



**CURES**  
Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Biliousness, Dropsey, Heart Disease, Debility, etc.  
BOTTLED IN NEW YORK. RECENTLY KNOWN to Man!  
**12,000,000 Bottles**  
SOLD SINCE 1870.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties. It stimulates the Pyramidal in the Nervous, while it stimulates the Sanguiferous, and the blood into glucose. A deficiency in Pyramidal causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach, and the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.

It acts upon the Liver, the Bowels, the Bowels, the Blood, the Nervous System.

It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.

It carries off the Old Blood and makes new.

It cures the skin and induces

Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the

blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all

other skin diseases and internal humors.

The syrup is taken by the most delicate babe, or the

aged and feeble, care only being required in addition to the

directions.

Dr. Clark Johnson, Carroll Co., Ind.

Lebanon, Ohio Co., Ind.

Logansport, Cass Co., Ind.

This is to certify that Dr. Clark Johnson's

Indian Blood Syrup has cured myself and

most of my family of Cholera, Fever,

and other diseases.

WILLIAM DONALSON.

Fort Wayne, Allen Co., Ind.

A fair trial of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian

Blood Syrup cured me of Scrofula, when all

other medicines failed. I have also found it

a valuable remedy for kidney disease.

EDWARD VIDET.

Agents wanted for the sale of the Indian

Blood Syrup in every town or village, in

which I have no agent. Particulars given

on application.

DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

Laboratory 77 West 3rd St., N. Y. City

**40th**

Popular Monthly Drawing of the

**COMMONWEALTH**  
**DISTRIBUTION CO.**

In the City of Louisville

Tuesday January 31st, '82.

These drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted) under provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31 rendered the following decisions:

1st—The Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.

2nd—Its drawings are fair.

The company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read carefully the list of prizes for the

**January Dr awing**

1 Prize	\$30.00
1 Prize	10.00
1 Prize	10.00
10 Prizes \$1,000 each	10.00
20 Prizes \$100 each	10.00
100 Prizes 100 each	10.00
200 Prizes 50 each	10.00
600 Prizes 25 each	10.00
1,000 Prizes 10 each	10.00
9 Prizes 600 each Approx.	2.70
9 Prizes 200 each Approx.	1.80
9 Prizes 100 each Approx.	.90

1,000 Prizes  
10 hole tickets, two dollars; half tickets, one dollar; 27 tickets, fifty dollars, 55 tickets \$12.40

Remit money or bank draft in letter, or send by express. Don't send by registered letter or postoffice order. Orders of five dollars and upward, by express, can be sent at cost. R. M. Boardman, Courier Building, Louisville, Ky., or 309 Broadway, New York, or P. J. Hogan 508 Main St., Terre Haute, Ind.

R. M. Boardman.

**A POPULAR TONIC**

For Work Lung and Consumption.

No preparation ever introduced to the American public, for the relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Debilitated Constitutions, Weakness of the Lungs, or Consumption in the incipient or advanced stages of the disease, has ever met with the interest and attention of the public, as did the celebrated "Told Rock and Rye." The repeated and continued sales of the article everywhere are the best evidence of its real merits. Letters and testimonials from every quarter of the country attest to the stimulating, tonic and healing effects in possession of the proprietors, and can be adduced to convince the most skeptical reader of its intrinsic virtues. Further confirmation of its value, strength and superfluity, as a trial of this article, having the pleasant taste and agreeable flavor, will satisfy all those who are afflicted or pining away with pulmonary weakness of the relief to be secured by the use of Told, Rock and Rye. (Chicago Times.)

**GOLD.** Great chance to make money. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making mon-

ey that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who never take advantage of the opportunities remain in poverty. We want men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive tools are not required. No one who is willing to make money, rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

**BEATTY'S ORGAN.** 17 stops. Golden Tongue Reed, only \$3. Address Dan'l F. Beatty, Washington N. J.

### DRIFTED OUT TO SEA.

Two girls over grown tired of play, Resigned by the sea, one summer day, Watching the great waves come and go, Prattling, as children will, you know, Of dolls and marbles, kits and strings; Sometimes hinting at graver things.

At last they spied within their reach An old boat cast upon the beach. Master-skeleter, with merry din, Over its sides they clambered in— Ben, with his tangled, nut-brown hair, Bees, with her sweet face flushed and fair.

Rolling in from the briny deep, Nearer, nearer the great waves crept Higher, higher upon the sands, Reaching out with their giant hands, Grasping the bottom in boisterous glee, Tossing it up, and out to sea.

The sun went down 'mid clouds of gold; Night came, with footsteps damp and cold, Day darkness, the hours crept slowly by; And the waves across the sunless sky.

A black cloud stretches far and wide, And shuts the golden gates of day.

A storm comes on, with winds that roar, While all the sky is shrouded o'er.

The waves break, the sound of the west, Bring night and darkness on their breast. Still floats the boat through driving storm, Protected by God's powerful arm.

The home-bound vessel, Seabird, lies In ready trim, 'twixt land and skies, Her Captain paces restlessly, A troubled look upon his brow, While all his nerves in terror thrill; The shadow of a coming ill.

The mate comes up to where he stands, And grasps his arm with eager hands; "A boat has just swept past," said he, "Bearings two children out to sea, Their vessel, life and men, And God will not forsake me then."

With anxious faces, one and all, Each man responded to the call; And when at last, through driving storm, They lit up each little form, The Captain started with a groan, "My God!" he cried, "These are my own!"

**Too Much Rope.**  
(Boston Herald.)

"Only give him rope enough, and he will hang himself at last," is a form of spiritual consolation frequently addressed to the unduly impatient over the prosperous career of some charlatan in the pulpit, demagogue in politics or swindler in trade. Very true, but, then, in the mean time, what about the exasperation of having to look on and see the offender pampered with the adulation and money of the simple people he is beguiling, or packing and bulking conventions of honest voters to invent all ducks and drakes of the political widows and orphans? Done to reduce the amount of what hangs him? Such rope is, always, fearfully costly, twisted, as it must be, out of strands of tears and groans and curses. Does it pay to see a seducer hanged indeed at last, but hanged with a noose woven out of the hair of a dozen poor girl victims?

It is a fast age, this present, and has done a world of invaluable work in hurrying up matters through express trains and telegraphs. But it is behind time in the item of executions and wantonly extravagant in that of rope. The day was when people were content to wait quietly for the final day of judgment to adjust all accounts. Sublime painters like Michael Angelo, and poets like Dante, portrayed such appalling visions of what would then ensue, and put such fiendish malignment into the aspect of the devils who were to seize on the mocking and wicked and plunge them into fiery furnaces or caldrons of boiling pitch and oil, that it seemed positively inhuman not to be willing to wait patiently a few brief years of mortal life for such rich satisfaction as would then be meted out. A change has indeed come over this present age, though, alas! but an imperfect one. It craves, now and then, at least, a picturesquely earthy judgment, on which to feast its soul.

In banks and on railroads, the day was when cashiers and directors had ten times as much rope given them whereby to hang themselves as they are allowed to-day. Nowadays their privileges are somewhat abated through the prying investigations of commissioners and the swift judgment of juries. There is a point at which personal assumption must be put a stop to. What sort of claim, for example, has any American citizen to an exclusive right to hang himself? Hanging is no private luxury. It belongs to the public, it belongs to the wronged and plundered. Ransack all history, and no instance will be found of a man who ever hanged himself economically. He insisted always on all the rope he could get, the best of manila, miles long, years long, and sent the bill in to the widows and orphans, the deluded depositors and beggared voters. Now, ten feet will do the business for an offender as well as 100 leagues. Ten feet is enough. Let the American public draw the line there. Sure and frequent penalties, this is the only safe law.

**A Remedy for Diverse Sores.**  
(Norristown Herald.)

When Professor Lowe's stove and fuel gas come into general use—when a man's wife can broil a steak, cook oysters on toast, bake potatoes, make an omelette, and perform several other culinary feats inside of ten minutes, without the annoyance of ashes, or the faintest odor escaping from the cooking, she will acquire such a sweet and even temper in the morning that she will retain a large portion of it when her weary husband returns home an hour after midnight; and instead of finding her with a scowl on her brow and a club in her hand, he will see her soundly slumbering, with a smile playing about her mouth and a nicely prepared lunch awaiting him on the bureau. But the Professor's patent will be mighty rough on the divorce lawyers.

**Alaska Gold Mines.** The richness of the Alaska gold mines has been greatly exaggerated. The gold is hard to get at, and does not exist in the quantities reported, and the stories about big nuggets are pronounced by parties who have traversed the gold belt as decidedly mythical.

### Now Clothes at School.

(Youth's Companion.)

Young ladies naturally desire to look as pretty as they can. It is right that they should, and the rest of mankind like to have them follow their instincts and wishes in this respect.

A mother, however, complains that her daughter, who cannot afford such fine clothes as are worn by most of her schoolmates, and yet cannot give up her education, is made very unhappy by the contemptuous looks, and the intentional slighting of some of her companions, because of her plain, cheap dresses.

Perhaps the daughter is too sensitive, and so, possibly, a little morbid on the subject, and only fancies that her companions are regarding her plainer clothes with contempt. One thing is certain, however, that nothing can be more out of place, or a surer indication of vulgarity, than the wearing of very expensive clothes to school; unless it may be the looking down with contempt upon girls who cannot.

They manage these things very sensibly in some of the countries of Europe. In some of the best schools on the Continent, there are rules which either prevent or forbid the wearing of extravagant clothes by scholars. The dress is prescribed. In many instances, no jewelry is permitted in the school.

A young lady who went last summer from New York to a celebrated school in Germany was surprised to find that her two large trunks full of fine clothes were of no use to her. Only four dresses were allowed to be brought to the school, all of the very plainest description. Even the dress for Sunday and for church must be destitute of ornament, and unobtrusive in style and material. She was consoled, however, to know that several young ladies of highest rank were obliged to conform to the same rule.

The truth is, that obtrusive ornaments and showy dresses are not worn by cultivated people who are habituated to opulence. It is generally the person who fell into a gold mine the day before yesterday that is most apt to go to excess in jewelry and satins and lace.

Young ladies of taste and good sense make themselves lovely to look upon, but spending large amounts of money upon their toilet.

### Marriage in Poland.

In Poland, it seems, it is not the would-be bridegroom who proposes to his lady love, but a friend. The two go together to the young girl's house, carrying with them a loaf of bread, a bottle of brandy and a new pocket-handkerchief. When they are shown into the "best" room the friend asks for a wine glass; if it is produced at once it is good sign; if not, they take their leave without another word, as they understand that their proposal would not be accepted.

Suppose, however, that the desired wine-glass is forthcoming, then the friend drinks to the father's and mother's health, and then asks where their daughter is, upon which the mother goes to fetch her.

When she comes into the room the friend (always the friend) offers her the glass, filled with brandy. If she puts it to her lips she is willing, and then the proposal is made at once. But it is the fashion to refuse it several times before finally accepting. Then the friend takes out the new handkerchief and ties the young people's hands together with it, after which it is tied round the girl's head, and she wears it as a sign of betrothal till her wedding day, which is very soon afterward, as on the Sunday following the proposal the bands are published.

On the wedding day itself all the groomsmen and bridesmaids go round to all the friends and acquaintances of the two families and invite them to the wedding. At each house they must dance a Cracovian. Let us hope that the dance is short one for the sake of their feet and breath. During this the bride is being dressed by other young friends of hers, while young men sing virtuous songs to her.

When all the guests are assembled, the bride kneels for her parents' blessing, and then she is placed in carriage with her betrothed and the friend. Upon returning home bread and salt are presented to the young people and wheat is thrown over their heads. The wheat is picked and afterward sown. If it bears good fruit the young couple will be prosperous. Dancing, singing, and feasting are kept up till morning, when the young couple are accompanied to their room. But before then the bride's hair has to be cut off and she is coffee with the matron's cap. This custom is terrible, but it has to be complied with.

The wedding festivities are kept up for seven days and seven nights without interruption, after which the wedding begins, commencing by the older

### Barrels vs. Sacks.

All the Minnesota millers are now fighting the old-fashioned flour barrel. They say it is a relic of barbarism. They desire to substitute the cotton sack in its place.

Cotton sacks holding a half barrel of flour are worth ten cents apiece. Flour barrels are worth forty-five cents each. All the flour shipped to Glasgow and Rotterdam goes in cotton sacks. These sacks are worth as much there as here. The millers maintain that flour does not sift through a good cotton bag as much as it sifts through a barrel.

The first dentist in this country came from France, and established himself in New York in 1788. He made a set of false teeth for George Washington, which were kept in his mouth by spiral springs.

**Almacks and Sack's** \$45 to \$100  
For month during Fall and winter, is every county. Interesting and valuable information, with full particular free. Address a stone.

### Now Advertisements.

50 New Styles of Chromo Cards with Name or 25 New Years' Cards, 10c. Nassau Card Co. Nassau, N. Y.

**Diary Free.** For 1882, with improved Improved. Sent to any address on receipt of two Three Cent Stamps. Address CHARLES E. HINES, 45 N. Delaware, Ave. Phila.

**CONSUMPTION.** For 1882, together table, Calendar, etc. Sent to any address on receipt of two Three Cent Stamps. Address CHARLES E. HINES, 45 N. Delaware, Ave. Phila.

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