm. The left lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right one is a tolerably healthy condition.

Consumption at that time was thought to be an incurable disease, by every one; physicians as well as those who were uneducated and unlearned. I was in such a state of mind that I was inclined to believe I was in. This induced many people to believe my recovery only temporary. I now prepared and gave the medicines to consumers for some time, and made many wonderful cures; and demand increased so rapidly that I determined to offer them to the public, and devote my undivided attention to lung diseases. In truth, I was next to forcing the cure for people ill disposed to receive medicine, and to ascertain whether their cases were like mine.

For many years, in conjunction with my principal office in Philadelphia, I have been making regular professional visits to New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Pittsburg.

For several years past I have made as many as five hundred examinations weekly with the "Respirator." For such examination my charge is three dollars, and it enables me to give each patient the true condition of his disease, and tell him frankly whether he will get well.

The Pulmonic Syrup is one of the most valuable medicines known. It is a potent tonic, purgative, and heating in itself. It contains no opium, yet loosens the phlegm in the bronchial tubes, and nature throws it off with little exertion. One bottle frequently cures an ordinary cough; but it will be well to take a dose of Schenck's Mandricke's Pills to cleanse the stomach. The Pulmonic Syrup is readily digested and absorbed into blood, to which it imparts its healing properties. It is one of the best purgatives of iron in use; it is a powerful tonic of itself; and when the Seaweed Tonic dissolves the mucus in the stomach, and is carried off by the aid of the Mandricke Pills a healthy flow of gastric juices, good appetite, and a good sleep follow.

The Seaweed Tonic is a stimulant, and none other is required when it is used. It is pure and pleasant; no bad effects like when using Bourbon whisky, which disorders the stomach, torps the liver, locks up all the secretions, turns the blood into water, dropsy sets in, and the patient dies suddenly.

The Seaweed Tonic produces lasting results, thoroughly invigorating the stomach, digestive system, and enabling it to eliminate and make into healthy blood the food which may be used for that purpose. It is so wonderful in its effects, that it will cure a man of a heavy cold, and a little of it taken before breakfast will give a tone to the stomach which few medicines possess the power of doing.

The MANDRICKE PILLS may be taken with entire safety by all ages and conditions, providing all the good results that can be obtained from calomel, or any of the mercurial medicines, and without any of their hurtful or injurious results.

They convey out of the system the feculent and worn-out matters loosened and dissolved by my Seaweed Tonic and Pulmonic Syrup. It will be seen that all three of my medicines are needed in most cases to cure Consumption.

AGENTS.

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NEW YORK—Dumas Barnes & Co.

BALTIMORE—S. S. Hanco.

PITTSBURGH—Dr. George H. Kessler.

CINCINNATI—F. E. Sore & Co.

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Also, sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

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## GREAT PANIC.

Save your money by buying at the