attempt to raise an insurrection at Genoa was compelled to take to flight.

A few years later, wh n revolution broke out A few years later, wh n revolution broke out in South America, we find him engaged in defending the republic of Rio Grande against Beazil. Now on sea, now on land, he always fought bravely with a band of his countrymen, was wounded, captured by the Brazilians, imprisoned and antiported to torture. In 1843 he became chief of the naval forces of the republicans of Montevideo consisting of three miscrebie sloops, and held to fight the squadron of Dictator Rossa under Admiral Brown. He had married than a creole of the province of Sainte Catherine, the coebrated Anita, who became not only the mother of his children, but a not only the mother of his children, but a lieutenant to him. In the battle with that squadron she showed prodigious valor, but after a three days fight the ammunition was

squared see Showed produgous valor, but ster a three days fight the ammunition was exhausted, and the only thing left to Garibaldi was to farm his craft so as to prevent its expertent. He had used the same expedient two years before, when figh ing the Brazilians. His it eat that time, as he relates it in his "Memoires," savors of the most incredible novels of the sensational catalogue. His reputation now, began to spread in the world at large, for the South American wars began to interest Europe, and the name of Garibaldi cavae frequently before the public. When, a few years later, the revolution broke out in Europe, he rushed thither and landed at Genoa, ovidently expecting that Charles Albert, then fighting the sustrians, would accept his services. Charles albert knew, however, Garibaldi's republican views, still remembered his condemnation to death and declined his offer. But the committee of public sarety of offer. But the committee of public safety of Milan, having just formed several detachments of volunteers, gave him the comman i of them, and ordered him to march to the rescue of Bergamo. This expedition was a failure. Gari-baldi retreated towar i Como, and the bulk of his volunt ers descrited into switzerland, while he himself escaped to Genoa.

About a year later the revolution broke out About a year later the revolution broke on in Romo, the pope took to dight, and the republic was produmed in the Eternal City. Mazzini, then one of the triumvirs, gave Garibidi the command of the forces which were to defend Rome against the besieging French army under Oudinot. It was here that he met with his first succession Italian soit, for he not only repulsed Oudinot, but, taking advantage of the temperary armistice concluded at Rome. of he temporary arms-tice conslitted at Rome, dashed upon the Noapo iran army encamped at Patestrina, and with less than 3,000 men de-feated the whole of it. A few days later, and as the Nespoli and seemed to have reorganized them-selves, he at acked them once mo e at Velletri and so utterly routed them that but for the hea itation of the communiter-in-coler (Roselli), acting then in conjunction with him, the whole Necoclitan army might have been destroyed Neepottan army inight have been destroyed and the king captured. Garibaldi was again wounded in that cattle, but had nevertheless, to hurry to the detense of Rome. The armistice being: Ver, the French resumed their attack with an army of 30,000 men and a powerful sieg artiflery. The siegs, storm and capture of the Eternal Coy are well emembered. For nearly a month the fearful massacre lasted, ending in the extermination of the g-cater part of the valuant garrison. On the 24 of July, 1849, Garrisaldi na.t to leave for the mountains with a force of some 3,000 men, in the hope of being able to carry on a partisan war against the French, the Papai forces, the Neapolitans, or the Austrians, as circumstances might command. Sharply pursued, he had to take re-fuge upon the in the nearral State of San Ma rino. Foreign powers, however, interfered, and compelled the government of San Marin to disperce his forces, and he was lone od verproch as if he had been a brigand. During hi-wan lerings in search of a sale abode, he one night reached the village of Mandriole, near Ravenna, where two poor peasants, the brothers flavagin, gave shefter both to him and to his wire, not knowing who they were. Anita was pregnant and uncerly exhausted. She died almost immediately upon her arrival, but the troops pursuing Gari aldi were so near that he dared not lose even the time necessary for

Atter no end of tribulations Caribaldi succeeted in sately reaching Genox, and escaped to the New World a aid. Heinburked for New York and established a can ile manufactory or Staten Leand. Subsequently he went to Cali-fornia, and in 1852 turned up in Caina, on beau a Peruvian briz, the Ca mea. Two years later things had sufficiently quoted down in Italy to permit his attempting to return to the country, and he therefore accepted he proposal of an American shipowner to conduct a vessel to

her torrial.

orena, when he reached thatan soil he re-sumed his former activity as a captain in the merchant navy of Piedmont.

In May, 1859, when the war with Austri-broke out, Vict r En annel admitted Garibaldi to the regular army, with the rank of major-general, and put him at the head or a volunteer general, and put him at the local of a volunteer corps called the Caccistori delle A pissalpin Jag, ors sorganized by General Claidini. It this capacity Garibal it was the first to put hi foot upon the sol o Lombardy to attack Aus-tria. He took within a lew days Varese and Como, and pushed the Austrians unde General Urran rowar! Milan. Magenta and Sofferino, however, soon brought the franca he had to fay down his arms. He was now too p pular a man to be afraid of any prosecution; on the other hand, the success which he had obtained encouraged him to furth r action, and so he immediately started for Moderna and Parma, and began to rgitate these Duchies in favor of annexation to Preducint. He had there a seat in purinament, and made a ficree attack on Cavour at the time the Savoy and Nice question was discussed. It was naturally a great offense to him that his native place should be lost to his country; and the surrender of Savoy and Nice was the main the surrender of Savoy and Nice was the main cause of that hitter animality which ever after cause of that bitter animo-ity which ever after existed between him and the great Italian nunister. He wo hi not take the slightest totice of the agreement of Piombieres in which the amexation had been stipulated as the price of Fronch a linear of French a liance.
In 1860, when the revolt broke out in Sicily

against the Neapolitan role Garibaldi got up an expedition on us oan account, notwith tind-ing the off ats of Victor Emanuel to part a stop to it. Two steamers, the Promonte and the Lombarde, embarsed about a demand volunteers of all nationalities, who landed in a feders at Marsala, captured Pale mo, and b July of the same year rendered Garibaldi actout of the same year rendered Caribania actual I master of the whole of Siciy. Ho was proclaimed die ator, and a few weeks lacer, notwiths anding all the protests and efforts of the European powers to preserve the Bourdon rule i Naples in crossed the Straits and entered that city. His fame had your rached its climax though the Sicilian and Neapostan campugus were probably the least solven urous and desiring of all he had undertaken. The animosity toward the Boarbons of Naples was so great throughout their dominions that their so diers deserted the ranks, and the population everywhere opened the gates to Garbaidi with tokens of the greatest enthusiasm.

The dictator was always devoted to Victo Emandel, and had no personal ambition be-yond that of generously and nooly serving his country. He was therefore e-say induced to lay the newly libe ated provinces at the leet of the king of Piedmont. Five millions of Ital-ians had proclaimed Garibaldi their liberator; the work he had done he did alt alone without aid from the king; on the contrary, with oppo-ei ion from him; yet he entered Naples with the cry of " Long live Italy and King Victor Emanuel, 'and a few weeks later the whole south of the peni sular was added to the dominions of the House of Savoy. On the 21st of October a plebi citum was he d in the kingdom of the Two sicilies. Almost everybody voted in favor of Victor Emanuel, and he made his enery into the city scated in a carriage by the side of Garibald, who, immediately after the ceremon was over, retired to Captera in the modes capacity of president of the Committee for the Libera ion of Rome and Venice.

mained quiet, writing now and then manifestor or proclamations in layor of Poland and other oppressed nationalities. In August 1862, pressed by Mazzini and the party of action, Garibaldi undertook an expedition to Rome. After having once more reached Calabria, he marched on Reggio with some 2,000 men, but was met by Ciaidini, who repulsed him and drove him back to Aspremente, where he was attacked by Pallavicini, severely wounded transported to Spezzia and subsequently to This was practically the end of Gari

baldi's career.
In 1864 he made a voyage to England, where ho was received with the greatest enthusiasm that had ever been bestowed on any stranger visiting that country. After his return he lived almost constantly on his little island, until his death of broughitis. Garibaldi, in the prime

of life, was of middle stature, with broad and square shortders, herculean limbs, long brownish bair, and beard slightly gray; a heavy and strong step, saior-like air and manuer of speaking. The most characteristic part of his coatume was the famous red shirt he were in the Italian committee.

the Italian campaigns,

Of Garibaldi's three children, the two youn Of Garibaldi's three children, the two young men have both distinguished themselves for valiant conduct on the battlefield. His daughter, feresita, married one of her father's officers, Colonel Canzio, Garibaldi was married a second time, to a lady from whom he was mysteriously separated immediately after the ceromony, and with whom he never lived. It is recorded that he was wounded thirty times, be ween the encounter on the River de la Pla a with Brazilians during wounded thirty times, be ween the encounce on the River de la Pla a with Brazilians during his young manhood, and the encounter the papal troops in 1870.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE Maine Straight Greenback State Conven tion, assembled at Bangor, adopted resolutions asking that the government buy bullion with greenbacks, demanding the abolition of all banks of issue, and approving the acts of the national committee. The following nominations were made: For Governor, Solen B. Chase; for Congressmen, William F. Eaton, Eben O. Gary, B. K. Kellock and D. B. Averill. At a convention of New Jersey Greenbackers in Trenton resolutions were adopted asking the President to veto the bill to recharter national banks, demanding that Mr. Lowell be recalled, and favoring eight hours as a day's labor.

THE American Unitarian association have eld their firty-seventh annual meeting in Boston, Mass. There was a large attendance, and the annual report presented a satisfactory

A FIRE at Wilkesbarre, Pa., destroyed the Wyoming Valley hotel, the largest in that section of the State, causing an estimated loss of \$500,000.

W. B. Rogens, ex-president of the Massa chusetts institute of Technology, dropped dead wh 'e addressing the graduating class of that institution in Boston.

Ninery thousand emigrants arrival at Nan York in May-the largest number that ever

arrived at that port in one month, A GREAT iron strike, inaugurated by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States, began in the Pittsburg and Wheeling districts. The strike involved over 40,000 men.

CONGRESSMAN BELIZHOOVER was renominated by the Democra's at Carlisle, Pa

WILLIAM MARSHALL, seventy-six years of age, shot and kitled himself with a revolver at Stamford, Conn. He had been suffering from a cancer.

A FRIGHTFUL state of affairs is discovered to have existed on the steamship Nemesis, of the Netherland line, on her recent voyage from Amsterdam, Holland, to New York. Eighteen children die I on the sea or in port, the deaths being caused, as is alleged, by bad and insufficient food and the generally brutal conduct

South and West.

Runen Lucas, a Choctaw Indian, was ex ecuted by shooting at Talequah, Indian Territory, for the murder of Thompson McKinley another Choctaw. There had been a feud between the two men. Lucas met his death at ically.

As a policeman was taking D. W. Fresher to the Leadvide (Col.) jail on a charge of robbing Robert Bartamoss, the latter appeared on the street and Fresher broke away, drew a revolver, and fired at Bartamoss. The ball hit him in the right breast and passed through his body. Bartamess stood motiouless for a minute, and then, raising a rifle which he was carrying, fired at Fresher, the ball striking him in the heart. Both men dropped dead at the same moment.

THE bulkhead in a drift of the Alta mine at Virginia C 1y, Nev., gave way, letting in a heavy rush of water and drowning six men.

THE Strike of the iron workers in the East stended to all parts of the country. At Chicago, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Louisville and other places, nearly all the milts shut

THE Missouri Greenbackers at their State convention in Moverly nominated a full ticket, headed by Congressman T. M. Rice for supreme court judge.

THE schooner Industry capsized in Lake Michigan, near St. Joseph, Mich., and all on board, consisting of about ten men, were lost. Forty-two persons were killed, five wounded and property to the amount of \$34,000 stolen by the Apaches during the recent outbreak in Texas, and Chairman Calkins. The resolutions

CALLE CAMPAGE, a volored man, who had been identified as having attempted an assault on Mrs. Martha Paines, near Blythewood, S. C., was hanged by a crowd of disguised men.

Sandy Matthews (colored) was hanged at Memphis, Tenn., for the murder of another colored man named Polk, who had entired away his wife. On the same day James E. Harvey was hanged at Corrollton, Ga., for the murder of Ar har McMallan. William L. Moore was to have been hanged at the same time for the murder of John B. Ward, but early in the day took poison and came near dying, He was respited until the next day, when the sentence of the law was carried out.

A MASKED crowd of 100 men at 3 o'clock in the morning came by rail from Ashland, Ky., to Cati-ttsburg, took George E lis out of the jail, and returning with him to Ash and, near the pace of the murder and outrage of the Gibbons girls last December, hanged him to a sycamore tree. Elsis had just been convicted of manslaughter on the indictment for the murder of these girls. It was his testimony that convicted William Nesl and Ellis Craft, who are now in jail at Lexington. Ky. The e toree men were taken from Catlettsburg under military escort last January, to escape those who were in pursuit.

The triat of the star route cases began in the Washington criminal court by the impaneling

Duning May the public debt was reduced 10,375,441.19. The following is from the debt

datemen': 'a-h in the freasury \$212,103,768 65 Food certificates outstanding ... 5,055,420 00 silver cert ficates outstanding ... 66,736,220 00 berificates of deposit outstand-476,550 00 ing 476,550 00 logal tenders outstanding 346.681,016 00 Fractional currency outstanding 7,049.853 77 Cash balance available 141,441,676 69 INDICATIONS of an extensive invasion of the

Indian Territory have been reported to the commissioner of Indian affairs. THE following is a statement of the coinage executed at the mints of the United States

Double eagles	Pieces. 55,800 69,000 351,600	Value. \$1,116,000 4,600,000 1,758,000
Total gold	76.400 62,000 582,000 380,000	\$7,564,000 \$2,262 000 29,100 23,300
Total minor2 5	012,000	\$52,400 \$9,878,000

Foreign News.

A special dispatch from Cairo, Egypt, says: There is a fearful panic at Alexandria. The

European population fear for their lives. They are leaving in hundreds. All the steamers are full. Women recently confined have been taken on board to escape the brutality of the rapacious soldiery. Arabi is forcing the population to sign a petition to depose the knedive at the bayonet's point, using Halim Pacha's name to gain signatures. The soldiere are likely to oppose the landing of the Turkish commission, and will fight. All churches and places of amusement are closed. Small arms are bought up at famine prices. The English consul summoned from Europe for the occasion s calm but firm." Arabi Bey informed the khedive that he was deposed and that Prince Halim would succeed him.

THE Russian czar, desirous to appease the people, has decided to grant reforms. Two commissions will be instituted to consider the question of central institutions and the sharin the administration to be given to the peo-

Ar a meeting in a public room at St. Octave, Quebec, the floor gave way and about 205 people were thrown to the floor below. A man named Fortin was crushed to death and severaother persons were injured. Eight persons were killed and twenty injured

by a railroad collision near Heidelberg, Germany. LIGHTNING destroyed the poorhouse in the

town of Oesthammer, Switzerland, and twenty persons were burned to death. THE Jewish town of Gorki, Russia, has been

almost entirely destroyed by fire. Barce, the English celt, won the grand prix de Paris, the g eat annual French racing event. Last year this race was won by Mr. Keene's American horse, Foxhall.

Garinaldi's death created a great sensation Europe, particularly in Italy and France. The municipal council at Rome and the French chamber of deputies adjourned out of respect to his memory. General Garibaldi's will orders that his b dy be cremated and the ashes preserved in a perphyry urn near the tomb of his dead child at Caprera.

A BLOODY battle has been fought in Chi, hushus, M xico, between a band of 600 Apaches and a body of 400 Mexican troops The battle raged for six hours, the Indianfighting with desperation, but being final y defeated with a loss of 37 kille 1, 100 wounded and 10 prisoners. The Mexicins had one officer and eight men killed, and two officers and twelve men wounded.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

A bill was introduced to establish a uniform A bill was introduced to establish a uniform system of back uptey... The Senate bill authorizing the case of the old postoffice site in New York was passed ... The Japanese indemonty bid was debated without action. The House bill to enlarge the powers and ouries of the department of agriculture was reported favorably.

A bill was favorably reported by Mr. Sewill, A bill was favorably reported by Mr. Sew II, from the committee on military affairs, to restore Fiz John Porter to the army, with the rank he held before his dismissal. The vote in the committee on the question of favorably reporting the bill was as follows: Yeas—Mesers, Sewell, Cackrell, Maxev, Grover and Hampton. Nay—Mr. Logan. Mesers, Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Harrison and Hawles were absent.... The House army appropriation bill was reported favorably, with amendments, and ordered to be printed.

House Mr. Recd called up an amendment to the rules introduce by him to prevent dilatory motions in the matter of contested election cases. Mr. Randa I raised the question of consideration, and Mr. Kenna moved that the House adjourn. Mr. Reel made the point of order that against a proposition to amend the rules to prevent finbustering, motions could not be interposed. Upon this point of order followed one of the most animated debates that has taken place this session. Mr. Reed stated the reasons why in his opinion an effort to amend the rules of procedure should not and must not be thwarted by the opposition of a minority. Mr. Randal! replied, the chief of his proposi-tions being that parliamentary rules are main y designed to protec the rights of the minority. Messis, Carlisle, Cox, of New York, and McLand against, and Mesers. Kass on and Robinson, of Massachusetts, in favor he point of order. Finally the speaker decided hat the point of order was well taken, and the House, by 150 years to 2 mays, adopted the prothen decade: by 150 years to I may to consider the contested election case from the Hd district of South Carolina, and the deatheek was broken. A protest against the ruling of the speaker was filed by the Domocrats.

The consideration of the Mackey-Dibble

contested election case was resumed. Speeches in behalf of Mr. Dibble were made by Mr. Atherion, Mr. Moulton and Mr. Dibble himfrom the elections committee declaring Mackey entitled to his seat were finally a topted by a vote of 150 to 3 all the Democrats except three refraining from voting, and Mackey was sworn. As soon as Mr. Mackey was sworn in Mr. McLane presented a pream'le and resolutions reciting the motions made by Mr. Springer and overruled by the speaker, the appeals which Springer had atretu-ed to entertain, and declaring that the speaker be consured by the House. A scene of turnult followed. It lasted about twenty minutes, many of the members talking and gestionating at the same time. Finally the resolutions of censure were tabled by 88 years to 143 axes.

The House proceeded to a consideration of the con ested e ection case of Bisbee against Finley the sixting member, from the Second congressional district of Fiorida. After de-

bate the scat of Mr. Finley was given to Mr. Bisbee by 141 yeas to 9 nays.

The House considered the Alabama contested election case of Lowe vs. Wheeler, Mr. Wheeler teing accorded the floor to close the argument in this own behalf. After further debate Mr. in the own behalf. After further decade alt, Lowe was given the seat by a vols of 149 years to 3 nays... The Senate joint resolution was passed for the printing of the memorial address of James G. Elaine upon the life and character

A Sagacious Donkey. In no part of the world, probably, is the ratient animal, which is too often treated with cruelty, so well cared for as in Spain. In this country the donkey and the mule are petted and become great favorites, and among the peasan try they are almost looked upon as members of the household. As showing the wonderful influence which kind treat ment will exercise, especially on the denkey, we are told that a Spanish peas ant who possessed one was in the habit of journeying from his home to the c ty of Madrid for the purpose of conveying milk to the customers whom he supplied there; and every morning he and his donkey with laden panniers went their accustomed round. One day, however, the prasant became ill, and having no one to send, was in rather a serious d I mma; whereupon his wife suggested that the donkey should be depatched alone. Accordingly the panniers were filled as usual with the cans of milk; a piece of paper was attached, requesting customers to neasure their own milk and return the cans, and the donkey started off. In a short time the faith ful creature returned with the empty cans, having duly performed his errand; and not only did it continue to do so for several days, but its master afterward learned that it did not merely go the usual round, and trust to the customers coming out to it in the road, but had the sagacity to go up to their doors and ring their balls (which in Spain often pull downward) with its

How to keep house-Refuse to place a mortgage on it.

The reappearance of brigandage in the distant neighborood of Paleimo Sicily, so soon after the recent rejoic ings has painfully impressed the in habitants. The particulars of the treat bartolo, by the brigands have become known since his return. As soon as his companions had been disarmed by the pretended patrol the ex-Syndic perived his mistake. His captors were dressed in new Bevsaglierf unforms. poke the jargon of soldiers, and bad horoughly military appearance, rendering it likely that they had all once erved in the army. When Signor Notarbertolo saw the state of affaire at once told his captors in a tecided manner that all threats or ad language toward him would be of no avail, and such was the effect of his uperiority of character that during the whole term of his detention the brig ands treated him with deference and espect. His companions had been sent way with a letter to his family, appris

that a ransom of 75,000f. was demand ed. The brigands first took Signo Notarbertolo into the woods, and then o a grotto, or rather deep ravine, in he mountair s, where he was detained for ix days. The cavern was constantly cuarded by two of the brigands, who bad changed their uniforms for the torn dress of peasants. The light penetrated this ravine for only a few ours of the day, and during that time be prisoner could read a number of the Revue des Deux Mendes, which he hap ened to have with him.

ng them of what had occurred, and

This was his only amusement. He was not allowed to smoke during the lay, lest in so doing he should betray he place of his concealment. brigands called the ravine their best palace saving that they had others in olsces more difficult of access, but that hey had chosen this as it was more comfortable for "his excellence." During the first evening they conversed trankly about their affairs, recounting heir exploits, and then begged then prisoner to excuse them if it annoyed him, but they did not know how to talk about anything but their own affairs. At the end of the six days (durorg which, in accordance with the peti ions of the family and a high function ary, the brigands had by order of the Minister Depretis been left unmol sted) the sum of 50,000f, was conveyed to them, with which they expressed themselves content, telling their prisoner that he would be immediately released. The latter then asked for his watch, saying that it was a keepsake very dear to him. With characteristic courtesy it was immediately restored to its proper owner; not, however, before one of the brigands bad eyed the chain with great envy, exclaiming that it was very tasteful and beautiful. The ex-Syndic immediately declared with vivacity that all efforts to deprive him of it would be useless; on which the brigand who had taken a fancy to it de clared that his wish to have it was quite disinterested, and that he would gladly pay for it. At this time the band had issumed very good cloth clothes, had rings on their fingers and gold chainto their watches. Signor Notarbartolo was received in Palermo with great demonstrations of joy, the street in which he lives being illuminated by the inbabitants. Measures for arresting the malefactors were then immediately taken, the district around Termini, where they are supposed to be still hid

ing, being surrounded by military .-London News.

WISE WORDS. Nothing comes of violence. Without grace the works of the law are Never exhibit too great a familiarity

with a new acquaintance; you may give offnse. Happiness is always the inaccessible eastle which sinks in ruin when we set

foot on it. No furniture is so charming as books. even if you never open them or read a

single word. The power to do great things generally arises from the willingness to do little things.

In all sciences the errors precede the truths, and it is better they should go first than last. Without courage there cannot be

irnth, and without truth there can be no other virtue. We judge ourselves by what we feel

sapable of doing, while others judge us by what we have already done. He who comes up to his own idea of greatness must always have had a very

low standard of it in his mind. Instruction does not prevent waste of time or mistakes; and mistakes them-

elves are often the best teachers of all B ware what you say of others, because you only reveal yourself thereby. A man doesn't think to look behind the door unless he has sometimes stood

Experience always leads to modesty when wisely used. Is never leads to oastful confidence or to self-idolatry. It has been too often rebuked to claim iofallibility, and too often humiliated to set up a primacy that may not be chal

S metimes there are living beings in nature as beautiful as in romance. Reality surpasses imagination; and we see breathing, brightening and moving before our eyes sights dearer to our learts than any we ever beheld in the and of sleep.

Suddenly Weakened. "I suffered with rheumatism of the back and hip for a number of years, ' said Mr. homas Morgan, Superintendent of Streets "I was waited on by physicians, but they gave no permanent relief, and I resolved to try St Jacobs O.I. My rheumatism weakened at the first attack of its great enemy, St. Jacobs Oil, and roon I was well."-

If we accept as truth the statement that every adult man has enough phosphorus in his system to make 4 000 puckages of friction matches, we may easily explain why it is that when he slips up on a banana peeling he sees 4.000 packages of friction matches strike fire.

choes, N. Y , was cured of a very severely injured knee by St. Jacobs Oil says the Rochester (N Y.) Sunday Herald. One of the features of a Roman carnival is a riderless horse-race down the

Mr. Michael Robbett, 77 Sargent street

crowded Corso. Nervous Wesselle a Mas.
Sexual Debitty, cared by "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1. cruggists Send for pamphlet to E. S. Wells' Jersey City, N. J.

The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation

SIX DAYS WITH BRIGANDS.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:—I have a friend who suffered terribly. I purchased a bottle or your "Favorite Prescription," and, as a result of its use, she is perfectly well. J. Bailey, Burdett, N. Y. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" purify the blood and cure constipation. An Italian Official's Capture, Release and The loss to the entire country is t year from lecreased crops, consequent upon the extraor linery drought, is estimated at \$750,000,000.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir-For many months I was a great sufferer. Physicians could afford me no relief. In my descair I commenced the use of your 'Favorite Prescription.' It speedily effected my entire and pe manent cure. Yours thankfully, Mus. Paul R. Baxter, Iowa City, Ia.

ALL the coal used in China has heretofore been imported, but recently good paying mines have been opened near Pekin.

If you are bilious, take Dr. Pierce's "Pleassut Pergative Pelle's," the original "Little Liver Pills, Of all druggi-ts, A census of the city of Mexico is to be taken. It is expected that the enumeration will show a population of 250,000.

Grate'el Rel'ef.
134 Arch Street,
Portsville, Pa., Sept. 22, 1881.
H. H. Wanner & Co.: Sors—Your Safe Kidney and Liver Care has cured me of indigestion.
dy-peptic and kidney affection with which I had been troubled for four or five years.
Jony D. Fusylen.

John D. Fosten. Trade depression in Pt. Louis is very marked. It is in consequence of the destruction of the Southern trade in the lately inundated districts.

Jones & Blair. Att'ys & Counselors at Law, Rooms 6 and 7, Miles Block, Fourth st., Des Monnes, Iowa, Aug. 5, 1860.

To the Hoiman Pad Co.

For the pa-t-ix y-ars I have suffered from malarial troubles and imetivity of the liver, causing in tigoston and headache most of the time, and at times continuing for fifteen of twenty days wi hout relief. I have taken al the medicines kno-in. I was recomm-nded to use your Pads. I did so and found absolutedlef, and am frank to say I regard it as a positive cure. I now wear one all the time and would not do without it. I write this because I feel this is due you, there being no longer any I teel this is due you, there being no longer an

I feel this is due you, there being no longer any question in my mind as to their merit.

Your truly.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to amper-on afflicted with Nervons Debility, Loss Virality, and kindred troubles, guaranteein complete restoration of vigor and manhood.

Address as above without delay.

P. S.— No risk is incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed.

FOR DYSPEISIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spite and general debility, in their various orm-less as a preven ive against fever and agne and the rintermitten fevers, the "Ferro-Possphor ted Elixir of Calisays," made by Casweil Hazard & Co., New York, and old by all Drog-gists, is the best tonic; and for patients recover-ing from fever or other sickness it has no equa-If you are harriess and cappy, there is one way and no more by which you may be made careless and cappy—use Carboline, a decolor ized extract of petroleum. It will positively make none half good. ized extract of petrolen make new hair grow.

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