

INVESTIGATION.

Continuation of the Examination of Senator Kellogg.

Two Mysterious Appointments From the Supreme Bench.

AFTER RECESS YESTERDAY.

Washington, July 11. After recess the examination of Senator Kellogg was continued. He said: The Tilden electors had a majority. I believe on the face of the returns of votes as cast in the different parishes originally, and so did Nicholls.

Butler—Did you telegraph to Florida any statement as to how the State had gone, at any time before the 6th of December. A. I telegraphed two or three times, perhaps, that it had gone favorably.

Q. From what source did you obtain the information? A. From my knowledge of the result of the election, as indicated by the returns from different parishes, and the notorious fact that in certain parishes there was a degree of terrorism that I believed would show the absence of a fair election, and justify the returning board in throwing out the vote.

Q. How did you ascertain in registration whether a man was a Republican or a Democrat? A. We ascertained it only from the fact that different officers kept a tally of colored people registered and of white people registered, and we assumed that the colored people voted the Republican ticket and the white people the Democratic ticket, and the result showed the fact in all these forty parishes, not only in 1876, but for the previous two years.

The witness next referred to the inauguration of the Nichols government, and related at length the events connected with the seizing by force of the court building, and the breaking up of the court, and the subsequent appointment of judges by Governor Nichols, as their successors.

Q. Do you know of any ground of legal right, or form of law, or constitutional provision, by which Nichols and his people were anything but an organized mob? A. I know of no reason why Packard and his government was not the legal state government of Louisiana, and the Packard legislature the legal legislature of the state, and the supreme court the legal and undoubted supreme court of the state of Louisiana.

Q. Do you not know that after the McVeigh commission had disposed of the Packard legislature, Gov. Packard threatened to appeal to the supreme court? A. Yes, sir; he would have submitted his claims if he could; but Nicholls had thrust it out.

Q. After Packard had threatened to appeal to the supreme court to determine the legality of his election, did not President Hayes destroy the quorum of that court by appointing King collector? A. The fact of his appointing him collector and his taking an oath of office is a virtual and legal surrender of the other.

Q. Then, what Nicholls did by force, President Hayes confirmed by appointing him collector. Was this the same King who, after he had been in office a little while, and the court was destroyed, had his name withdrawn and his nomination not acted upon by the senate? A. He is the same man.

Q. After the object of his appointment had been accomplished, where is the nomination withdrawn. Then, he is now? A. He is in St. Landry parish; he has retired from public life. I do not think the Republicans wanted him as collector.

Q. Then against the wish of the Republicans of Louisiana this man, being one of the legal supreme judges required to make a legal quorum was appointed to this office? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Mr. P. H. Morgan, who was one of the judges who held over, was appointed by the president to be judge of any international court in Africa; was he not translated into that position? A. I believe he was appointed to that position. Q. And just about that time, was it not? It was about May of last year, I think.

Q. Then when Morgan and King had been appointed, Packard had not much chance with Nicholls' judges had he? A. I don't think he did.

Q. I want to ask you in all solemnity, this: Do you believe, from your knowledge of what took place, that there was any other reason for appointing King collector than to get him out of that court, so that Packard would not have his rights tried by a legal court?

Hiscock commenced to make objection to the question, when the witness answered that he could not say as to the matter referred to. Whereupon Hiscock withdrew his objection to the question.

Butler—I will ask you, then, if you know on whose recommendation King was appointed? A. I think he was appointed on the recommendation of Thos. C. Anderson, and I recommended him also. That the president did or did not appoint King with reference to his connection with this court, I cannot, of course, say, but I know Mr. King was an old resident, and above all, he was an old line Whig. [Laughter.]

Q. Did Boulds Baker recommend him? [Laughter.] A. I should not be surprised if such were the case. He had been a member of the legislature for a number of years, and I recommended him on the ground of his being an old line Whig.

Q. Do you know who recommended Judge Morgan to the position he obtained? A. I think he was appointed by Mr. Evans, upon his own motion.

Q. Was not the question mooted about Governor Packard appealing to the supreme court before the court was broken up? A. I think the matter had been discussed by himself and friends before that.

Q. Do you remember whether Mr. King's name was withdrawn about the time that Boulds Baker returned from Texas? [Laughter.] A. I do not think his name was ever sent in. There was an extra session of the Senate afterward, and Lawrence's name sent in for collector. It was said that King declined at the last moment, in order to relieve the president of the embarrassment, and not I think, until it was understood that he would not be re-appointed.

Adjourned until Friday.

TO-DAY

Washington, June 12.—Kellogg's examination was resumed to-day. He said that if Hayes had recognized Packard he would have been Governor and all

opposition to him would have ceased. He said that Mrs. Jenks came to him with a story about her having a letter from Sherman to Anderson and Weber but he paid no particular attention to what she said and sent her to Packard. He said he never attempted to get Anderson to make a fraudulent protest, never conversed with him about it; had given him money to go to the parish but he had spent it and did not go; did not get L. B. Jenks to watch him and was never told by E. Weber that the election was a peaceful one.

Recess.

Washington, July 12. Kellogg submitted the following telegrams, which were read:

Bayou Sara, November 6, 1876. To Governor Kellogg:

"We had intended to poll our votes in town, but the pickets in the country prevent colored men from reaching town. We have about 600 colored men now in town, but we have good reasons to fear they will be driven out of town. If you can get a guard for us at St. Francisville, to-night, all will be well. Bascom, one of the officers in charge of troops at Bayou Sara, refuses to do anything for us."

[Signed] D. A. WEBER, Supervisor of Registration. Bayou Sara, 24th Oct., 1876.

To Gov. Kellogg:

"At 11 o'clock last night an attempt was made to assassinate me. Several men, mounted on horses, stopped in front of my dwelling; one of them called me several times. I directed a colored man living with me to go to the fence and see what they wanted. A moment afterwards several Winchester rifle shots were fired in my yard, and the parties fled. About ten regulars came in town last night, at 9 o'clock. The Democratic statement concerning me are all malicious lies, as published."

[Signed] E. L. WEBER. The Witness—I would like to make a statement in regard to the testimony of Mr. Kelly, as supervisor of Richland parish, as taken before the sub-committee at New Orleans. I see that he stated that I instigated him to make a protest. He is mistaken. I did not frame that or any other protest or affidavit used before the returning board. I did have a conversation with Kelly, about the time he made his protest. He applied to me, stating that he did not know what to do; that if he went back he would not be able to live in the parish. And I told him if he thought there was not a fair election he should make his protest, if he could do so consistently, but not otherwise; that it was matter for him to judge about, and he must take the responsibility. That is all the conversation I ever had with him. I think I added that he ought to do his duty, irrespective of the threats or intimidation or violence.

He denied that there was any attempt to influence the returning board, by bringing any of them, but stated that it was thought that the Democrats would try to do so, and that the matter was discussed in that light, in the case of Kenner, who was afraid of the odium attaching to his position on the board. He denied that \$50,000 which was borrowed in Chicago was used for any other purpose but his own private business. He stated also that there was no promise of reward made to the members of the board, in the way of political preference.

The witness then questioned at length by the chairman, in regard to the sending of the electoral returns to the State at Washington, then being found to be irregular in form, and as to the manner of preparing the second set of returns, and in answer to one of the questions, said that Kelly, who was said to have signed names to the electoral certificate, was a detailed officer of police on duty at the State house.

Q. Do you know where he is now? A. I do not.

Q. Do you not know that at the beginning of the investigation he was at Lake Providence, Louisiana? A. I heard that he was.

Q. Have you not heard that the day he was summoned before the sub-committee at New Orleans he was carried off by a man employed in one of the departments here in Washington? A. I have heard about it. I have received one or two letters on the subject. I received a letter from James Armstrong, a colored man in New Orleans, formerly on the police force, in which he stated that Kelley had gone up the river with a man named Kennedy, who has been employed here in the United States senate. I destroyed that letter, as I do all letters containing scandal and rumors concerning matters of this kind.

Q. Did not get a leave of absence for Kennedy to leave Washington? A. I asked the sergeant-at-arms to let him go, but I had no consultation with him in regard to his purpose in leaving.

Q. Do you know where Kennedy can be found? A. I do not.

The committee then adjourned until Saturday.

TO-DAY.

Kellogg's examination was continued. He said the visiting statesmen in New Orleans never saw a letter from Hayes to the [returning board; never told E. L. Weber that his brother must stand firm; wrote to Mrs. Jenks only two times, and inquired incidentally of her concerning the Sherman letter; Mrs. Jenks did not come to Washington at his request; did not consult with her; did not think James E. Anderson a trustworthy Republican, and finally, being pressed hard by Potter as to whether or not as Governor of Louisiana he had any knowledge that there had been no protest from East and West Feliciana refused to answer.

Recess.

ONE OF THE GREAT MYSTERIES.

From the Indianapolis Herald.

Purchaser (looking over a collection of hats and bonnets with great deliberation and indecision)—"You see, I hardly know what to select. I don't want a hat for myself; I want it for a woman with a beard."

"A woman with a beard!" echoed the stylish saleswoman in surprise. Then, after a moment's reflection, she put the usual query: "Is she married?"

"Yes, indeed," said the purchaser. "Well, well!" said the astonished saleswoman; "this is an incomprehensible world. A woman with a beard is married, and I (casting an admiring look on her figure reflected in the glass) am left here to sell hats."

Two extras in from Evansville to-day, on the E. & T. H. R. R.

A STRANGE LETTER.

Lop-Sided Mania and Left-Handed Compliments.

Original Letter From Chas. Reade the Novelist.

Asserting Intellectual Superiority to a Citizen of Cincinnati.

Stating That He is Himself Proudly Learned, While His Correspondent is "Ignorant as Dirt."

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

We are permitted to publish the following correspondence:

St East Third Street, Cincinnati, U. S. April 1, 1878.

Mr. Chas. Reade, Author, London England.

DEAR SIR—I have seen, in a disjointed and imperfect form, some extracts from your recently published papers on the subject of Ambidexterity. I have only a partial knowledge of what you have said, but concede all you may claim as to possible quality of development of both right and left sides of the body, hands, feet, arms, legs, &c. In doing this I ignore all the arguments which might be adduced from anatomical or physiological reasons, as I am unequal to them, from ignorance therein. It seems to me, however, that no advantage could result from the cultivation of the equality you seem to lay so much stress upon, but, contrarily, great trouble, expense and inconvenience, besides loss of valuable time in pursuing an ignis fatuus, and in explanation of my idea will cite a few familiar examples, as they occur to me, and which I think will confirm my objections to your dogma, in at least two subjects with which I have some familiarity:

First—Musical instruments.

Second—Mechanical tools.

I could extend my remarks much further, but have not time to spare.

Now as to musical instruments: I see that in one of your papers you intimate that the violin might be played just as well with the bow in the left hand and violin in the right, as in the mode prescribed secundum artem, which is vice versa.

If I fairly understand your meaning you are certainly mistaken on this point. There are certain peculiarities in the construction of the violin which would require an entire contrariety in the position of all the strings, as well as in the internal structure of the instrument, in order to enable a left handed man to play upon it with due effect, and this difference holds good in all stringed instruments played with the bow or by the snapping of the fingers, &c.—the violin, viola, violoncello, contra bass, guitar, banjo, &c. &c.; also for all the reed instruments, as the oboe, clarinet, bassoon, serpent, &c., and also in all the fingered brass instruments with valves, the same difficulty is found—that is to say, that to construct any of these instruments in such a manner as to enable a left handed man to play upon them, the modes of construction would have to be reversed.

In instruments of modern form of the flute family, with intricate mechanism, such as is necessary to meet the requirements of execution demanded by modern composers, the intricacies of a double arrangement of the keys by the reversal of all the appliances as now used would present almost insuperable difficulties, and without any compensating advantage. It is true that the life and the drum, the jew's harp and the military bugle may be played indifferently either by right or left hand, but these are unimportant matters when compared to the things already mentioned (cymbals and castanets may be added to the category of interchangeable instruments). As to the organ and piano, the attempt to make them and all the music heretofore composed and printed for their subservient to the system of equal handedness could result only in utter failure.

I note your remarks about superiority of the left hand in pugilistic encounter. Here you mistake effect for cause. The superior efficiency of the blow given by the left hand is to be attributed solely to the extra strength and vigor of the right side of the body from which the blow emanates, and with which the left arm and fist have nothing to do except merely as they become the "tool" with which the work is done.

In respect to mechanic's tools, the great majority of them are specially adapted for use by the right hand, although some may be used by either right or left. A few examples may serve to explain what I mean. The gimlet, auger, auger-bits, the screw driver (owing to the fact that the screws to be driven are all made to turn to the right just as the entire system of the universe turns in the same direction), the brace and its bits, not only shell-bits, nose-bits, reamers and counter-sinks, the tickle-grass-hook, all scythes, and infinite number of cutting implements are now, and have been from time immemorial designed for the use of the right hand, and in my humble opinion will continue to be so used for all time to come. Any other course could bring about only trouble, expense and confusion.

I will not tax your patience further, as my time is short. Have not said a tithe of what I could say. You see I disagree with you only in one way, which is that, if possible (and I grant you that) to be ambidextrous would be a bane instead of a benefit. Your respectfully,

V. C. BRADBURY.

Born and bred in Sheffield, Yorkshire, but for the last twenty-five years a citizen of this county.

P. S.—Scene-painting is but little better than whitewashing.

In relation to calligraphy, all the signatures of great men I have seen show they were written by the right hand. Perhaps our old friend Wm. Shakespeare was drunk or paralytic when he wrote the two specimens of his writing left to us, or perhaps he was trying to write with his left hand.

10 Albert Terrace, Knightsbridge, 15 April.

SIR—My privacy has been intruded on by a letter from you, in which you tell me that you have only read garbled extracts from my letters denouncing the lop-sided mania and disproving it by a mass of evidence; and that you are utterly ignorant of anatomy and physiology really stands in the argument. If, having thus announced your disqualification, you had gone on to say "and therefore I will not have the folly and arrogance to speak positively on the matter," I should have said "this dunce is not a fool," and in a world where nearly all the dunces are fools, I should have welcomed you as a novelty.

But instead of that, having announced your incapacity, you proceed to sit in judgment on your intellectual superiority in a matter where he is profoundly learned, and you are as ignorant as dirt.

Your letter is in three divisions—irrelevant truth, a deliberate lie, a piece of imbecile twaddle.

YOUR BAD LOGIC.

Every fool knows that the musical performer is an honorable exception to the lop-sided mania. Here both hands do skilled work, and exercise the whole brain, which is all I require. I have never proposed to reverse the skill of the two hands. You are working a folly out of your own head, and forging my name to it.

YOUR MENDACITY.

That the left-handed blow of the pugilist owes its force to the right side of the body: Were this so, the right-handed blow of the pugilist would owe its force to the left side of the body. It's a lie. When a blow is struck with a sword, a stick, a cricket bat, etc., the reverse foot is advanced, and the reverse side is the fulcrum. But in the pugilist's blow, whether with right hand or left, the corresponding foot is advanced, and the blow takes all its force from the sub-clavicular muscles and the flexor and extensor muscles of the arm that gives the blow. Of course you may not be a liar. You may be simply a chattering noodle, with no eyes in your head; but one or the other you must be, to utter so stupid a falsehood as the above, and send it to me of all people.

YOUR IMBECILITY.

Who doubts the existence of the lop-sided mania? And, so long as it does exist, of course many tools will be made to fit it; but even here your mendacity must creep in. You suppress the reaping hook, the plane, the saw, the guage, the knife, the hatchet, the scissors, the pen, the sword. Correct your ignorance, my good sir, and as your ignorance declines your sufficiency will advance, and you will not be ready to hurt them both at your intellectual superior, on matters where they are men and you are a child.

CHARLES READE.

St East Third Street, Cincinnati, May 1, 1878.

Mr. Charles Reade, 19 Albert Terrace, Knightsbridge, London.

SIR—Yours of 15th, in response to mine of 1st ult., received yesterday. It is characterized by ugliness and malignity, pure and simple. When you call me an unmitigated liar, an imbecile, as being utterly ignorant, a dunce or a fool; when you declare yourself as immeasurably my intellectual superior, that I am as ignorant as dirt, a blind, chattering noodle, that I am merely as a child where you are a man, besides accusing me of tergiversation in my handling of the subject under discussion in my letter—you simply proclaim yourself as an ingenuously blackguard, and entirely unfit to discuss any matter with a gentleman! I have read some of your effusions in the same strain in public before, and the present only the entire press in a more polite previous form, but I cannot expect you. If I could have had you within reach when I read your letter, I would have tweaked your nose, and kicked your posterior as a punishment for your impudence, but I have slept on it, and am now cooled off.

Why should you indulge in such an exhibition of weakness and irascibility of temper, I am at a loss to understand, unless it be that you mind is unhinged, and that you are a fit subject for a commission de lunatico iniquo, and nothing short of this can account for it.

As a searcher after truth, I wrote you my first letter in the kindest spirit of friendly criticism, believing that from honest differences of opinion, tested in the alembic of reason, under free discussion, we may often elicit the truth; but in your self-sufficiency you seem to imagine that your ipse dixit must be accepted of all men; and you brook no opposition. In this I feel sure you will find yourself ultimately mistaken.

I will not bandy epithets with you. I see you are capable of pouring forth a torrent of billingsgate, and do not desire to have such filthy dish-bogged upon me. "Whoso toucheth pitch shall be defiled."

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VINCENT C. BRADBURY.

THE NATIONAL BIRD.

[Fourth of July oration by the Hon. G. W. Peck, at Lacrosse.]

The bird that should be selected as the emblem of our country, the bird of patience, forbearance, perseverance, and the bird of terror when aroused, is the mule. There is no bird that combined more virtues to the square foot than the mule.

With the mule emblazoned on our banners, we would be a terror to the foe. We are a nation of uncomplaining hard workers. We mean to do the fair thing by everybody. We plod along, doing as we would be done by. Slow to anger. So is the mule. As a nation we occasionally stick our ears forward, and fan the flies off our forehead. So does the mule. We allow parties to get on and ride as long as they behave themselves. So does the mule. But when any nation sticks its spurs into our ears and looks to the beautiful beyond, our voice is cut loose, and is still for war, and our subsequent end plays the snare drum on anything that gets in reach of us, and strikes terror to the hearts of all tyrants. So does the mule. When the country gets older, and congress has time to get in its work, the eagle will be superseded as the national trade mark, and in its place will rise the mule in all its glory, and E pluribus unum, our motto, will be changed to You pluribus mulum, sic distemper, alpacaca.

For your choice french candies, bonbons chocolate creams, mixed candies &c. Go to Eisers 9th and Main.

The shopman's politeness loses its sparkle when he has tied up the customer's purchase and pocketed the money.

It is said that the Vice President goes right ahead and never smiles. He must be a stern Wheeler.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

The oldest and most reliable brand; every can full weight, uniform, and whole some, and goes one third farther than ordinary kind. Contains no acid but that derived from grapes—a pure Grape Cream Tartar. It has been analyzed and indorsed by the Board of Health of New York, also the leading Chemists of the country. It is peerless and unapproachable in quality, and any family who once uses it will not be without it.

The housekeeper must bear in mind, an absolutely pure Powder like the Royal cannot be bought at the same price as the adulterated kind. Sold by all grocers in tin cans only.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant.

The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequalled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Quinine are never sugar coated. Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name McLane, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

is the greatest blood purifier of the age. It cures all blood diseases, such as Scrophulous, Pimples, and all blood diseases, and is the greatest blood purifier of the age. It cures all blood diseases, such as Scrophulous, Pimples, and all blood diseases, and is the greatest blood purifier of the age.

CLIFFORD'S FEBRIFUGE OR FEVER-AGUE CURE.

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