periments—often costly and some times fruitless—which are beyond the means of private individuals, and are a just and proper charge on the whole nation for the benefit of the nation. It is good policy, especially in times of depression and uncertainty in other business pursuits, with a vast area of uncultivated, and hence unproductive territory, wisely opened to homestead settlement, to encourage, by every proper and legitimate means, the occupation and tillage of the soil. The efforts of the department of agriculture to stimulate old and introduce new agricultural industries, to improve the quality and increase the quantity of our products, to determine the value of old or establish the importance of new methods of culture, are worthy of your careful and favorable consideration and assistance by such appropriations of money and enlargement of facilities as may seem to be demanded by the present favorable conditions for the growth and rapid development of this important interest.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The abuse of animals in transit is widely attracting public attention. A national convention of societies specially interested in the subject has recently met at Baltimore, and the facts developed, both in regard to cruelties to animals and the effect of such cruelties upon the public health, would seem to demand the careful consideration of Congress, and the enactment of more efficient laws for the prevention of these abuses.

The report of the commissioner of the bureau of education shows very gratifying progress throughout the country, in all the interests committed to the care of this import ant office. The report is especially encouraging with respect to the extension of the advantages of the common-school system, in sections of the country where the general enjoyment of the privilege of free schools is not yet attained.

To education more than to any other agency we are to look, as the resource for the advancement of the people, in the requisite knowledge and appreciation of their rights and responsibilities as citizens, and I desire to repeat the suggestion contained in my former message in behalf of the enactment of appropriate measures by Congress for the purpose of supplementing, with national aid, the local systems of education in the several States.

Adequate accommodations for the great library, which is overgrowing the capacity of the rooms now occupied at the capitol, should be provided without further delay. This invaluable collection of books, manuscripts and illustrative art, has grown to such proportions, in connection with the copyright system of the country, as to demand the prompt and careful attention of Congress to save it from injury in its present crowded and insufficient quarters. As this library is national in its character, and must, from the nature of the case, increase even more rapidly in the future than in the past, it cannot be doubted that the people will sanction any wise expenditure to preserve it and to enlarge its usefulness.

The appeal of the regents of the Smithsonian institution for the means to organize, exhibit, and make available for the public benefit the articles now stored away belonging to the national museum, I heartily recommend to your favorable consideration.

The attention of Congress is again invited to the condition of the river front of the city of Washington. It is a matter of vital importance to the health of the residents of the national capital, both temporary and permanent, that the low lands in front of the city, now subject to tidal overflow, should be reclaimed. In their present condition, these flats obstruct the drainage of the city, and are a dangerous source of malarial poison. The reclamation will improve the navigation of the river, by restricting and consequently deepening its channel; and is also of importance, when considered in connection with the extension of the public ground and the enlargement of the park west and south of the Washington monument. The report of the board of survey, heretofore ordered by act of Congress, on the improvement of the harbor of Washington and Georgetown, is respectfully commended to consideration.

The report of the commissioners of the District of Columbia presents a detailed statement of the affairs of the District.

The relative expenditures by the United States and the District for local purposes is contrasted, showing that the expenditures by the people of the District greatly exceed those of the general government. The exhibit is made in connection with the estimates for the requisite repair of the defective pavements and sewers of the city, which is a work of immediate necessity; and, in the same connection, a plan is presented for the permanent funding of the outstanding securities of the District.

The benevolent, reformatory, and penal institutions of the District are all entitled to the favorable attention of Congress. The reform school needs additional buildings and teachers. Appropriations which will place all these institutions in a condition to become models of usefulness and beneficence, will be regarded by the country as liberality wisely bestowed.

The commissioners, with evident justice, request attention to the discrimination made by Congress against the District in the donation of land for the support of the public schools, and ask that the same liberality that has been shown to the inhabitants of the various States and Territories of the United States may be extended to the District of Columbia.

The commissioners also invite attention to the damage inflicted upon public and private interests by the present location of the depots and switching tracks of the several railroads entering the city, and ask for legislation looking to their removal. The recommendations and suggestions contained in the report will, I trust, receive the careful consideration of Congress.

Sufficient time has, perhaps, not elapsed since the reorganization of the government of the District, under the recent legislation of Congress, for the expression of a confident opinion as to its successful operation; but the practical results already attained are so satisfactory that the friends of the new government may well urge upon Congress the wisdom of its continuance, without essential modification, until, by actual experience, its advantages and defects may be more fully ascertained.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec 2, 1878.

Almost every town has a certain number of men who impress one with the idea that they would like to build a high fence around the place, leaving but one gate. Then they would like to stand at the gate with a club and knock down any and every stranger who might seek admittance, especially if the stranger proposed to benefit the town in any way.

Department Reports.

The Treasury.

Secretary Sherman, in his annual report, says the ordinary revenues, from all sources, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, were:

From customs	$130,170,680 26
From internal revenue	110,581,624 74
From sales of public lands	1,079,743 37
From tax on circulation and deposits of national banks	6,863,052 96
From repayment of interest by Pacific railway companies	1,866,954 36
From customs' fees, fines, penalties, etc	1,046,864 36
From fees—consular, letters-patent, and lands	2,056,515 13
From proceeds of sales of government property	249,469 88
From premium on sales of coin	817,102 30
From profits on coinage, etc	1,690,762 33
From miscellaneous sources	2,841,109 07
Total ordinary receipts	$257,763,878 70

The ordinary expenditures for the same period were:

For civil expenses	$16,551,323 16
For foreign intercourse	1,229,216 78
For Indians	4,629,280 28
For pensions	27,137,019 08
For the military establishment, including river and harbor improvements and arsenals	32,154,147 85
For the naval establishment, including vessels, machinery and improvements at navy yards	17,365,301 37
For miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light-houses, and collecting the revenue	35,397,163 63
For interest on the public debt	102,500,874 65
Total ordinary expenditures	236,964,326 80
Leaving a surplus revenue of	$20,799,551 90

Which was applied as follows:

To the redemption of United States notes, etc	$13,119,825 33
To the redemption of fractional currency	3,855,368 57
To the redemption of six per cent. bonds for the sinking fund	73,950 00
To increase of cash balance in the treasury	3,750,408 00
	$20,799,551 90

The amount due the sinking fund for the year was $35,429,001.80, leaving a deficiency on this account of $14,629,449.90.

Compared with the previous fiscal year, the receipts for 1878 have decreased $11,964,796.09, in the following items: In customs revenue, $785,812.87; in internal revenue, $8,048,783.09, in semi-annual tax on banks, $215,498; in sales of government property, $84,485.08; in profits on coinage, $1,582,476.75; and in miscellaneous items, $1,367,740.30. There was an increase of $748,088.17, as follows: In proceeds of sales of public lands, $103,489 69; in premium on sales of coin, $67,521.52; and in miscellaneous items, $577,076 96—making a net decrease, in the receipts from all sources for the year, of $11,216,707.92.

The decrease of revenue is principally due to the falling off in the receipts from internal revenue, which was probably caused by the agitation in Congress, for a long time, of the reduction of the tax on spirits and tobacco.

The expenditures show an increase of $7,781,729.08, as follows: In the navy department, $2,405,366.01, and in the interest on the public debt, $5,376,363.07, the latter of which was due to the large balance of $7,426,619.81 unpaid interest at the commencement of the year, and to the change from semi-annual to quarterly payments of interest on six per cent. bonds converted into four per cents. which would not otherwise have been made until after the close of the year. There was a decrease of $9,477,411.21, as follows: In the war department, $4,928 588 05; in the interior department, $1,474,460.13; and in the civil and miscellaneous; $3,074,363.03—making a net decrease in the expenditures of $1,695,682.13.

For the present fiscal year the revenues, actual and estimated, will be: Actual, $73,399,723.43; estimated, $191,100,276.57.

The expenditures for the same period, actual and estimated, will be: Actual, $73,844,573.27; estimated, $166,755,426.73.

Total receipts, actual and estimated	$264,500,000
Total expenditures, actual and estimated	240,100,000
Leaving a balance of	24,400,000

Applicable to the sinking fund, which is estimated for the year at $36,954,607.87.

The revenues of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, estimated upon existing laws, will be—

From customs	$133,000,000 00
From internal revenue	115,000,000 00
From sales of public lands	1,000,000 00
From tax on circulation and deposits of national banks	6,750,000 00
From repayment of interest by Pacific railway companies	1,400,000 00
From customs fees, fines, penalties, etc	1,100,000 00
From fees—consular, letters-patent, and lands	2,000,000 00
From proceeds of sales of government property	250,000 00
From profits on coinage, etc.	1,600,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	2,400,000 00
Total ordinary receipts	264,500,000 00

The estimate of expenditures for the same period, received from the several executive departments, are as follows:

Legislative	$ 2,983,109 28
Executive	13,146,092 63
Judicial	391,400 00
Foreign intercourse	1,178,635 00
Military establishment	29,335,727 38
Naval establishment	14,187,381 45
Indian affairs	4,933,244 20
Pensions	29,616,000 00
Public works:	
Treasury department	4,247,546 65
War department	7,601,781 30
Navy department	375 000 00
Interior department	422 717 94
Department of justice	18,000 00
Department of agriculture	6,500 00
Postal service	5,907,876 16
Miscellaneous	14,846,800 80

Permanent annual appropriations: Interest on the public debt, $95 000,000,000.00; sinking-fund, $38,802,338.26; refunding—customs, internal revenue, lands, etc., $4 675 900.00; collecting revenue from customs, $5,800,000.00; miscellaneous, $1,661,200.00; total estimated expenditures, including sinking-fund, $275.137.-520.94, or an estimated deficit of $10.637,250 94.

Excluding the sinking-fund, the estimated expenditures will be $236 334,912 68, showing a surplus of $28 165,087 32.

Regarding the resumption of specie payments, the secretary says the provisions of the act have been substantially carried into execution by the gradual substitution of fractional coin for fractional currency, by the free coinage of gold, and by free banking.

"The amount of coin held in the treasury on the twenty-third day of November last, in excess of coin sufficient to pay all accrued coin liabilities, was $21,638,100, and constitutes the coin reserve prepared for resumption purposes. This sum will be diminished somewhat on the first of January next, by reason of the large amount of interest accruing on that day in excess of the coin revenues received meanwhile." According to the secretary, "Every step in these preparations for resumption has been accompanied with increased business and confidence. The accumulation of coin, instead of increasing its price, as was feared by many, has steadily reduced its premium in the market. The depressing and ruinous losses that followed the panic of 1872 had not diminished in 1875, when the resumption act passed; but every measure taking in the execution or enforcement of this act has tended to lighten these losses and to reduce the premium on coin, so that now it is merely nominal. The present condition of our trade, industry and commerce, hereafter more fully stated, our ample reserves, and the general confidence inspired in our financial condition seem to justify the opinion that we are prepared to commence and maintain resumption from and after the first day of January, A. D. 1879."

"In daily business," Mr. Sherman says further, "no distinction need be made between moneys, from whatever source received; but they may be properly applied to any of the purposes authorized by law." * * * "With this view of the resumption act, the secretary will feel it to be his duty, unless Congress otherwise provides, to direct that after the 1st day of January next, and while United States notes are redeemed at the treasury, they be received the same as coin by the officers of this department in all payments in all parts of the United States."

Speaking of the silver dollar, Mr. Sherman says: "After resumption these coins will circulate in considerable sums for small payments. To the extent that such demand will give employment to silver dollars, their use will be an aid to resumption rather than a hindrance; but if issued in excess of such demand they will at once tend to displace gold and become the sole standard, and gradually, as they increase in number, will fall to their value as bullion. Even the fear or suspicion of such an excess tends to banish gold, and, if well established, will cause a continuous drain of gold until imperative necessity will compel resumption in silver alone. The serious effects of such a radical change in our standards of value cannot be exaggeratad; and its possibility will greatly disturb confidence in resumption, and may make necessary larger reserves and further sales of bonds."

The secretary closes his remarks on the resumption of specie payments thus: "The secretary deems it proper to state that in the meantime, in the execution of the law as it now stands, he will feel it to be his duty to redeem all United States notes presented on and after January 1, next, at the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States in the city of New York, in sums of not less than fifty dollars, with either gold or silver coin, as desired by the holder, but reserving the legal option of the government; and to pay out United States notes for all other demands on the treasury, except when coin is demanded on coin liabilities."

The value of the gold coinage executed during the last fiscal year was $52,798,980.00; of trade dollars, 11,378,010.00; of standard-silver dollars. 8 573,500.00, of fractional-silver coin, 5,339,815.50; and minor coin, 80,694.00—a total coinage of $1,120,499.50.

The amount of gold coin and bullion in the country Sept. 30, is estimated by the director at $259,353,390, and of silver coin and bullion at $99,090,557—a total of $358,443,947.

The gold values of the exports of merchandise from the United States, and imports of merchandise into the United States, during the last fiscal year, as appears from returns made to, and compiled by, the bureau of statistics, are as follows:

Exports of domestic merchandise	$680,709,238
Exports of foreign merchandise	14,156,498
Total exports of merchandise	694,865,766
Imports of merchandise	437,051,532
Excess of exports over imports of merchandise	257,814,234

Compared with the previous year, the importations are less by $14,371,594, and the exportations greater by $92,399,546.

The annual average of the excess of imports over exports of merchandise, for the ten years ended June 30, 1878, was $104,706,922; but, during the last three years there has been an excess of exports over imports as follows: in 1876, $79,643,481; in 1877, $151,152,094; and in 1878, $257,814,234.

The total amount of exports and imports of specie and bullion, during the last fiscal year, has been as follows: Exports of specie and bullion, $33,740,125; imports of specie and bullion, $29,821,314; excess of exports over imports, $3,918,811.

The importation of specie and bullion was less than for the preceding year by $10,953,100, and the exportation less than for the preceding year by $22,422,112.

The excess of such exports over imports has decreased from $71,231,425 in 1875, to $3,918,-811 in 1878, as above stated.

During the year there were more marine disasters than in any previous year, the number, according to the report of the general superintendent of the life-saving service, being 1,169. The number of lives lost was 221, and amount of property destroyed $1,527,360.

There are 660 light-houses, 630 river-lights, twenty-two light-ships, fifty-five steam fog-signals, 471 day-beacons, and 3,002 buoys.

The Army.

Secretary McCrary's report gives the strength of the army as 24,761 enlisted men, divided as follows:

Cavalry	7,829
Artillery	2,630
Infantry	11,205
Engineer battalion	199
Permanent and recruiting parties, music boys and recruits in depots	1,121
Enlisted men detailed on general service	372
Ordnance department	394
West Point detachments	190
Prison guard	71
Hospital stewards	188
Ordnance sergeants	114
Commissary sergeants	148
Indian scouts	300

The number of desertions during the year has been 1,668 against 2,516 the year before and 7,271 in 1873.

Labor troubles are referred to as having been suppressed only at the cost of serious loss of life among soldiers and citizens, and the opinion is expressed that peace can be maintained only by the exhibition of force sufficient to overawe and keep in subjection the more warlike and dangerous savages. I also fully agree with the general of the army in the opinion that such provision should be made by Congress as will prevent the possibility of suffering for lack of food among Indians confined upon reservations.

His views of what should constitute our Indian policy are summed up as follows: First—Fair and just treatment of the Indians, including the faithful performance on our part of every promise; and, second—The prompt and effectual punishment of all acts of war on their part; and to this end the employment of a sufficient military force in the Indian country to act with vigor and success, when occasion requires, and prevent the possibility of the defeat or massacre of small detachments of our troops, by which Indian wars have been so often in the past encouraged and prolonged.

In regard to Mexican border troubles, he says that, owing to the increase of our force on the Rio Grande and the vigorous policy pursued, the incursions during the year have been fewer than in any year for a long period, and almost perfect quiet has prevailed for the last four months. A considerable Mexican force has also been sent to the border to deal with predatory Indians; and the avowed purpose of the Mexican government is to put a stop to the raids on our people and territory.

He recommends that the law authorizing the use of troops as a *posse comitatus* be either repealed or that the number of cases in which they may be used be very much enlarged, for the reason that "in many portions of our Western territories, and even in some portions of the newer States, a resolute desperado with a few followers can defy the officers of the law and any local *posse* that can be organized."

"I am clearly of the opinion that the President should be left free to employ the national forces in aid of the process of the federal courts whenever he shall deem it necessary, but if such use is to be limited to cases where, as declared by the act above quoted, it 'is expressly authorized by the constitution or by act of Congress,' then it is respectfully submited that Congress should give very careful attention to the enumeration and specification of the cases in which such use of troops is to be permitted."

The issuing of rations to the yellow fever sufferers he says is not unprecedented, similar action having been taken by the government through the war department on several previous occasions. The passage of a joint resolution by Congress approving and legalizing these issues is asked for, and it is suggested that such emergencies in the future be provided for by conferring on the President the authority to act.

"The expenditures under the war department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were $2,618,888 69 less than those of the previous fiscal year, and the expenditures for the year ending June 30. 1878, were $4,324,784.54 less than those for 1877.

"The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, as presented by chiefs of bureaus, were $53,832,954.67. These I have reduced to $40,387,718 33, which amount is only $1 910,862 15 in excess of the aggregate appropriations for 1879, and, as we shall presently see, is only an apparent increase even of that amount, since the appropriations for the current year for the support of the army seem to have been upon the basis of 20,450 enlisted men, while the number authorized by law was left at 25,450. As reduced and submitted, these estimates are for a less sum of money than any annual estimates rendered to Congress from this department during a period of at least eleven years, and are $2.727,724 91 less than those for the fiscal year 1879, which were $43,115 443.24.

"The estimates, as compiled and promulgated in the book of estimates, are divided into four classes, namely, the civil establishment, the military establishment, the public works and the miscellaneous."

The Navy.

R. W. Thompson, secretary of the navy, in his annual report, says that there are in commission twenty-eight cruising ships, one steamboat and five sailing vessels. There are [others undergoing repairs, and which, if put in use, would make our navy consist of forty-seven steam and five sailing ships. The number of monitors now ready for service is thirteen, and as the one recently put out of commission can be soon repaired, and the Miantonomah can be completed out of existing appropriations, the number may be properly fixed at fifteen. Two torpedo-boats are now also ready for service. The total fighting force of the navy might soon be made to be fifty-one cruising ships, fifteen monitors and two torpedo-boats, making in all sixty-eight.

The report mentions the success of the expedition to survey the Madeira river. The mouth of the river is 980 miles up the Amazon and its falls are 1,000 miles above the Madeira's mouth. A railroad is being completed around the falls, and it will open up the vast country of Bolivia.

The estimate for the next year's expenses is $14,562,381.45, which is in excess of the appropriation for this year $33,949.45.

The total estimates of the last fiscal year including the amount appropriated for the deficiencies of the previous year were $17,468,-392. After deducting the deficiencies of 1877 and 1878, which were $4,161,478, the amount chargeable to the expenditures of the year was $13,306 914, which was $767,199 less than the actual expenses of the previous year, and $4,-928,677 less than the expenditures, including the deficiencies of that year, and $4,630,430 less than the expenditures of the year ended June 30, 1876.

Secretary Thompson next discusses the relations of the navy to commerce. He says: "In my last annual report the attention of Congress was directed to the condition of our commerce and the relations borne to it by the navy. Our rapidly-increasing exports since that time have demonstrated that this country must become the greatest producing country in the world. As experience has shown that no nation can afford to leave its commerce unguarded upon the seas, the duty of protecting ours is now greater and more urgent than it has ever been before." The secretary, at a very considerable length, refers to the legislation of this country in regard to commerce and the regulation of our coasting trade, and pays attention to the decrease in our tonnage and ocean-carrying trade, which begun in 1861. The secretary's reference to the disadvantages which this country labors under in relation to the carrying trade of the world are voluminous, and he argues to show our dependency upon foreign nations for the transportation of our surplus productions to the markets of the world.

Upon the subject of our navy yards it is stated that the limited means placed at the disposal of the department for their preservation and repair has been disposed of with commendable discretion. Rigid economy has been practiced, and no other work has been done than what was found necessary to prevent decay and waste.

The secretary says the torpedo has become absolutely essential to the effectiveness of any modern system of naval warfare, and that this terrible instrument has been carried to such perfection that a small shell filled with a few handfuls of composition will utterly destroy the largest ship in the world. The torpedo can be as easily exploded below the water as upon its surface, by either concussion or electricity, and by whichsoever of these modes it may be done, it is probably as effective for the defense of harbors and ships as it ever will be. The ordnance bureau has availed itself of every means at its command to facilitate the necessary experiments and inventions, and these, made at comparatively small cost, have already been so perfected as to promise increased improvement in the future.

The report shows there were on the navy pension rolls June 30, 1878: Invalids, 1,781, and widows and others, 1,705, and the amount paid, $502,970.91. By comparing this statement with that of the last fiscal year, it is seen that the number of pensioners has increased forty-seven; that the sum that they are entitled to draw has increased $26,576.35; while the total amount actually paid to pensioners has decreased $21,979.64.

Our Merchant Fleet.

The report of the register of the treasury for the fiscal year ending with the 30th of June, 1878, shows that the total tonnage of the country has decreased during the year 29,835 tons, the registered tonnage having increased 17,854 tons, while the enrolled tonnage has decreased 48,506 tons. The tonnage for the year is thus classified:

	Vessels.	Tons.
Sailing vessels	17,523	2,521,319
Steam vessels	4,472	1,167,678
Canalboats	1,071	88,691
Barges	2,198	435,076
Total	25,264	4,212,764

The following table exhibits the class, number and tonnage of vessels built during the last fiscal year:

	Vessels.	Tons.
Sailing vessels	532	106,067
Steam vessels	334	81,860
Canalboats	19	1,900
Barges	373	45,669
Total	1,258	235,504

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, and also of the Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, of that city, has recently been elected to Congress by the very flattering majority of nearly 3,000. He has already served his constituency as State Senator, and this renewed indorsement signifies that his services have been highly satisfactory. His extensive practice in the treatment of Chronic Diseases will not, we are informed, be neglected or suffer in the least when the time arrives for him to take his seat in Congress, it being intrusted to his brother and other experienced medical gentlemen who have long been associated with the Doctor in the Medical Department of his celebrated World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel. Besides, as the Forty-sixth Congress does not convene until December, 1879, Dr. Pierce's patients will not lose his personal attention for some months yet.

Stop Drinking Vinegar.

How many young women who have inherited a predisposition to *embonpoint* have ruined their health by drinking vinegar to reduce their forms to graceful proportions. Allan's Anti-Fat is absolutely harmless. It promotes digestion, and accomplishes its work simply by preventing an undue assimilation of the fatty ingredients of the food. Excessive fatness is a vexatious burden, and there is no longer any excuse for enduring it, since Allan's Anti-Fat is an effectual remedy for this abnormal condition.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 15th, 1878.
BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Buffalo, N. Y.:
Gentlemen—I lost three pounds while taking one bottle of Allan's Anti-Fat.
Yours truly, Mrs. M. B. MYERS.

A speedy quietus is given to a hacking cough by that inestimable specific for pulmonary, throat and bronchial complaints, Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, which cures consumption, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, labored breathing and other disorders of the respiratory organs. When a cough manifests itself, the early use of this beneficent medicine is earnestly recommended, as the difficulty is more easily overcome in its incipient stage than later on. Sold by all druggists.

We always take pleasure in recommending a really good article. Such is Vandervoort's Flexible Cement, for stopping all water leaks everywhere. You can render anything perfectly water-tight with a 50c. or 75c. can of it. Sold by hardware and paint supply stores. Send stamp to Vandervoort, 116 John st., New York, for circular. Agents wanted.

For throat diseases and affections of the chest, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are of value. For coughs, irritation of the throat caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce beneficial results.

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The Celebrated
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For upwards of thirty years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

Valuable information — Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent diphtheria, that most to be dreaded of all dreadful diseases. Don't delay a moment; prevention is better than cure. No family should be without the Anodyne in the house.

Dealers will, of course, often recommend an organ as best because they have it to sell, or can make more on it. But it has been demonstrated at all world's expositions for twelve years that those made by the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. excel all others.

To partially atone for our many sins during the year now closing we wish to expose a fraud. We refer to the large packs of horse and cattle powders now sold. Sheridan's are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. This statement is true.

Hon. C. R. Parsons, mayor of Rochester, was radically cured of Bright's Disease by Craig's Kidney Cure. Depot 42 University Pl., N. Y

To cleanse and whiten the teeth, to sweeten the breath, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Pimples, Freckles, etc.
The most wonderful discovery yet known. Mrs. Dr. L. K. Shaw's Moth and Freckle Lotion. May be had of your druggist. Price only $1.00. For particulars, address Mrs. Dr. L. K. Shaw, 140 East 28th Street, New York. Mrs. Shaw's Liver Pill. Best in the world.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Farmers, Families and Others can purchase no Remedy equal to Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT for the cure of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Croup, Colic and Sore Throat, taken internally.—(It is perfectly harmless; see circ'l accompanying each bottle) and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Bruises, Mosquito Bites, Old Sores, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest. The VENETIAN LINIMENT was introduced in 1847, and no one who has used it but continues to do so, many stating, if it was Ten Dollars a Bottle they would not be without it. Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Depot, speaking of its wonderful curative properties. Sold by the Druggists at 40 cts Depot 42 Murray St. New York.

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