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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, SEP. 7, 1864.

No. 36

Rules and Regulations.

For the Government of Pilots in the County of Charlotte. Made and approved by the Commissioners, appointed under Act of the Legislature, passed the 20th April 1864, Cap. 36.

I.—All vessels brought into any port or harbour within the County, or departing therefrom with a pilot (steamboat and sailing vessels under 100 tons burthen excepted) shall be chargeable with the rates of pilotage hereinafter named. The master of any Steamboat, or sailing vessel under 100 Tons burthen, employing a pilot, shall pay for the service of such pilot the rates hereinafter mentioned.

II.—There shall be not less than two pilot boats constantly owned by the County pilots; each boat shall have a number which shall be painted in black figures of not less than 36 inches in length in the main-sail and jib; each pilot boat to be properly fitted out for such service; to be not less than 10 tons burthen, and to be exclusively employed in the business of pilotage.

III.—No pilot to be entitled to any fee or reward for pilotage, unless he resides within the County aforesaid, and shall be owner or part owner, or shall have a recorded interest or standing in a pilot boat. And no person shall receive a Branch unless he shall have served his apprenticeship with a Branch pilot in a pilot boat for four years for that purpose; and no person shall receive an apprentice, or be entitled to fees as a Branch Pilot, if he himself, or his boat, is employed in the coasting trade, or in any other business than that of pilotage, between the first day of April, and the fifteenth day of December following.

IV.—Any pilot demanding or receiving any greater sum for pilotage than the rate hereinafter mentioned, shall pay a fine of five pounds with costs, to be recovered before a Justice of the Peace—one moiety of the fine to be paid to the County Treasurer for the use of the County, and the other moiety to the prosecutor.

V.—Any pilot taking charge of a vessel either inward or outward bound, and leaving her within the pilotage grounds, contrary to the wishes of the Master, to pay a fine of five pounds, to be recovered and applied as in Art. 4.

VI.—Any pilot offering his services to inward bound vessels exceeding 100 tons register tonnage, from on board a pilot boat shall be entitled to full pilotage, notwithstanding such vessel may have secured the services of a pilot at a foreign port, and a pilot so offering his services from on board a pilot boat shall be entitled to recover like full pilotage from any such vessel, providing that no pilot had previously so offered his services, and demanded payment therefor, and that such services are so offered before any such vessel came abreast of Clam Cove Head, or is through Letaset passage, unless such ship or vessel shall belong to, or be owned in the said County of Charlotte, in which case such pilot shall be entitled to only half the said rate.

VII.—Any pilot offering his services to any ship or vessel of above tonnage outward bound after such ship or vessel shall be cleared at the Custom-House and before being under weigh (no other pilot being on board or engaged to take out such vessel) such pilot so offering shall be entitled to demand and receive his rate of pilotage above mentioned, in like manner as if actually employed, and if any such pilot shall have been previously engaged, such pilot so engaged shall be entitled to demand and receive his rate of Pilotage whether afterwards employed to take out such vessel or not, provided such pilot shall be in readiness and offer to take charge of such vessel when taking her departure.

VIII.—The rates of Pilotage to be as follows:—

1. From Seal Island, Cross Island, Little River, Southwest Leagues of Grand Manan, Kent's Island, Long Island Bay, Moose River and Bailey's Mistake, \$3.50 per foot inward, and \$2 per foot outward, for Saint Andrews and out harbours.
2. From North Head of Grand Manan, Beaver Harbour and West Quoddy Light House, inwards, \$1.75 per foot, outwards \$1.50 per foot.
3. From Head Harbour Light House, Green's Point, inwards \$1.50, outwards \$1.50 per foot.
4. From St. Andrews to or from the Ballast Ground, vessels from 400 to 300 Tons \$2 over 300 \$2.50 each.
5. To and from Campo Bello or the Lines 20 cents per foot less than to Saint Andrews.
6. To and from St. Andrews to L'Etang, Beaver Harbour, Crow Harbour, Pops Legion, New River, and Lepreaux, 100 to 200 tons \$4, 200 to 300 tons \$10, 300 to 400 tons \$12, 400 tons and upwards \$16.
7. All vessels at or departing from any of the ports or places before named, to pay the same rates of pilotage as those arriving at or departing from Saint Andrews.

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8. From first of November to first day of April, inward and outward bound, vessels to pay 20 cents per foot over and above the rate before enumerated.

IX.—All Pilots detained on board vessels or vessel outside of the above mentioned limits except from one of the said Pilot Boats, or from a ship or vessel outward bound from one of the Ports of this County and in which he is Pilot, shall not be entitled to demand or receive any fee gratuity or reward for pilotage any such ship or vessel into any of the said ports, but every such Pilot acting as such on board such vessel or receiving any fee or gratuity for any services on board such vessel shall be subject to and pay a fine of forty dollars to be recovered and applied as stated in Rule 4.

X.—Any Pilot going on board any ship or vessel outside of the above mentioned limits except from one of the said Pilot Boats, or from a ship or vessel outward bound from one of the Ports of this County and in which he is Pilot, shall not be entitled to demand or receive any fee gratuity or reward for pilotage any such ship or vessel into any of the said ports, but every such Pilot acting as such on board such vessel or receiving any fee or gratuity for any services on board such vessel shall be subject to and pay a fine of forty dollars to be recovered and applied as stated in Rule 4.

XI.—All Pilots upon taking charge of an inward bound vessel shall exhibit his branch and a copy of these Rules and Regulations to the Master, signed by the Clerk of the Peace.

XII.—Every Branch Pilot not complying with these regulations or attempting to evade the true intent and meaning of any of either of them shall forfeit and pay a fine of Twenty Dollars for each and every offence, to be recovered and applied as stated in Rule 4.

XIII.—The Boats shall be numbered under the directions of the Port-Wardens at Saint Andrews.

XIV.—When any Branch Pilot shall be employed as master mate, or seaman on board any coasting or other vessel than a Pilot Boat, he shall for the time so employed be incapable of acting as a pilot under these Regulations.

XV.—All Vessels from 100 to 200 Tons after making three trips to any one Port in the County of Charlotte in one year, to be free of all pilotage for that season, unless the services of a Pilot be requested.

XVI.—Any misunderstanding or difference arising between the Pilots in reference to Pilot duties and a correct construction of these Rules, shall be referred to the arbitration of the Commissioners.

XVII.—The foregoing Regulations, do not apply to the port of Saint Stephen, or to vessels bound thereto, or therefrom.

XVIII.—It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Peace to give every Pilot who shall apply for a copy of these Rules and Regulations, they paying for the same, and in addition a fee of one Dollar for Commissioners' expenses.

W. WHITLOCK,
JOHN BOLTON,
FRANCIS HIBBARD,
Commissioners.
St. Andrews, N. B. June 29th 1864.

Approved by the Governor in Council 13th August 1864.

ITEMS.

A PRINTER'S ANSWER.—A printer, well known in this town as being more remarkable for his odd humor than the length of his purse, that while he was traveling from Lowell to Boston, was met by a highwayman, who politely (as is the custom with those gentry) demanded his purse.

"My dear sir, quoth Corporal Nym, I perceive you don't know me."

"That is nothing to the purpose, sir; give up your purse immediately, demanded the highwayman."

The corporal repeated, with earnestness which could not be misunderstood—

"Positively you don't know me."

"Well," said the highwayman, some what surprised at the manner of the Corporal, who the devil are you?"

"A printer! Wheu! I'm off, dry picking!"—Lowell paper.

A DEAR HUG.—A young man was brought before the Mayor at Woodstock, on Monday, charged by a young woman with having assaulted her on the street, and putting his arm around her. For this delicate act of attention he was fined \$10 and costs, or fifteen days imprisonment.

The blockade runner Constantine sailed from Halifax on Wednesday. It is reported for Wilmington, N. C. She chased by a Federal gunboat and ran into Ketch Harbour that night, which post she left the next morning, hugging the coast.

English papers give currency to the rumor that the Earl of Carlisle is likely to yield to the opinion of his medical advisers by withdrawing for a time from public life. The Duke of Devonshire will probably be his successor in the viceregency.

A lie is the handle which fits all sin.

Poetry.

The Buttery's first Flight.

Thou hast burst from thy prison,
Bright child of the air,
Like a spirit just risen,
From its mansion of care.

Thou art joyously winging
Thy first ardent flight,
When the sky lark is singing
Her notes of delight.

When the sunbeams are throwing
Their glories on thine,
Till thy colours are glowing
With tints more divine.

Then tasting new pleasure
In summer's green bowers,
Repeating at leisure
On fresh open'd flowers.

Or delighted to hover,
Around them to see,
Whose charms, airy rovers,
Bloom sweeter for thee

And fondly inhaling,
Their fragrance, till day,
From thy bright eye is falling,
And fading away.

Then seeking some blossom
Which looks to the West,
Thou dost rest in its bosom,
Sweet shelter and rest—

And there dost betake thee
Till darkness is o'er,
And the sunbeams awake thee
To pleasure once more.

Miscellany.

TRIPLES.

A WORD TO THE MARRIED PEOPLE.

The singing of the door-bell has a pleasant sound to me, especially in my idle-moods—

Like an unopened letter, there is a mystery about it, and one waits with a pleasurable excitement to see who or what is coming.

Returning home one day, earlier than usual I found my wife had gone out: and while lounging idly over the paper, the bell rang.

I waited expectant till Bridget appeared with a note containing a request, from my friend, Dr. Stearns, to ride out to his residence in the country the next day, to transact some business that had been long pending, and an invitation to bring my wife and spend the day.

I was pleased; first, because I wanted the business completed; and second, because I thought I needed a day's recreation.

But the next morning everything seemed usual I could not get off as early as I wish ed, consequently, I was peevish and fretful, and Alice reflected my humour, I supposed as it appeared to me she had never been so unamiable.

At length, however, I drove away, though not in a very pleasant mood. It was a lovely October day, and as I rode along noting the tints of the landscape, my memory went back to the golden autumn when I wooed and won my bride.

How lovely Alice was then! I thought, And how happy we were! But that was long ago. Yet nature is the same, though we are changed. Let me see; we have been married three years; is possible it is no longer.

And I felt a pang as I contrasted the past with the present, to think that we could stle down into the commonplace life we now led.

We had no serious trouble, we didn't quarrel; though when I felt gross, or other things didn't go to suit me, I took no pains to conceal it, and often spoke harshly to Alice, who sometimes replied in the same spirit, sometimes with tears. Yet we were generally good friends. But the charm, the tenderness of our early love had imperceptibly vanished.

I had become careless about my appearance at home, and Alice was equally negligent. Her beautiful brown curls, which she used to wear in the most becoming curls told; and I would advise all who are sighing over the non-fulfilment of early dreams to go and do likewise, remembering that, that which is worth winning is worth keeping.

An engineer of experience says that to ascertain if mining operations are going on in any vicinity it is only necessary to dig deep holes and place men in them to listen. He says that in some kind of soil the work of excavating can be detected by sound at sixty rods distance.

We give away nothing so generously, and receive nothing so reluctantly, as advice.

As we entered the room I noticed a vase of bright autumn flowers on the table, imparting an air of taste and cheerfulness to the apartment. I made remarks about it to which the doctor responded:—

"Yes, I am very fond of flowers, and I love to see them in the house, and as I spend much time here, my wife always keeps a vase of them on the table as long as they last."

Our business was finished before dinner, and we walked out in the grounds, which were quite extensive, and tastefully arranged.

There was a variety of flowers in bloom and I noticed that the doctor selected here and there the finest, until he had a hand-bouquet.

When we reached the house, Mrs. Stearns was on the steps. The doctor, continuing our conversation, gave her the flowers with slight bow and smile; and holding up a spray of crimson berries, which he had broken off, she bent her head while he fastened it among her dark braided hair.

It was a trifling incident, yet their manner arrested my attention. Had I been a stranger I should have pronounced them lovers instead of sober married people. All through the day, I noticed the same delicate attention and deference in their deportment to each other.

There was nothing of which the most fastidious guest could complain; yet while showing me the most cordial attention, they did not seem to ignore each other's existence, as married people so often do.

I had never visited the doctor before, and was much pleased with his tasteful home. I said so, after dinner, when we strolled out into the woods.

"Yes," he said, "I think it is pleasant; and, he added, "I believe I am a contented man, so far I am not disappointed in life."

"How long have you been married, doctor?" I asked.

"Ten years."

"Well," I pursued, "can you tell me whence is the bright atmosphere that surrounds your home. Tell me how you and Mrs. Stearns manage to retain the depth and freshness of your early love, as you seem to do?"

I should think the wear and tear of life would dim it somewhat, I never saw a home where my ideal of domestic happiness was realized before. It is what I have dreamed of."

The doctor smiled, and, pointing to a thorny grape-vine climbing over a trellis, and loaded with purple fruit, he said—

"That vine needs careful attention, and if pruned and properly cared for it is what you see; it; but if neglected, how soon would it become a worthless thing! So the love which is to all, at some period, the most precious thing in life, but needs so much care to keep it unimpaired, is generally neglected. Ah, my friends, it is little as trifles—that so often estrange loving hearts. I have always made it a point to treat my wife with the same courtesy that characterized my deportment in the days of courtship; and while I am careful not to offend her mind will be equally respected."

That night I rode homeward, pondering the doctor's words; and reviewing the years of our married life, I was surprised at my own blindness, and determined to recall the early dream if possible.

The next morning at breakfast I astonished Alice by a careful toilet, chatted over the dinner, and, after tea, invited her to ride.

When she came down in my favourite blue dress, with her hair in shining curls, I thought she had never looked lovelier.

I exhorted myself, as of old, to entertain her and was surprised to find how quickly and pleasantly the evening passed.

I resolved to test the doctor's theory part and the result exceeded my most sanguine expectations.

For all the little nameless attentions so gratefully to a woman's heart, and so universally accorded by the lover and neglected by the husband I find myself repaid a thousand fold; and I would advise all who are sighing over the non-fulfilment of early dreams to go and do likewise, remembering that, that which is worth winning is worth keeping.

An engineer of experience says that to ascertain if mining operations are going on in any vicinity it is only necessary to dig deep holes and place men in them to listen. He says that in some kind of soil the work of excavating can be detected by sound at sixty rods distance.

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Hope.

Surrounded with misfortune, and oppressed by calamity, man stands in need of some helping hand to assist him in this world of troubles. The assistance which he gains is the pleasing idea that something more congenial to his wishes will take place. He feeds upon the prospect of better fortune—he lives upon the expectation of more blissful days: He imagines that to-morrow's sun will shine with uncommon joyousness—that peace before unknown, and pleasures never tasted, will be showered upon him.

Although the morrow arrives with the same ill fortune and envelopes him in the same cloud of misery, yet he departs not of taunting at some future period, the real enjoyment of happy life. This Hope, "the balmy and life-blood of the soul" enables him to support with fortitude the frowns of a giddy world, and the scoffs of fickle fortune.

Indulgent Heaven, granting to mortals every needful aid, gave them through life's dangerous paths. Hope throws a mantle of consolation over our sorrows, and administers comfort to our despairing minds. In her we find much to alleviate our distresses.

The hope of happiness in a life to come operates upon all our earthly conduct. No joy is so perfect as that which the christian feels when hope inspires him to his noble and heavenly doings; the prize of glory is before his sight, and he is spurred on to his discharge his duty by the inspiration of a heavenly reward. When the grim messengers of death seize upon the christian for his victim, then Hope shines the brightest—then Hope is most ready to administer comfort—then Hope is prized the highest, and is then present with her smiling countenance.

Hope, although an advocate of peace and happiness, does not carry with her blessings. "She calculates her schemes for a long and durable life, presses forward to imaginary points of bliss; and grasps at impossibilities;" and consequently ensnares men into beggary, ruin, and dishonor.

In whatever state man exists he continually hopes for an alteration, which may be more agreeable to his wishes. The present is not so pleasing, as fond satisfaction realizes in the future. When disappointment crowds the mind and fresh sorrows hover round the soul, the imagination is called into action to paint a more pleasing scene of things which soon shall happen. The friend, whose faltering limbs scarce support his feeble frame, draws forth the sympathetic wish that his health may be restored.

From Hope sweet consolation is derived. From Hope the palpitating heart receives a cordial. All that can please or delight the fancy, leads a new influence from Hope's fascinating charms. Let hope be banished from the mind of man, and what joy is there left in his heart? Without the first and best gift of heaven, the manly vigor of the soul would droop away, the energies of the mind would languish, and every faculty would cease to operate.

Religion in the Home.—Home! It is a word of sacred charm. There is perhaps, no other word in the language which awakens so many pleasant memories and associations. It glides into the heart very gently, yet when there takes possession of sympathy and affection. But is there not to very many a touch of sorrow in the word—a blamefully yearning sense of vacancy and incompleteness? There are not in many hearts an unspoken, and perhaps almost unconscious wish that some other might more or less—more satisfying and more safe, or less capable of stirring affections which it cannot command, and suggesting an ideal the reality of which never attained? Let any thoughtful, loving man inquire into the reason of this, and he will find that there is only one regarding this world and that wherever the rule of this world thing is not acknowledged, there will be corresponding lack of order, completeness, rest. He will find that home does not attain highest meaning, does not possess its own fulness without religion. Religion is the sole power of fulfilment in regard to the very purposes and ideas of home. A house may be full of persons who are very dear to each other; very kind to each other; full of precious things—affections, hopes, living interests; but, if God is not there as Ruler and Father of the house, the original and true idea of home will not be realized; vacancy and need will still be at the heart of all; good things will grow feeble and uncertainly like flowers in winter, trying to peep out into the sunshine, yet shrinking from the blast. Bad things will grow with strange persistency, notwithstanding protest of the affections, and efforts of the will and mysterious gifts will open at times where it was thought strong foundations had been laid.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY



ALWAYS READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT EXTENSIVE AND INTERNAL REMEDY
STOPS THE MOST ACUTE PAINING PAIN
IN A FEW MINUTES.

ALWAYS READY RELIEF.

IT'S FIRST INDICATION
RELIEVES THE MOST ACUTE PAINING PAIN
AS IT OCCURS, OR PREVENTS IT FROM OCCURRING.

IF IN THE HEAD, FACE, OR THROAT;
IF IN THE BACK, SPINE, OR SHOULDER;
IF IN THE ARMS, WRISTS, OR ELBOWS;
IF IN THE JOINTS, LIMBS, OR MEMBERS;
IF IN THE NERVES, TESTES, OR EARS;

IF IN ANY OTHER PART OF THE BODY, ITS APPLICATION TO THE
PARTS WHERE THE PAIN OR AFFECTION IS FIRST
IMMEDIATELY RELIEVES IT.

IF SEIZED WITH PAIN
IN THE STOMACH, BOWELS, OR KIDNEYS;
IN THE BLADDER, SPLEEN, OR LIVER;
IN THE TEETH, EARS, OR THROAT;
IN THE BRONCHI, OR NERVOUS SYSTEM;

NO TENDERNESS OF RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
A WINDING OF WATER WILL, IN A FEW INSTANTS,
RELIEVE THE MOST ACUTE PAINING PAIN.

IF LAME, CRUEL, OR BED RIDDEN;
IF PARALYSED, OR BURSTEN;
IF BURNED, WOUND, OR SCORCHED;
IF STRAINED, INJURED, OR DISLOCATED;
IF FROM FROST OR WIND, OR
IF WOUND TO THE SPINE OR BACK.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
SHOULD BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY.

IT WILL STOP THE PAIN; IT WILL REMOVE THE
CAUSE OF THE PAIN; IT WILL CURE THE
DISEASE IN A FEW INSTANTS.

HOW IT CURES.
A secondary indication of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
IS TO CURE THE PATIENT OF THE DISEASE WHICH
CAUSES THE PAIN; THIS IT ACCOMPLISHES RAPIDLY AND
EASILY. SO NEARLY IS THE PATIENT TRANSFORMED FROM
MISERY, WEAKNESS, AND DECEITFULNESS, TO THE DELIGHT
OF HEALTH AND STRENGTH, THAT PATIENTS WHO
DESCRIBE ITS TALENTS AS POWERFUL TO THE
EXTENT OF ENLIGHTENMENT.

WHEN SEIZED WITH
CHOLERA, OR DIARRHOEA, OR PAIN;
DYSENTERY, OR SPASMS, OR
BILIOUS COLIC, OR GASTRITIS;
SCURF, TYPHUS, OR FEVER;
DIPHTHERIA, OR HOARSENESS;
RHEUMATISM, OR GOUT;
OR ANY OF THE ABOVE NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

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