

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE, Editors.
S. L. HARVEY, }
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1865.



Mr. Davis' Capture.

A diary kept by the Rev. Dr. Fuller during a late journey to the South, has been published by some of our contemporaries. We take therefrom the following extract. Dr. Fuller was then in the Savannah River. He writes on May 16:

"I was present when Colonel Pritchard made his report to General Gilmore, and I conversed with him as to the capture, but to neither General Gilmore nor to myself did he say a word as to Mr. Davis' attempted escape in a woman's dress. After they left us, a gentleman on our steamer repeated the account to me. But it is credible that in open daylight a sane man seeing himself surrounded by soldiers, could think of eluding them by the old, state artifice of dressing himself in female attire, with his 'military boots' on toe—for so the story runs? His trial will disclose the facts, which I believe will come 'to this complexion,' that on finding himself overtaken, Mr. Davis dressed himself hastily, throwing a shawl around his shoulders, as the morning was chilly, and that he was thus taken into custody. On my reminding General Gilmore of the different version of the affair which Colonel Pritchard gave, both to him and to me, his reply was, 'I am told he did make that statement to somebody.'"

The Message of Gov. Pierpont.

The Chicago Times, in alluding to the message of Governor Pierpont, to the Virginia Legislature, pays the following compliment to the wise and conciliatory policy of that official:

The most important recommendation in the message of Gov. Pierpont to the Virginia legislature is that which advises the removal of the disfranchising clauses in the present constitution, and which that instrument authorizes the legislature to remove whenever it may seem expedient. In accordance with this recommendation, the house of delegates, on the same day of the reception of the message, unanimously agreed to a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a committee, consisting of three members of the house and two of the senate, to report a bill by which persons who have been disfranchised may be restored to their rights as voters. The senate, on the same day, agreed to the resolution, and the committee reported its bill. It provides that the disfranchised persons, before eligible to vote at any state election, shall subscribe to the amnesty proclamation of the president and the oath thereof in relation to slavery, and the oath to support the constitution and government, as established by the Wheeling convention, June 11, 1861, and now restored to Richmond. The readiness of the legislature to support the governor in his liberal views concerning the removal of these disabilities cannot but commend the new government to the people of the state. His message, moreover, is marked by a respect for the feelings of the people in its unavoidable discussion of the validity of the existing government. There is nothing about it which is harsh or denunciatory, and there is about it an earnest kindness of tone which will go far towards softening asperities and bringing the people into cordial co-operation throughout the state in re-establishing order and government.

REFRESHING.—The Postmaster at Bremen, in this county, has undertaken to collect postage on the *Democrat*. He is indeed very ignorant of his official duties, or contemptibly mean. There is hardly a right minded man in the county so ignorant but knows that newspapers circulating in the county were published, are free from postage, yet this official refused to deliver the paper to Dr. Baird until he paid postage, as he alleges the law directs. We advise him not to tamper with our subscribers any further, or we shall take the matter in hand and teach him what his official duties are in relation to the matter.

Radicals Threatening the President to His Face.
From the Boston Courier.
Hon. James M. Ashley, Representative in Congress from the Toledo District in Ohio, narrates, in a speech lately made in Toledo, his recent interview with Mr. Johnson, in which the President stated his objections to interfering with the question of negro suffrage in the South. Mr. Ashley says this interview was sought by him with the purpose of presenting the views of the "earnest men" of the country (i. e., radicals—no other men are in earnest in this country) to the President. To Mr. Johnson's remarks Mr. Ashley responded, according to his report, as follows:

"I merely said to him that the anti-slavery party had destroyed the old Whig and Democratic parties—that the wrecks of these parties were now scattered, and that we intended, under God, to crush any party or any man who stood up against the universal enfranchisement of the country."

This is the way war is declared, and as the Mississippi proclamation shows that Andy Johnson cannot be bullied, war may now be considered in progress between the exclusively loyal party of the last four years and the President of the United States.

Railroad Meeting at Goshen.

Pursuant to notice, a number of the substantial citizens of Goshen met at the Court House on Saturday evening, June 17th. On motion, Hon. J. H. Defrees was called to the Chair, and J. W. Irwin made Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the meeting was called to consider, and take some measures to further the project of the construction of a railroad from the Central railroad at Gilliam, Ill., to intersect the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana road at Goshen; that two gentlemen, representing an association already organized, were present, and would more fully disclose the purposes and views of the projectors.

Mr. Mercer then addressed the meeting in a plain, business-like statement, of the importance and practicability of the construction of the road, that the association had already taken the initiative, and are now having an Air Line run from Knox, in Stark county, East to Goshen, and that the survey will be complete next week, that they had been holding during the last week a series of meetings along the line, and that the result of these meetings were encouraging.

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The State Fair.

The Thirtieth Annual Indiana State Fair will be held in Fort Wayne, Indiana, commencing on Monday, October 2d, to Saturday the 7th, inclusive. Fair grounds directly north of the city, three-fourths of one mile from the railroad depot, one fourth of a mile from Calhoun street. Hotel accommodations ample. Railroads centering at Fort Wayne, and their connecting lines will carry passengers and freight at half fare. Railroad freight bills and return tickets must be stamped at the Secretary's office on the Fair Ground, or they are void to the return trip. Premiums offered are large and ample. The Time Track is equal in any in the State, affording fine opportunities for the trial of speed in horse. Premium list furnished upon application to the Secretary at Indianapolis. The Secretary's office will be open at Ft. Wayne for entries in the several classes on Monday, September 25.

The citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity are wide awake to the interests of the productive pursuits, and are determined to make their State Fair an unprecedented success. They have subscribed their money liberally, and are working energetically to have their preparations in complete readiness to accommodate an immense number of people. Hotel and boarding accommodations are ample, and are as well kept as in any city in the west. The hotels are not filled up with resident boarders, and consequently can accommodate a greater number of strangers.—*Indianapolis Sentinel*.

Mr. Lincoln's Opinion of Negro Suffrage.

In the celebrated Senatorial election contest in 1858, between Judge Douglas and Abraham Lincoln, in Illinois, the latter thus defined his views in regard to negro suffrage. He said:

"Judge Douglas has said to you that he has not been able to get from me an answer to the question whether I am in favor of negro citizenship. So far as I know, the Judge never asked me that question before. He shall have no occasion to ask it again: for I tell him very frankly that I am not in favor of negro citizenship."

"My opinion is that the different States have the power to make a negro a citizen under the Constitution of the United States, if they choose. The Dred Scott decision decides that they have not that power. If the State of Illinois had that power, I should be opposed to the exercise of it."

This is certainly explicit enough.

General Lee's Application for Pardon.

The Northern papers state that General Robert E. Lee has applied to the Executive at Washington for the exercise of clemency. We hail this step as eminently wise, and judicious and patriotic. An example so illustrious and worthy in imitation must be attended with happy results. It removes many difficulties from the path of those who have hesitated and questioned the propriety of pursuing a similar course. If this noble and famous Bayard of the South, without hesitation, acknowledges the supremacy of the Government, seeks to be rehabilitated as a citizen, and tenders his allegiance, who need entertain a doubt as to his own duty? General Lee's application we regard as a cheerful, voluntary and most timely recognition on the part of the great Christian warrior of the duty of each and every citizen of the South to contribute his influence to the work of national pacification. Having for many weeks, by his personal counsel and advice, aided in the work of restoring peace and tranquility, he now throws the weight and example of his great name and irreproachable character into the scale.—*Richmond Times*, June 20.

The new constitution of Missouri is now reported adopted. It is radical enough to suit the times, even as the popular phrase has it, to "establishing the equality of all men before the law." When communities again settle down, and reason takes the place of passion, it will probably be remodeled somewhat.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 27.

The conspiracy trial resumed its session to day, and was largely attended. All of the counsel for the defence, except Rev. J. H. Johnson, were present to hear the opening of Judge Bingham for the prosecution. Prior to that, however, the witness Sanford Conover, alias James Watson Wallace, was called, and testified at some length as to the declaration of Canadian rebels relative to the future assassination of President Johnson, Judge Holt, and Secretary Stanton, and as to the manner in which he (Conover) was forced by rebel sympathizers to sign false statements in Montreal of his previous evidence in this trial. This evidence was listened to with a good deal of curious interest, and it was heard to say, when the witness concluded, whether he was Jas. Watson Wallace or somebody else.

Judge Bingham's argument then followed, and was some five hours in its delivery. To-morrow he will renew the evidence, and claim that it insures the conviction of all of the prisoners at the bar.

President Johnson was this morning able to attend a cabinet meeting, but it was very brief, in consequence of his indisposition. All of the members were present save Secretary Seward, and it was understood that the question of a provisional governor for South Carolina was under consideration. The present candidates for that position are not believed to be very hopeful of success.

From New York.

NEW YORK, June 26.

The Tribune's Richmond letter of the 23d reports the adjournment of the legislature till December, when it will meet with the whole number of counties, 98, represented, instead of 5.

A bill to conform the rites of marriage between negro men and women who demeaned themselves as man and wife, and authorizing the solemnization of the rites of matrimony performed by a negro authorized by the rites of any church to which he may belong, was adopted.

The Tribune's Raleigh letter of the 20th, reports Gen. Cox in command in place of Gen. Schofield, called to Washington to confer upon important army matters.

There is yet a great amount of lawlessness in the country away from the control and influence of the troops, and but for fear of the troops few persons would be able to live at peace or at all. The troops of the 23d corps are being mustered out and leaving at the rate of a regiment per day from Greensboro. The 10th and 165d Ohio, 19th Ohio battery, and 23d Indiana battery have gone. The 17th Ohio, 11th and 118th Ohio, and 23d Michigan will soon follow. There will be in the neighborhood of 12,000 troops, excluding cavalry, left in the state, distributed as now. Company G, 7th Ohio cavalry, on duty at the headquarters of Gen. Schofield have been relieved and ordered to be mustered out of service by him and sent to Camp Deming, Ohio.

The Herald Washington special says: "Private letters from Wilmington, N. C., say a large number of negroes are assembled there who should be returned to their homes, and who are desirous of so doing, but are compelled to remain in consequence of the want of transportation." The mortality among these negroes is very great.

The Post's Washington special says: postoffices are to be reopened at once in all important places in the south, and the mail routes will be re-let.

Georgia papers say the crops all promise an abundance. The corn crop was never more favorable.

The general assembly of Virginia has repealed the disfranchising clause in the Alexandria constitution. Another act has also been passed providing for submission to the people at the next election of the question, whether the next general assembly shall have power to alter or amend the disfranchising clause.

A bill to incorporate the Virginia Immigration and Land company has been defeated by the house of representatives. It provided for dividing unoccupied lands into small farms and offering them in the market.

NEW YORK, June 26.

The Tribune's Washington special says: "Up to this time about 1,000 unopened applications for pardon remain to be considered by the president."

The South Carolina delegation bring applications for pardon from Trenholm and ex-Gov. Aiken. The president has referred the subject to Attorney Gen. Speed for his decision. The president informed the gentlemen on Saturday that he had finally determined to grant pardons to prominent rebels in exceptional cases only.

Presidential Proclamation.

The following is the President's proclamation removing restrictions upon trade West of the Mississippi River.

WASHINGTON, June 26.

Whereas, It has been the wish of the general government of the United States to restore unrestricted commercial intercourse between and in the several states as soon as the same could be safely done; and

Whereas, That desire has been shown in my proclamations of the 29th of April, 1865, the 13th of June, 1865 and the 23d of June, 1865; and

Whereas, It now seems expedient and proper to remove the restrictions upon internal, domestic and coastwise trade and commercial intercourse between and in the states and territories west of the Mississippi river, now therefore be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that all restrictions upon internal, domestic and coastwise intercourse and trade upon the purchase and removal of products of states and parts of states and territories heretofore declared in insurrection, lying west of the Mississippi river, excepting only those relating to property heretofore purchased by the agents or captured and surrendered to the forces of the United States, and to the transportation thereto or thereon on private accounts of arms, ammunition, all articles from which ammunition is made,

uniform and gray cloths are annulled; and I do hereby direct that they be forthwith removed, and also that the commerce of such states and parts of states shall be conducted under the supervision of the regularly appointed officers of the customs, who shall receive any captured or abandoned property that may be turned over to them under the law by the military or naval forces of the United States, and dispose of the same in accordance with the instructions on the subject issued by the secretary of the treasury.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 24th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

THE COUNTY TREASURER'S SAFE ROBBERED.—Sometime between dark, Friday night, and daylight, Saturday morning some burglars entered the county Treasurer's office, in this city, through the back window, for the purpose of robbing the safe of its contents. It is supposed from appearances, that powder was first put into the key hole of the safe, which failed to do its work. Then an iron spike was driven into the door just above the lock, powder inserted and the thing "blown off." The result was successful and the door was blown open and the deprecators enabled to help themselves to the contents, which happily consisted of only thirty or forty dollars, mostly in postal currency. The burglars also found a bag containing between thirty and forty dollars in copper, which they lugged as far as the window and concluded to "let it be," and retired with only the currency gotten from the safe.—*LaPorte Herald*.

MILITARY.—The 17th infantry and the 18th Indiana Battery are on the way home from Nashville. The 9th, 20th and 68th have arrived. The 42d, 38th, 58th, 33d, 22d, 48th, 53d, 23d, and 25th, retained in the service, and all of Sherman's army, are encamped in the vicinity of Louisville. The One Hundred and First, and Company K of the One Hundred and Dreth, have been ordered here to be mustered out.—*Daily State Sentinel*, 26.

H. B. DICKSON. HENRY WOODBURY

THE IRON AGE

Has come again: at least the

IRON

has at H. B. DICKSON & CO'S HARDWARE

STORE, IN THE SOUTH ROOM OF THE NEW BRICK BLOCK, PLYMOUTH, IND.

Where it can at all times be SEEN and BOUGHT in almost any shape, size, quantity and quality from an

AMERICAN COOKING STOVE

to a COFFEE HEATER, or from a crow bar to a paper of 4 oz. tacks. They have

STOVES

Of every kind; Elevated Ovens, Square, Parlor Sheet Iron, Box, fancy or plain, with complete

TRIMMINGS

to match. SHELF GOODS of every description, House Trimmings, DOOR and WINDOW hangings; Glass and Sash; Carpenters' tools.

NAILS

By the Keg or Pound; Mill saws, Log and Dog Chains; the best Axes in the West.

Tin, Brass, and Hollow Ware

Of all kinds;

PLOWS, SHOVELS,

and all manner of Agricultural utensils, including Forks that load and unload hay by horse power a splendid assortment of

CUTLERY,

FISH HOOKS & LINES,

ROPE, WIRE, BELTING

AND COW BELLS,

IRON AND

STEEL IN BARS,

ROLLS, SHEETS

AND BUNCHES

&c., &c.

In fact every thing that any one ever thought of buying in a Hardware Store, and a thousand things besides, with

NEW STOCK

constantly arriving, which they propose selling

CHEAPER

Than the same can be bought at any other place this side of Pittsburgh.

All kinds of tin, sheet iron, copper and brass ware made and repaired on reasonable terms and short notice.

H. B. DICKSON & CO
June 1 1865.—v3n38-4f.

Wagonmaking.
C. HASLANGER & BROS.,
Manufacturers of wagons, carriages etc. Black smithing, painting and graining done to order

U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
THIRD SERIES.
230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 520 Six per cent.
Gold-Bearing Bonds.

These bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt as are all the Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate levied upon 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 at 7-per cent. 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
20 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.

The notes of this third series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent. instead of 7-30ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-Thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency.

This is the ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than \$200 (200 00) of the Loan authorized by Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the 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
By T. Cressner, Branch Bank, Plymouth.

JAY COOKE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AGENT, Philadelphia.
v10n37—3mo.

Tyrel Brothers.

NEW GROCERY

Provision Store:

BOURBON, INDIANA.

The subscribers would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Bourbon and vicinity to our splendid stock of everything in the Grocery and Provision line, all of which has been bought for Cash at the present time, thereby availing ourselves of the recent decline.

All Will Be Sold Very Low For Cash.

If you want Salt go to Tyrel Brothers.

If you want Lime go to Tyrel Brothers.

If you want Pork go to Tyrel Brothers.

If you want White Fish go to Tyrel Brothers.

If you want Mackerel go to Tyrel Brothers.

If you want Dried Beef go to Tyrel Brothers.

If you want Sugar, Tea or Coffee go to Tyrel Brothers.

If you want all kinds of Spices, Dried Fruits, Dye-Stuffs, Wood and Willow Ware, Glass and Crockery Ware, Lard, Onions, Nuts, Candies, &c., &c., go to Tyrel Brothers.

In short, if you want anything and everything in the Grocery and Provision line go to Tyrel Brothers.

We will always have on hand a full stock of everything belonging to our trade, which we will sell as low as any firm between Fort Wayne and Chicago.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH.

OUR MOTTO:

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

You will find us on Main street, in McEndorfer's New Store Building.

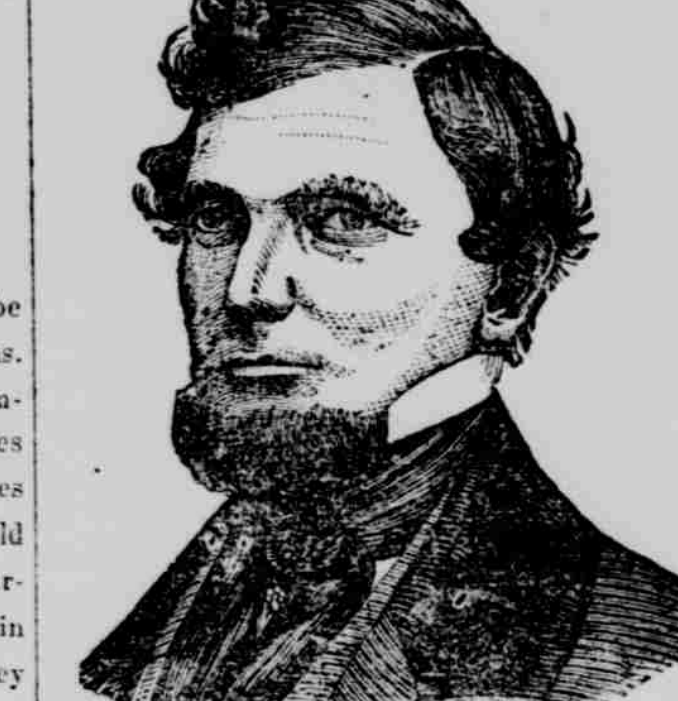
TYREL BROTHERS.

Bourbon, May 4th 1865.—m6.

SCHEENCK'S
PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEAWEED 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 220 pounds.



DR. SCHENCK'S

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

He will be found there every SATURDAY, professionally examining 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 MAHLOR HOTEL, Boston, Jan. 18 and 19, Feb. 13 and 14, March 15 and 16, April 12 and 13, May 17 and 18, June 14 and 15, July 19 and 20.

The time for my being in BALTIMORE and PITTSBURG 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 dissipated, I was advised by my physician, Dr. Parish, to remove into the country. Moreover, New Jersey, being my native place, I was recommended there. My father and all his family had lived and died there—died of Pulmonary Consumption. On my arrival I was put to bed, where I lay for many weeks in what was deemed a hopeless condition. Dr. Thornton, 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 entirely beyond the reach of medicine, and decided that I must die, and gave me one week to arrange my temporal affairs. In this apparently hopeless condition, I heard of the remedies which I now make and sell. It seemed to me that I could feel them working their way, and penetrating every nerve, fibre, and tissue of my system.

My lungs and liver put on a new action, and the morbid matter which for years had accumulated and irritated 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 yellow offensive matter every morning. I rose a healthy man, with a large healed cicatrix in the middle lobe of the right lung and the lower lobe hepatized with complete adhesion of the pleura. The left lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right one is in 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 unlearned in medicine—especially such cases were regarded as hopeless. 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 the 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 forced to it, for people would send for me far and near, 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 Pittsburgh.

For several years past I have made as many as five hundred examinations weekly with the "Respirometer." 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 nutrient, powerful, tonic, and healing 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 cold, but it will be well tried to cause the stomach. The Mandricke Pills are readily digested and absorbed into blood, which it purifies its healing properties. It is one of the best preparations of iron in use; 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 juice, good appetite, and a good digestion 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, torments 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 and digestive system, and enabling it to eliminate and assimilate the food which may be used for that purpose. It is so wonderful in its effects that a wine glass full will digest a hearty meal, 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, producing 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 carry 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.

BOSTON—George C. Goodwin & Co.
NEW YORK—Demas Barnes & Co.
BALTIMORE—S. S. Hance.
PITTSBURG—Dr. George H. Keyser.
CINCINNATI—E. E. Shaw & Co.
CHICAGO—Lord & Smith, and H. Scovel.
Also, sold by all Druggists and Dealers.
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GOOD NEWS
—FOR—
MARSHALL
County!