

The Weekly Gazette

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GAZETTE, Terre Haute, Ind.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

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For Representatives,
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DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET FOR 1878

For Secretary of State,
JOHN G. SHANKLIN, of Vanderburgh Co.
For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery Co.
For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING, of Allen County.
For Attorney General,
THOS. W. WOOLEN, of Johnson County.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
JAMES H. SMART, of Allen County.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1878.

HAVING dropped Jones, of Nevada the Notionals are now screaming for Ben Butler.

EVEN a cucumber, with any self-respect, would find it impossible to keep cool in these degenerate days.

CHIEF SCHELL and General Sherman are in the same boat. The constituted authorities will furnish horse feed for neither.

For a while yet there will be no sewer, Main street. It is, however, only a matter of time when that improvement, which is really needed, will be made.

JOHN HANNA was renominated for Congress by the Republicans in the seventh (the Indianapolis and Greencastle) district, on Saturday, by acclamation.

SINCE Disraeli sprung the treaty with Turkey in the Congress, Gortschakoff is said to have expressed a greater fondness for Bismarck's dog than for the British premier.

ONE would naturally have supposed the Turk would have been too fond of the Cyprians to have parted with them. Besides what can staid and puritanical England want with them?

THE Fort Wayne Sentinel is authority for the statement that the fish in the Little Wabash, near Huntington, are dying by the thousands. No cause for the fatality has yet been discovered.

THE GAZETTE begs to remind its Notional friends that the weather is too warm for red hot Notional poetry. Will they please think of the community, if they have no care for themselves.

In the name of the whole people, of Terre Haute, whose organ the GAZETTE is, we welcome the advocates of cold water to our beautiful Prairie City. Our best wish is that they may have a cool and pleasant time.

IOWA has "waked up," so to speak, on the tramp problem. They corral them with muskets and shoot them when they resist arrest. Once taken, they make them repair roads to the dismal clanking of chains. It cures the disease.

LET us see about it. Beecher says there is no hell hereafter, but that every man has his hell on this earth. Well, maybe the old man is right, after all. Someway the question looks just a little different from what it did last winter.

If you are suffering very much from the heat, and find it difficult to discover a cool place, the GAZETTE would suggest the cellar as a locality, which, if not cool, is at least endurable. Several persons have been living in the cellar for a week past, during the day time, and only emerge from its cavernous depths at night.

KATE CLAYTON appeared the other day in a New York court in bankruptcy proceedings. The unfortunate actress was in tears at one stage of her examination. She tells a pitiful story of her theatrical experiences.

It would seem to be about time for New York sharks to let a poor, blind

orphan, beggar girl alone. Or are they the scoundrels our Notional friends say they are?

If the four valiant young men who once upon a time, were firemen, but who are firemen no longer, will go into the country they can get work and earn some money. If they had served the city with half the zeal they worked for the Notional ticket in fond expectancy of promotion from that callow party they would not be left now to the charity of a perspiring world.

THE summer every-day suit of a Madagascan gentleman costs only fifteen cents, and twelve of these are laid out for a can-can Free Press.

Will the individual who does not wish the artless manners of the Madagascan gentlemen prevailed in this country, during the dog days, rise up with his hand upon his heart. What manner of man is he?

OF COURSE NOT.

We do not believe a word of the charges that Secretary Thompson is taking his stand along the coast at the expense of the government. Mr. Thompson is an old-fashioned gentleman, too proud to sponge upon the government treasury. It would be a blessing upon the country if all the public men of both parties were as honest as Secretary Thompson—[Evansville Courier.]

You are right. Secretary Thompson is an honest man. His shipmates (nautical term) pay their own share of the mess (another nautical term. See Webster) expenses.

By the way, did anyone ever observe that the most ardent of the "workingmen" never do any work, except with their jaws? The men who do most of the talking about the hardships and oppression of the labor don't seem to ever hurt themselves by over-exertion. It is singular, but it is true.—[City County Enterprise.]

Your hand pard. You have drawn the picture of a Terre Haute Hoodlum to the very life. They earn their bread—no, not their bread, their pies and cakes by the sweat of their jaws. And of such is the kingdom of bums.

A "JUNKET" where each man pays his own bill is not so much of a junket after all. That is the kind the Secretary of the Navy and his party are going to indulge in on their eastern trip.—[Boston Evening Herald.]

It gratifies the GAZETTE to observe that its Boston contemporary takes the same view of Secretary Thompson's tour of inspection as it does. The more this remarkable excursion is contemplated the more it redounds to the credit of the jolly old mariner from the Wabash.

GEORGE BETTS, a clergyman's son, aged fourteen, and a friend set out at Lansing, Mich., not long ago, to spend an afternoon shooting at a mark with their loaded revolvers. Returning home young Betts, in a tragic manner, cried: "You villain, die!" and snatched his pistol at his companion, who told him not to do so again, as some one might get hurt. Betts then held the revolver to his own temple to show it was empty, fired, and fell dead.—[Exchange.]

Some way it is a little difficult to mourn over the early demise of an inspired young lunatic who had a habit of snapping pistols promiscuously. His own death is really the saving of some other persons life in the street, and by and this tempers our grief, making it endurable in this hot weather.

AN idea of the disastrously hot weather at Danville, Ill., can be gained from the following paragraph taken from the Danville News, a very clear-headed and sensible paper in cool weather:

"Many journals carp a great deal about the old ring corruptionists wanting Grant for President, when the fact is that there is not a man in the nation of whom ring corruptionists have so great a horror. General Grant left the White House without a taint of corruption upon his name."

It will be observed that the heat is so excessive there as to utterly destroy the memory Grant pure? H—ll.

VOORHEES AND THE SOLDIERS.

In the Montezuma Era of yesterday we find the following article. It pays a just and deserving tribute to the energy and efficiency of our distinguished townsman. We give the headlines and all of the article, though reduced in size, just as it appears in the Era:

THE DONKEY!

OF THE HOOSIER STATE!

HAS BEEN "FODDERED" BY A DEMOCRATIC SENATOR.

A TRUE FRIEND OF THE SOLDIER!

We challenge S. B. Davis, of the Hoosier State, to deny these facts. Hon. O. P. Morton tried to get him a pension and failed; Gen. Coburn, of Indianapolis, tried to get him a pension and failed; Gen. H. D. Washburn tried to get him a pension and failed; M. C. Hunter, aided by Republican attorneys, tried to get him a pension and failed. After all these representative Republicans had proven recreant to the soldier, Senator Voorhees, aided by a Democratic attorney of Newport, went to work and secured Davis a pension. These are the facts and our readers can judge for themselves who has been the friend of the soldier. It was no else but Hon. D. W. Voorhees, and Davis dare not deny it.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Chauncey W. Fitch, D. D., post chaplain United States army, died at the residence of his son, E. W. Fitch, Esq., on Market street, Jeffersonville, Saturday afternoon, of an aneurism of the brain. Mr. Fitch was born in Hensselaerville, New York, in 1821. He was one of the leading clergymen in the Episcopal Church in the West in his day, and served forty years as delegate to the general conventions of that denomination, a distinction shown to but few in the church. He was the first president of the University of Michigan, and was also professor of ancient languages of Kenyon College, Ohio, several years. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War under Lincoln, and Senator David Davis were at one time under his tutelage. In 1883 Mr. Stanton appointed Dr. Fitch post chaplain in the United States army, and stationed him at Detroit. Dr. Fitch was a great favorite in army circles and in society at Detroit. Those who knew him regarded him with high esteem for his many Christian and social virtues. His family can

truly say, verily a prince in Israel is dead.—[Indianapolis Journal.]

Dr. Fitch, was, for several years rector of St. Stephens Episcopal church, this city. While here he did much to endear himself to the congregation over which he had charge and all others with whom he came in contact. He was a man of fine scholarship and possessed of a memory which retained within its strong grasp everything that came under his observation, either in books or among men. Though he was an old man, who had passed the allotted span of life, his many friends here will learn with deep and abiding grief of his decease.

JOSEPH O. WEDDING, an old citizen of Vigo county, has two boys, twins, now seven years old, that preserve the most remarkable resemblance. They are named Harry and Jimmy, and bear such close likeness to one another that it is impossible, when they are dressed alike as they always are, to tell them apart.

In fact, Harry wears a little piece of leather on the but of his coat so that he can tell himself which one he is. When either boy is asked his name up goes his hand to that button, and if the leather is there he says "Harry," and if it isn't, he will tell you his name is Jimmy. One night their coats were changed and for a week those twins were hopelessly mixed up. Harry's knee was rubbed with liniment for the tooth ache, and Jimmy had a tooth pulled out to cure a sore knee, to the mutual astonishment of those bewildered infants. Their father has drilled them in the manual of rifle and it is said that a perfectly sober man, who saw them once going through their evolutions, was so thoroughly persuaded that he saw double, that he made all his preparations to go to an inebriate asylum until the mystery was explained. They were in town to day and were weighed. The most delicate scales failed to detect a hairs weight difference between them. Their father proposes to make farmers of them and they start out on their agricultural careers by looking as much alike as two peas. They are withal fine boys, bright eyed, quick moving, and intelligent, veritable and creditable chips of the old block.

THE AMENDE.

Some days ago our attention was called by Treasurer Rogers to an error in his report, by which the expenses of our two courts were wholly charged to the criminal court. It occurred in making out the copy for publication, when the abbreviations C. C. standing for circuit court, but intended for both, were written out criminal court. This, of course, makes the statement very unjust to the circuit court, when in fact, only one of the courts' expenses are incurred there, the other three fourths being made by the circuit court. The figures, too, in the treasurer's report, are much too great for the current expenses of the year because they include part of the allowances made by the courts during the year still preceding, and perhaps yet farther back, when county orders were not paid. In this way they came into the hands of speculators and others, and many were not presented at the treasurer's counter until during the past year when their payment was resumed. This, then, would make these figures larger than they otherwise would be. The proper place to look for the actual expense of the courts during the past year is in the Auditor's report, printed along with that of the Treasurer. It is his duty to draw the orders for these allowances, and his report shows all that were issued during the year. By reference to this document it will be seen that the jury expenses of the circuit court were three thousand, three hundred and thirty-six dollars, while those of the Criminal court were only nine hundred and seven dollars. The bailiff allowances are included in one sum, but their proportion is about the same.

This explanation is due to a court that is conducted upon the most watchful system of economy and which has been constantly reducing instead of increasing its expenses. The people should also know this additional fact, that the criminal expenses of our county in accordance with its population, are only one half of what are paid by any other county in the state.

"THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN BEFORE THE LAW."

Within the past few years the female colleges of the country, particularly those in the East, have introduced into the curriculum a text book on "The Rights of Women Before the Law." It is what is called "an elective study." That is to say, it is not put down in the regular course as a subject which must be mastered, to enable one to graduate, but is classed with certain other branches, useful and ornamental, the privilege of studying one or more of which is optional with the student. It is stated (and we mention this to the shame and confusion of all scoffers who insist that girls are fanciful and frivolous, pursuing shadows rather than grasping at the substantial) that from the very first this has been a favorite study with them. Year by year it has become more popular. For it they have abandoned descriptive astronomy, with its wonderful legendary lore, and all the pomp and pageantry of an imperial sky blazoned with the loves of Gods and

Goddesses. French has measurably lost its fascination for them, or at best is understood as being a superfluous accomplishment in the presence of this commanding reality. Chewing gum and omelets are trivial. Sentiment is sickening. Dancing, and even the peculiarly feminine accomplishment of managing a train, are at last discovered to be minor matters, and the fair heads of bewitching maidens bend low over law books. Midnight oil burning brightly in well trimmed lamps discovers them pondering, not, as before, on the pleasures of hope, but on the legal status of female minors. Beaux have assumed a new appearance in their eyes, and they know just what phrases of endearment are actionable in a breach of promise suit, while they are keenly alive to the superior character of documentary evidence. Boys, both old and young, who think it safe to play fast and loose with a maiden's affections, will do well to bear in mind this changed condition of affairs, and they may save their own, or their father's bank account by heeding this advice.

The "Sweet girl graduate" of to-day no longer elucidates the profound meteorological phenomenon exhibited in the fact that "Every Cloud has a Silver Lining." She expounds instead, the difference between a femme sole and a femme covert, or denounces the doctrine of the common law, that a husband and wife are one, and that that one is the husband. She does not speak of marriage but of coverture. She knows the exact extent of a husband's liability for the debts of a wife contracted before coverture, and just how far her own individual property is exempt from her husband's debts. She knows that a husband cannot convey real estate without her signature, and is minutely informed on the subject of dower. She is well versed in the law of divorce and knows the statute of each state on that subject, Indiana and Utah included. In fact, she is no longer a vine clinging to imaginary oaks, but a tree on her own account, well rooted and grounded on the subject of her rights and privileges as well as duties. She is—well! will the individual who thinks the Almighty ever made anything more lovable than a pretty, sensible, good and honest girl please stand up and have his miserable mutton head "punched?" That is a fair proposition, and he may make some amends for his iniquitous doubts by accepting it.

THE WORK OF THE FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

After all that has been said about the 45th Congress, it has a fair record of good works. True in its composition there are individual evidences of that degeneracy which permeates and grows upon our entire political system, yet, as a whole, it has been a tolerably efficient body, honest, economical and fruitful of accomplished results. It has remonetized silver, provided for a settlement between Uncle Sam and the Pacific railroads, and repealed the bankrupt law. It has prohibited the use of the army as a posse comitatus over the free people of a free state, provided for the settlement of southern claims by a judicial court instead of a corrupt and inebriated commission, and ordered the completion of the Washington monument, a standing disgrace in its unfinished condition, for many years. It has given the District of Columbia the first equitable and permanent form of government it ever had, and after making liberal provisions for public works and improvements, which must give employment to hundreds of laboring men, it has still cut off ten to twenty millions from the annual expenditures of the government.

This last named achievement is, perhaps, under all the circumstances the greatest of all. It is an ungracious and ungrateful task to try to economize the public money, at best, and particularly so just now, when there are so many demands, and while there is such need of extending aid to the unemployed. Prominent members of the House have heard themselves denounced on all hands for service which they know to be hard—unremitting vigilance and determined opposition to wasteful expenditures. There is scarcely an economizer of them all that has not friends whom he has to oppose, and every attempt to save money or to kill even so transparent a job as the Brazilian subsidy is denounced as another unpatriotic blunder. All the subsidy men, have, of course, only the good of the country in view, and every jobber and lobbyist is quite certain that if it were not for this miserably economical House he could, with his little game, restore the prosperity of the country.

Citizens of Washington feel a sort of gratitude to Congress for what it has done for them, not only in the erection of an improved form of Government of the District, but in making liberal provisions for the completion of public works here, and the consequent employment of the city's mechanics and workmen, among whom there has been so much distress the past winter. The following are some of the appropriations for continuing the work on the new State, War, and Navy Department buildings, \$675,000; for new building for Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$27,000; for repairs on the Patent Office, \$36,000; for terracing the Capitol grounds, \$100,000; for the Washington Monument, \$50,000; for clearing the property around the Naval Monument, \$50,000; for the improvement of the

harbor, \$50,000. These make a total of over \$1,600,000 to be expended in Washington during the next fiscal year. In addition the Government, under the new bill, is to furnish a sum equal to that received from the taxation of property at the rate of 1½ per cent, making in all a total of more than \$4,000,000 available here for public purposes. Large sum will be used on the streets, public ground and buildings, and the improvement of the Capital will be of a marked character. The appropriation for river and harbor improvements in the various states have been liberal, most too liberal Nevada is the only State, which was omitted in this distribution, and some of the papers facetiously remark that the reason of this was that Senator Jones could not think of any river where a little public money could be sunk, and Senator Sharon failed to send on the name of one.

BEN BUTLER'S BONDS.

Now that Benjamin F. Butler has assumed to be the especial champion of the working man his duplicity and hypocrisy are likely to be shown up in their true colors. There is something so monstrously absurd in this tricky lawyer, with his subtleties and his subterfuges, his sharp practices and his low cunning, his double dealing and his dishonesty, his manners of a mountebank and his morals of a keno player, pretending to belong to that controlling class of the community who earn their daily bread by the sweat of their faces, as to excite one's risibilities when it does not arouse indignation and contempt. Wearing his face perpetually in a lop sided leer, he appears, as he is the incarnation of thrift and unscrupulous cunning. Since he came into public life there has not been a dirty job he has not been in. He scents speculation as a vulture scents carrion. His fortune, for he is a rich man, has been made in all sorts of questionable ways. They have not hurt Butler because he glories in what would be honest folks shame.

His latest escapade seems likely to prove that, in addition to his many other admirable traits, he is a most consummate liar. This story we can best tell in the words of another. What follows is taken from a Washington dispatch to an eastern paper:

General Butler in his Fourth of July speech at Newburyport, advertised his poverty in the following strain:

"I do not own any United States bonds myself. As for wealth, that I have not, as wealth is understood. All my property is either in this state, or in several business and industrial enterprises, a dozen more or less. I hold that as affairs now exist, the man is a poor man who has nothing but what is invested in industrial and business enterprises, and therefore I feel, I think rightfully, in common with the great mass of men in the country, the injustice and the wrong done to the business interests of the country by the present financial system and its management."

This depressed condition of the General's business and financial affairs has furnished cause for surprise to his acquaintances here, for he has been quite generally believed that he was in easy circumstances and there are people here who have felt almost certain that he was even a bondholder to some extent. A little inquiry among the keen-eyed financiers who make it their business to watch the transactions of influential legislators, with a view to forecasting the rise or fall of public securities, has not developed any reason to believe that General Butler exceeded the truth in the account he rendered to his laboring friends in Newburyport. On the contrary it seems to indicate that he did not come up to the truth. It is no secret among this class of gentlemen that General Butler has for the past year or more been a heavy purchaser, not of United States bonds but of District of Columbia bonds—quite a different thing.

There are about \$13,000,000 of the 3-65 District of Columbia coupon and registered bonds in the debt of the District. The securities became very much depressed during the days when Congress seemed to be showing the cold shoulder and to be disposed to let the District take care of itself; and a little over a year ago they might have been purchased for from sixty-seven to sixty-nine cents on the dollar. It is supposed to have been about this time that General Butler began to buy these bonds quite heavily. From that time District securities have been appreciating as the disposition manifested by Congress towards the District has become more favorable. Just before the passage of the bill, which was approved by the President on June 11, providing for a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, District 3-65s were sold at 74, but they immediately jumped from that point up to 84 in consequence of the passage of that bill. The provision of the bill which was chiefly instrumental in bringing about this lively appreciation was as follows: "Hereafter the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay the interest of the 3-65 bonds of the Act of Congress approved June 20, 1874, when the same shall become due, and all amounts so paid shall be credited as a part of the appropriation for the year by the United States toward the expenses of the District of Columbia as herein provided."

So General Butler owns no United States bonds. The only bonds he owns, so far as can be learned, are those for which the United States has bound itself to pay the interest when it becomes due. Just what the total of his poverty in this class of securities amounts to, cannot, of course, be asserted, but it is mentioned as a point of some interest that the General has quite recently converted several thousands of 3-65 District coupon bonds into District registered bonds bearing the same rate of interest. It is also asserted with some degree of positiveness that the General's private secretary has economized so successfully within the last year or two that he now holds District securities in his own name amounting to over \$100,000.

VERA ZASSOULITCH.

Something as the communist Kearney is careering over this country, Vera Zassoulitch is traveling over Europe. Between them, however, is this radical di-

ference, that, whereas Kearney is a blatherskite among blatherskites, the Russian heroine has a real grievance whereof she is spreading the tidings. Only the other day she was tendered an ovation at Geneva, Switzerland. Her history is a curious and interesting one the like of which could hardly be enacted, outside of Russia. Her trial only lately, was concluded. She was charged with attempting to murder General Trepoft the chief of the Russian police, at St Petersburg. Notwithstanding the fact that she admitted the crime, the jury acquitted her, amid the plaudits of those present in the court room. The circumstances of this case made a deep impression upon the ruling class of the Empire. Here was a case where an assassin, in open court, confessed that she had shot at the Chief of Police, but a jury selected from the middle classes, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the woman was immediately adopted as a popular heroine. It is not surprising that the Czar and his advisers were compelled to regard society in the Empire as in a dangerous condition.

Simultaneously with this manifestation of feeling in the capital of the Empire, it was evident that the tone of the Russian Foreign Minister changed concerning the San Stefano Treaty. It is more than probable that the Berlin Conference owed its inception to the fact that the Russian Government feared disaffection was deep rooted in the heart of the Empire. The glamour of war did much to smother the mutterings of discontent. But the victories over the Turkish armies were not potent enough to crush the doctrines of Nihilism, the form which the Socialism of Europe has assumed in the dominions of the Czar. Yet it is possible the sympathies of the jury with the young woman had also much to do in securing the extraordinary verdict. She had been subjected to police surveillance and illegal imprisonment for nine years. The reason she assigned for the deed was that General Trepoft was too much of a monster to live. She had witnessed in prison his barbarous and cruel treatment of political prisoners. She accused him of deliberate murder by the machinations of prison discipline, and like Charlotte Corday, she placed herself in the position of an avenger of innocent blood.

There a belief at St. Petersburg that a widespread conspiracy exists throughout the Empire. The manumission of the serfs, while benefiting the peasantry, has impoverished the middle and upper classes. These classes compose the intelligence of the Empire, and it is among them that the Nihilists find their disciples. It is conceded that the concessions made to the other powers in the Berlin Conference may be traced in great measure to the disturbed social condition of the Russian Empire.

The account given by Miss Zassoulitch of her escape from Russia leads to the inference that it was connived at by the authorities. She was an elephant on their hands. For the government to have acknowledged themselves defeated by her would have lessened their power of control over the people. Outwardly arrangements had been made for another trial. The first trial was quashed on account of some alleged informality of the proceedings. A change of venue was granted on the application of the Crown advocate. The second trial was to have been held far away from St. Petersburg at Novgorod. But during the time these preparations were in progress the authorities must have known that the young woman was on her way to Switzerland.

Recent events in Russia point to change in the constitution of society there. All travelers admit that education has become much more general than formerly. The Empire is nominally an autocracy. Everything is subjected to the will of the Czar. Actually, in an Empire of the vast extent of Russia, the government must perforce be an oligarchy acting through the sovereign power. The Czar can only know of the wants of the Empire through officials. It would be impossible for him to become personally acquainted with all that occurs among sixty millions of people. Oligarchies have always been the worst forms of government. The Czar Alexander has never failed to punish malfeasance and tyranny in office when the circumstances have come to his knowledge. Nobody imagines that Russia as she now stands offers much hope of progress. A radical change in the constitution of the Government would follow naturally the abolition of serfdom. There are many who believe that in the near future, after all the matters adjusted by the Berlin Congress shall have gone into effect, a ukase will be issued establishing a Representative Parliament on the model of Western nations.

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"June" Patterson is in Evansville.