

[Cincinnati, Irish Citizen.]

EUREKA!

READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

As a general rule we do not pin our faith to specific remedies; but there is no excess for skepticism in well developed and authenticated facts. Since its introduction to the American public, the great German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, has advanced with more rapid strides in the estimation of the public than any thing of a similar character ever brought into notice by the aid of extensive advertising. We write this for the benefit of those who may be afflicted with the divers ailments for which the oil is announced as a specific remedy, and we are induced to do this in consequence of the proof of its curative power brought to our notice; proof voluntarily and gratefully brought by people who have tested its merit and are anxious to acknowledge the great benefit derived. In the enumeration of such people it is necessary to be specific, and to this end we have obtained their permission to give their names and addresses, in order that the afflicted may have the advantage of a personal interview or postal correspondence; and in evidence that what we write is a candid statement and not a mere puffing advertisement. Mr. Frank Letson, of No. 432 1/2 West 5th street, assures us that for a series of years he was afflicted with rheumatism until life became a martyrdom. He had exhausted the advertised remedies, and had lost all faith in the efficacy of any thing to afford relief, when a friend, who had tested the virtues of the oil, made him a present of a bottle, and to Frank's wonder and delight, the first application afforded sensible relief; while before the bottle was exhausted the pains and aches had disappeared. He is a new man, and a walking advertisement of the infallibility of St. Jacobs Oil. Aloys Reidy, on the corner of Eastern avenue and Lewis street, was afflicted for three years in a similar manner, and is now hale and hearty, although he still continues the use of the oil. O. O'Callahan, of 171 Sycamore street, is another grateful witness to the infallible power of the remedy, which, he says, has made a new man of him. Thomas Lewis, of 62 Butler street, was for seven years afflicted with the dreadful malady, Sciatica, and being induced to try St. Jacobs Oil, found almost immediate relief therefrom, and is now perfectly cured. He is prepared to substantiate this statement under oath. John Miller, of 54 West Fifth street, was cured of a complicated case of rheumatism of ten years' standing, and George Hollinger, who lives on the corner of Torrence and Columbus avenues, adds his testimony to its efficacy, and has assured us that his pains were relieved as if by magic. The above statements are by well known and respectable citizens of Cincinnati, and with all who know them will carry conviction upon the face. Hence it is we deem it a matter of duty to suffering humanity to give them all the publicity in our power.

THE TROUBLES OF AN ANTIPODEAN. Boston, April 11.—Dr. Tucker, Government agent of New South Wales, who is inspecting the lunatic asylums in this country, visited the Toronto asylum, and afterwards spoke of the deficiencies and defects of the management of the institution. Daniel Clark, superintendent of the asylum, thereon issued a circular to every asylum in the country warning them against Tucker, and when the latter arrived in the vicinity of New York he was met coldly at several asylums, which was inexplicable. He was finally apprised of the circular, and Clark has been asked to retract; he has not done so, and legal action was taken.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY. When Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N.Y., announced that his "Favorite Prescription" would positively cure the many diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, some doubted, and continued to employ the harsh and caustic local treatment. But the mighty truth gradually became acknowledged. Thousands of ladies employed the "Favorite Prescription" and were speedily cured. By Druggist.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE. Rome, April 11.—Cavalotti, a Radical member of the Chamber of Deputies, in a published letter, says it is perhaps a fact that the triple alliance was inspired through fears that republican ideas would obtain deeper root and spread throughout Europe. In the Senate to-day the Minister of Foreign Affairs said the sole object desired between Italy, Austria and Germany was the preservation of peace. He emphatically denied that the agreement was characterized by any spirit of hostility towards France. It was useless to seek the manner or form of this agreement. The Senate must be content to know that Italy withdrew from her position of isolation. The agreement with the German powers allowed perfect reciprocity of right, and left free initiative to each.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, KIDNEY, LIVER OR URINARY DISEASES. Have no fear of any of these diseases if you use Hop Bitters, as they will prevent and cure the worst cases, even when you have been made worse by some great purgative or other medicine.

RAILWAY TIME. St. Louis, April 11.—The general railway time convention opened to-day. A large attendance was present. A through time schedule was read and adopted. The changes are to go into effect on May 1st. It was resolved that east of and adjacent to Washington trains shall run by the seventy-fifth meridian; between these points and Kansas City the ninth meridian, or one hour slower than the Eastern; west of Kansas City by 10th and 15th meridian, or two and three hours slower respectively than Eastern time. A committee will be appointed at the next meeting on the signal system.

FOR AGUE, ANEMIA, INTERMITTENT FEVER, CONSUMPTION, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c., &c. BAVENNA, MERRICK CO., MO., May, 1879. THE FELLOWS MEDICAL MANUFACTURING CO. GENTS.—We have used your Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites with gratifying results in our practice, and cheerfully recommend it to Physicians, and others, as a reliable, and agreeable preparation in ague, Intermittent Fever, first and second stages of Pulmonary Consumption or Anemia or General Debility. We would recommend it as the best thing we know of. [Signed.] J. E. CALLAWAY, M.D. JOHN L. GRUBBY, M.D.

The cherry tree which Mr. Gladstone felled in a snow storm during the Easter recess has been presented to the Bureau Libral Club, whose members purpose holding a banquet in September next, and intend to have a number of articles made of the wood from the tree.

NATIONAL AMATEUR LACROSSE CONVENTION.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The annual convention of the National Amateur Lacrosse Association of Canada opened Friday afternoon in the rooms of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association. Mr. Ross McKenzie, Vice-President of the Association, presided, in the absence of the President, Mr. M. J. F. Quinn. The following delegates were in attendance:—Messrs. V. Girouard and A. Gibeau of the Le Canadien; M. J. Polan, E. Thoutret and Dr. Guerin of the Shamrock; C. E. McGregor, Dr. Kannon and John Lewis of the Independant; R. B. Rose, W. I. Maitly and Angus Grant of the Montreal; Fred Garvin, R. B. Hamilton and C. F. Nelson of the Toronto; John Hughes and Henry Stafford of the Young Shamrocks; G. M. Harrington, of the Toronto Press Club; Wm. Craig and J. W. McCracken, of the Cornwall Club; and J. J. Manning, of the Excelsior of Brantford. After routine business.

Mr. Wm. K. McNaught, said that several matches had been played for the district championships as arranged for at the last meeting, and medals had been distributed. It was the intention of the Association to encourage the country clubs, and the city clubs therefore could not compete at these matches. Mr. Maitly presented the following list of clubs that had applied for admission to the Association:—The Independant of Toronto, the Beaver of Senforth, the Victoria of Norwich, the Royal of Geolphi, the Dufferin of Orangeville, the Renfrew of Renfrew, the Olympia of Milton, the Uxbridge of Uxbridge, the Toronto Press of Toronto, the Athletic of Montreal, the Excelsior of Lancaster, the Mechanic of Montreal, and the Junior Shamrocks of Montreal. Their applications had been considered favorably at the Council meeting, and he moved that they be balloted for en bloc.

Mr. J. B. I. Flynn seconded the motion, which was passed, and Messrs. Gardner and Hughes appointed scrutineers. The clubs were all admitted to the Association.

The Secretary gave a brief resume of his annual report, showing the Association to be even more prosperous than last year. During this year their expenses had been rather heavy, \$60 having been spent on district championship medals alone, and they now own over \$400 worth of property in pennants, medals, etc., which may be classed as assets. It was proposed to publish a list of the clubs in the Association, with the addresses of their secretaries, which would facilitate the sending of challenges. The meeting then adjourned till 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 8 30 p. m., when there was a large attendance of delegates.

Mr. Maitly moved, seconded by Mr. Polan, that Mr. C. P. Orr be admitted to this Convention as the representative of the Louisville, Ky., Lacrosse Club. Carried.

Mr. McNaught, the Secretary, then presented the eleventh report, of which the following is a synopsis:—After referring to the increasing popularity of the game throughout the Dominion and the Western tour of the Montreal Lacrosse team last summer, the establishment of "local championships" in Ontario, and the division of that Province into four districts for that purpose the report goes on to say:—"The 'Championship of Canada' was held throughout the entire season by the present holders, the Shamrocks of Montreal, and although the competitors were few in number they have never exceeded in scientific play, or the enthusiasm evoked amongst the spectators. In connection with the championship your council are sorry to know that on more than one occasion during the past season the champions were challenged by clubs belonging to this Association, who afterwards refused to play, thereby creating animosity where nothing should have existed but honorable rivalry. Your council would be derelict in their duty to the best interests of the Association and the game did they not publicly express their disapprobation of such conduct, and they trust that a like action may never again have to be recorded in connection with the history of our national championship. The junior championship was successfully held against all comers during the past season by the Young Shamrock Lacrosse Club of Montreal, their record being an unusually brilliant one, as fully fifty per cent. of their matches were won by them in three straight games.

The report was adopted. Mr. McNaught then read some amendments to the by-laws approved at the Council meeting in the afternoon. They were as follows:—"That the captains should nominate the referee in writing; that the referees should obtain from captains the declaration and list of their teams, and secure themselves that the players are bona fide members of the clubs to which they pretended to belong and of 20 or over; that the captain shall furnish the referee with such a declaration; that on a foul being made the man shall be placed in the position they were in when fouled, and allowed a free run; that in cases of any disputes as to the order of a match the president and secretary shall make a statutory declaration.

Mr. McNaught then moved the following amendment to the constitution: 1. That if a club send only one delegate he shall have power to cast the full vote allowed to the club. Carried.

Mr. McNaught moved, seconded by Mr. Flynn, that a silver medal be provided to be played for by the champion club of each province not competing for the Dominion championship, the medal to become the property of the winners.

Mr. McNaught then moved that district medals be provided in Quebec and Manitoba. Carried.

Mr. Maitly gave the following notice of motion: "That the present conditions under which the lacrosse 'championship' is now held are susceptible of improvement, and towards that end the Montreal Lacrosse Club gives notice that at the next annual meeting of the Association they will move that the constitution and by-laws relating to the championship be amended as follows: That the championship be held from the 1st of November in one year to the 30th of October in the following year, by the club winning the majority of a series of matches held throughout the season between a certain number of clubs, who shall be recognized as 'first class' clubs, and that the present laws governing the championship be altered to provide for the change.

Dr. Beers suggested that the first twelve be compelled to have a copy of the by-laws. At a match where he had been referee, ten of the twelve did not have a copy and seven out of the twelve had not seen them.

The Chairman then announced that Mr. McNaught had decided to donate a handsome gold medal for long-throwing. He had drawn out a list of rules, and he (the chairman) thought they were very good and they should be adopted.

Dr. Beers moved, seconded by Mr. Starke, that the Association accept the medal with thanks, and that the rules drawn up by Mr. McNaught be adopted as the rules governing all long-throwing competitions under the auspices of the Association.

Mr. Maitly stated that the rules were the same, with one slight exception, as those used by the Montreal Club for the past three years. The one exception was that the Montreal Club fixed up two posts 100 yards distant from the mark and 40 feet apart, and the ball had to pass between them. He thought this was an improvement, as in lacrosse the object was to throw to a point.

Mr. Starke thought this was a good suggestion, as accuracy was more wanted than mere long-throwing. They wanted accuracy as well as strength.

The motion was then carried. Mr. Maitly then moved that the Montreal Club rule be added, with the exception that the posts be 100 feet apart.

Mr. Hamilton moved in amendment, that the ball must slight within two imaginary parallel lines of 120 feet apart.

Mr. Maitly accepted the amendment, and the motion was amended and carried.

Dr. Guerin suggested that the constitution be suspended in regard to the calling of the next meeting, and that the next meeting be held on the second Friday in April.

Mr. Maitly moved that the constitution be amended as follows: A long discussion took place as to the legality of the meeting and the best means to make it legal. Finally, Mr. Lewis seconded the "illegal motion," as the chairman styled it, and it was carried.

The following gentlemen were then elected officers of the Association for the ensuing year:—President—Mr. McNaught, First Vice-President—Dr. Guerin, Second Vice-President—Mr. Manning, Secretary-Treasurer—Mr. D. A. Ross, Council—Messrs. Maitly, Gibeau, McCracken, Lebrun, Hamilton, Hughes, Orchard, Burns, Kiely and O'Loughlin.

Votes of thanks were accorded the M.A.A.A. for the use of their rooms and for other kindnesses to this Association, and to the retiring officers for their services. A committee was appointed to draft an address to Mr. McNaught for his valuable services as Secretary.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet in Toronto in 1884.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a quick cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered Liver. Only one pill a dose.

AN HONEST ENGLISHMAN.

He Tells Why the English in Ireland are Hated. It is a painful thing to know that we are hated. Yet it is well to know the worst. It is always foolish to shut our eyes to facts, however humiliating to our pride. I have for many years looked earnestly at the problem of Irish Government, and I have become convinced, reluctantly, but surely convinced, that the chief cause of the want of success of all our plans is that in the inmost heart of Ireland, England is hated. Good laws, just concessions, the best intentioned legislation, all are spurned. There is something in the heart of the Irishman which cries against the rule of England. It is a deep but universal hate. The cruel oppression of Ireland from the time of Elizabeth down to the passing of the Catholic Emancipation act has left a memory of wrong which Ireland refuses to obliterate.

Centuries of crime do not cease to bear fruit because it suits us to forget the past. As an explanation, I do not say as an excuse for this hatred, it is well to refer to the penal code. In Ireland a schoolmaster was punished with imprisonment. The Catholic clergy were hunted down and rewards were offered for the discovery of their meetings with their people for worship. Any Protestant suspected of holding property in trust for a Catholic was liable to fine and imprisonment. No tenant, being a Catholic, could hold a farm if he produced exceed the rent by more than a third. No person, being a Catholic, could own a horse of more than \$5 in value. Jurymen in such cases must always be Protestants. Protestants who had landed property could not leave it by will to Catholic heirs. It passed to the nearest Protestant heir.

A Protestant was forbidden, if he held landed property, to marry a Catholic. Children were encouraged to disobedience, because Catholic fathers lost all parental control if their children declared themselves Protestants. The Church offered thirty pounds a year to every priest who became a Protestant. The Parliament of England, in addition to all this, set itself deliberately to destroy the Irish industries. Woollen yarn might not be spun and exported by the Irish. The wool must be sent to England and spun there. No trade in which the Irish were likely to excel was allowed to develop. It was sipped in the bud. The Protestant ecclesiastical of the south of Ireland were forced to emigrate, and the men who won American independence were the Irish settlers who had been first forced to abandon their hard won little industries, and fixed by the English Government, which pursued them with relentless injustice to their new homes over the wide Atlantic. No man in England ever till the time of Mr. Gladstone lifted his head of oppression except from fear. In 1778 indeed the penal code was softened, because America unfurled the standard of independence.

Justice and humanity coupled in vain with the infatuated Government of England and terror only inspired ungracious concessions. Even then penal laws were left to stain the statute book of England. No Roman Catholic peer could take his seat in the House of Lords. No Roman Catholic could sit in the House of Commons. The law excluded all Catholics being members of corporations, from office, except inferior offices in Ireland, from voting in England for members of Parliament, from endowing any school or college, and so on. Nor was Catholic emancipation given as a concession to reason, or justice, or humanity. It was granted because there was no alternative but civil war. No, sir, men will never now listen to any pleading, or admit any need for concision, until Famine, or a Land League, or open murder shall have its centre in the heart of England. It is easy to see the fault with Mr. Gladstone, but I ask his detractors for an alternative policy. Would they govern Ireland with the bayonet? Should Ireland be disfranchised and martial law again proclaimed? Mr. Gladstone did not destroy Irish commerce, and did not thus create the system of agriculture which divides the land into hundreds of thousands of miserable patches upon which families must struggle for bare subsistence. These evils were the resorts of the crimes of the past. The degradation is the misfortune rather than the fault of the people. But, sir, I do not wonder that even Mr. Gladstone's great measures of mercy and justice do not bear fruit in a day. I doubt if legislation can reach the core of the malady of Ireland.

Hatred of England is the religion of Irishmen.

They carry it to the ends of the earth, and their expatriated children suck it with their mother's milk. If I were an Irishman I am sure I would be tempted to feel in the same way. Fancy even now an Irish peer living at Holywood, and an Irishman, acting as Lord Advocate for Scotland, and the members for Scotland swamped by Irish members in a House of Commons meeting at College Green, Dublin. The liveries of the Lord Lieutenant would be distasteful to us in Prince's street. The Irish noble, however, kind or generous, we would feel as the representative of our conquerors, and while all the offices of the Government were filled by Irishmen from Dublin, and the Chief Secretary for Scotland was an Irishman and a Catholic, we could never be expected to feel represented.

The golden rule has been forgotten—"All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Sir, it must come to this before peace and confidence and affection can exist. We have gotten no hint from the Almighty to govern, far less to misgovern, Ireland. I would not propose to abandon Ireland to the savage passions which have been created by centuries of misrule. But, sir, I would not force even just laws on a people that hate us. Ireland must be made to feel the responsibility of her own errors. Even if she injures herself, she must be allowed to determine what is best for herself. It is pure arrogance in us to dictate, as if we knew better what was good for her than she knew herself.

The central system of the Oastle must be abandoned, Ireland must be governed by Irishmen in the same sense as Scotland is governed by Scotchmen. Municipal and County Boards must be made to feel that they themselves must keep the peace, repress crime, and restore the confidence which will make capital flow upon the lands left now desolate. Irishmen must be made to know that it is their affair more than ours that their country should be peaceful, contented, and safe. Why, sir, from the one town of Dundee has been sent to America as much capital as would have blessed her with new industries, and with flourishing farms, and herds and flocks.

We must abandon the arrogant assumption that we are the governors of Ireland. A good measure loses half its power to do good just because it emanates from us. The Irish note us. It is a painful thing to write, but it is a fact nevertheless. Let us not like fools shut our eyes to the fact. Let us own it and act accordingly, and in a sense broader and wiser than any politician has as yet dared to announce it; let us leave Irish questions to Irishmen, mind our own social evils (which we have been sadly neglecting), and with all our hearts wish Ireland wisdom to guide, and success to crown, her efforts to unravel the skein which we have done so much to tangle, and which all our well-meant efforts have done so little hitherto to make straight.—Stirling (Scotland) People's Journal.

DECLINE OF MAN.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

DUBLIN, April 11.—The Irish National League met to-day. Five thousand pounds were reported to have been received from Irish sympathizers in Australia. A letter from Edmund, who is agitating the question of Irish wrongs in Australia, was read. It says the developments of the Phoenix Park murder case are doing the League much injury there, and have already materially interfered with his success.

LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, D. C., Feb. 19th, 1882. Gentlemen—Enclosed find one dollar, and will you send me some of N. H. Down's Vegetable Balsamic Elixir, by express. I have a bad cold, as has almost everyone else here, but cannot find the Elixir, which I use frequently at home, and consider a most valuable medicine; in fact, the very best remedy for a cough that I ever used.

Very truly yours, WILLIAM W. GRANT. To Messrs. JONSSON & LOMB, Burlington, Vt. Down's Elixir is sold by all Druggists throughout Canada. 25—1f

TAFFY.

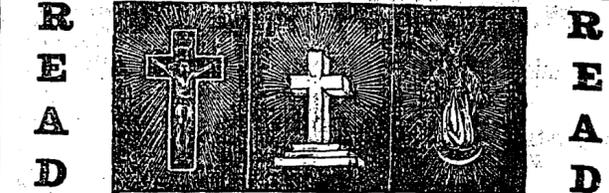
LONDON, April 11.—At a banquet in the Mansion House this evening Lord Alister eulogized Admiral Nicholson, and said:—"Although representing a country a thousand miles away, he is still very near England in blood. I will never forget the cheers with which the men on the gallant admiral's ship greeted the English whiffers steering around our squadron at the bombardment of Alexandria. He did everything in his power to aid us, for which I am afraid he will not receive the thanks of the Irish-American party."

A MILLIONAIRE'S FORTUNE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—The death of Thos. H. Blythe, last week, leaving a fortune of four millions, is said to have raised up an army of claimants. No will has been discovered. Alice Blythe claims to be his widow, and that the only other heir is a daughter aged 10, living in Manchester, England. The claimant is known as Alice Dickinson, who, prior to Blythe's death, served him as housekeeper. Another claimant is said to be Nellie Turner, who, a few years ago, used Blythe for alleged seduction. It is said that still another alleged wife will be heard from England shortly.

THE IRISH LEADER.

LONDON, April 10.—Mr. Parnell is suffering from a carbuncle. He was in the House to-night but left early. Notwithstanding that he is in receipt of numerous pressing despatches against him to attend the Irish convention in Philadelphia, Parnell has decided not to leave London. The decision is partly due to the condition of his health, and because he desires to attend the discussion in the House of Commons of the Criminal Procedure Act.



NIGHT CRUCIFIXES! NIGHT CROSSES! NIGHT STATUES! ARE VISIBLE

Darkest Room!

WHEN NOTHING ELSE CAN BE SEEN THEY SHINE OUT LIKE GLOWING STARS!

HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP WOOD, OF PHILADELPHIA, HAS A

LUMINOUS CRUCIFIX!

AND SAYS:

"It is a Great Incentive to Devotion."

READ!

TESTIMONIALS FROM THOSE WHO HAVE CROSSES and CRUCIFIXES

M. CERQUI. Rue Rivoli, 41. MONSIEUR—As the Star of the East led and guided the magi to our Redeemer's feet, so does the crucifix treated with your compound, in the darkness of my chamber, in the solemnity of the night, lead my soul from earth to heaven, where in eternal glory reigns the Being whose embers shines and overshadows my sleeping moments. Yours in X, BRO. JOACHIM.

From the New York Correspondence of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, February 16, 1881.

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. R. Maxwell & Co., proprietors of M. Cerqui's Chemica Compound, we were favored with a private view of one of the most wonderful discoveries of the century. I was led into a room, the curtains were drawn and every ray of light was excluded, and in the darkness, where first I saw only plain plaster figures, there stood out in clear, bright, awe-inspiring distinctness, first the figure of the Saviour suspended in space, as it were, then on either side the figures of Mary and Joseph, while looming up in the foreground was the figure of an angel bearing a crown that seemed to rain light. If ever a feeling of faith and veneration possessed a Catholic, it then overwhelmed the writer, the scene was so novel and reverential. Upon leaving we were presented with a cross; it is kept on a bracket in our chamber, and in the darkness of night it seems to say, sleep safe, His cross watches and guards you.

We also have the honor to refer to the following Clergymen and Sisters: Rev. Thos. Kierns, Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. J. Slattery, Susquehanna, Pa.; Rev. J. Murphy, Blossburg, Pa.; Rev. M. Voigt, Franciscan College, Trenton, N.J.; Rev. T. Reardon, Easton, Pa.; CONVENT OF GOOD SHEPHERD, Baltimore, Md.

\$1.00 EACH!

If you possessed a Cross or any religious object treated with this compound, you will readily see how much satisfaction and with what a reverential feeling such an object would be viewed at night, when darkness and silence reign supreme, then like protecting figures, insignias of our faith, beautifully bright, unobscured by the surrounding gloom, they are an inspiration for the last thought or word before sleep overcomes us.

We are now manufacturing such Crosses, and a number of different Statuettes, Crucifixes, and the usual Church Ornaments, and treating them with this wonderful compound. We also desire to inform you that we are prepared to treat, at a nominal cost, any articles of a like nature you may wish to have rendered as distinct at night as they are during the day.

For \$1.00 we will send you a Cross, including pedestal, possessing this desirable quality, confident that after once witnessing the feeling it inspires, looming up like a torch of faith in the darkness of night, you will order more, and urge upon your friends the satisfaction the possession of one gives in the silent hours of the night.

\$1.00 each for Crosses. \$2.00 for Crucifixes, 9-inch figure. \$3.00 " " " 17 " " " Crosses \$9.00 per dozen, or \$5.00 per half dozen.

Send money by Registered Letter and we send Crosses free of charge.

J. R. MAXWELL & CO. No. 719 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

DIAMOND DYES.

Best Dyes Ever Made. FOR SILK, WOOL, OR COTTON. DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODES, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET RAGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly colored by shade. Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Terra Cotta and 20 other best colors. Warranted Fast and Durable. Each package will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used Dyes try these ones. You will be delighted. Sold by druggists, or send us 10 cents and any color wanted sent post-paid. 24 colored samples and a set of fancy cards sent for a 2c stamp.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

GOLD and SILVER PAINT.

Bronze Paint Artists' Black. For gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high priced kinds and only 10c a package at the druggist or post-paid from WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT.

The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases Instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

ADVERTISING

Contracts made for this paper, which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS, McCormick Block, Chicago, Ill.

Health is Wealth!



DR. E. C. WELLS' NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Nervous Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death. Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and spermatorrhoea caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. One Dollar a box or six boxes for five dollars, sent by mail and no receipt of price. With each order we deliver by mail six boxes, accompanied with our self-send the parobaser our written guarantee to return the money if the first mail box does not effect a cure. Guaranties issued only by B. E. McGALE, Chemist.

HOW TO CURE HUMOR

HOWELL'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE has been before the public THIRTY YEARS and has effected many wonderful cures. ONE BOTTLE will cure the worst case of PILES. From WOUNDS, SORES, LEPROSY, SORE THROAT, LAZARUS' CANCER, ECZEMA, BURN, RHEUMATISM, RHEUMATISM, the KIDNEY, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, and all diseases of the SKIN and BL. OOD. \$1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Send for a 2c pamphlet which will be sent free to any address upon the receipt of a cent. Guaranties issued only by HENRY D. FOWLE, Boston, Mass.

Baby and little girls' caps show the same variety in style that appears in the bonnets of old people. Some have plented poke berries, others resemble capotes, Panchoas and Gaudy bonnets.