DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

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By SHENEMAN & HENSEL.

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CORRESPONDENCE solicited from every part of the State and country. Correspondents are requested to write legibly and on one side of the paper only; and to sign their names, not for publication, but in proof of good faith. All anonymous letters will be consigned to the waste basket.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS TO
THE INTELLIGENCER,
LANCASTER, PA.

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, MARCH 12, 1885.

The Anti-Discrimination Bill.

The anti-discrimination bill, drafted by Senators Wallace and Lee and reported by the judiciary committee to the Senate, will be generally satisfactory to the public sense, as it accomplishes probably all that can be done at present by a state legislature toward the suppression of the evil of railroad discrimination. Congress could go further and provide for a fair rate per ton per mile for carriage with a fair additional charge for terminal service. If Pennsylvania, however, should undertake to impose restriction upon the traffic of her railroads, which other states do not impose upon their competitors, the interests of the railroads of this state would unduly suffer.

The introduced bill does not provide for any charge per mile. It simply requires that no greater charge shall be made for a shorter haul in the same direction than for a longer one. This is well as far as it goes, which is not far, as is apparent from the fact that it is now the rule of the Pennsylvania railroad not to charge more for a less distance than for a greater. If it carries goods from Chicago to New York for fifteen cents per hundred, it will not charge Pittsburg or Lancaster more, though it will not charge them much less.

The greatest good this proposed law will effect will be in the way of preventing secret drawbacks to favored shippers. It requires all rates to be publicly posted in the railroad stations, and forbids the charging of any greater or less rate than those thus posted.

This is a most beneficent provision, coupled as it is with a civil and criminal penalty sufficient to secure its observance, it gives to the people a guarantee of protection in the enjoyment of their common law right to demand from the common carrier equal consideration. It is one of the strangest things in the world, and the most lamentable reflection upon the execution of the laws, that this common law obligation upon common carriers to carry for every customer upon equal terms, has been so steadily violated that this law, establishing the same right, reads as a new law, and is welcomed as a fresh defence; and such it is. Its requirement of the posting of rates and its penalties are new and fresh and effective to secure to the law pronounced respect and observance. It is all there is in it, but it is enough at present. The prohibition of undue discrimination will amount to nothing more in practice than a prohibition of secret rates to favored shippers; but it is only secret rates that can be made very iniquitous.

Garland and Frills.

Of all the changes made by the advent of the new administration in Washington, that in the attorney general's office is the most amusing. No two men could be more radically different from each other than Mr. Garland and "Brewster, attorney general." The new incumbent of the office is a plain, unpretentious man, accustomed to hard work during all his life, with a taste for the substantial, but with nothing of the showy about him. Brewster, on the other hand, is a collection of frills and furbelows. He delights in surrounding himself with all that pomp and show which distinguish the vain man with a tawdry taste.

The furnishings of the office have been made in strict accord with this desire for display. Congress has been importuned for liberal appropriations of money for this purpose, and the result is such that "Pagan Bob" Ingersoll, after viewing "Brewster, attorney general," upon his throne, averred that he only reminded him of a heathen god. This is not surprising when it is known that the visitor to the departments of justice, upon opening the door, steps at once upon wolf-skin rug of the most showy and costly kind. When he advances toward the attorney general's throne it is found to be a mahogany desk, covered with fancy figures, upon which a large number of tall, brass candle-sticks, with lighted tapers, are standing, and the object of all this search is found sitting in a chair which is in perfect keeping with the surroundings. All these fixtures rest upon a $750-rug—not of Philadelphia work, but of the most exquisite Turkish order.

It is not difficult to picture the satisfaction of "Brewster, attorney general" as he sat on this throne. At the same time, the feeling of Senator Garland, a plaint, blunt man, may also be imagined. With the manner and training of the true gentleman, with a strict regard for the proprieties, the new attorney general has always been accustomed to hard work rather than to display. Having entered the department with business ideas in view, he can but endure the fripperies of his predecessor until a decent time arrives, when they can be carted away to be replaced by the tools and surroundings of a real working man. Nothing is more certain than that Democratic simplicity will in due time be applied to the department of justice, where of all departments, gaudy display is out of place.

Superfluous frills, like the superfluous officeholders in Washington, must go.

A Mortifying Outlook.

The present legislature of Pennsylvania has been more or less in session since early in January. Upon the important questions of enforcing the constitution of the state and wisely appropriating its money, that body seems to be no nearer a conclusion than at the beginning of its session.

Now that the Republicans have a big majority in both branches they seem to be unable to agree to the details of an apportionment, and the high constitutional requirement of redistricting the state bids fair to be either neglected, or to be done so hastily and inconsiderately as to be only half done.

The appropriations for so-called charitable institutions are to be made on the old grab system, without plan or purpose except the log-rolling that usually characterizes these lavish grants of public money. Altogether the session promises to issue in as impotent if not disgraceful results as any that have preceded it.

In a partisan view the Democrats need not be apprehensive about such an ending of the session. It would tend to revolutionize the political complexion of the legislature. Thus far the general assembly of 1885 has made a worse showing than the unpopular "extra session" of 1883. Its work seems to be of less honest purpose and far more futile in its outcome. In the view of patriotic citizens, however, regardless of party, there can only be mortification and shame over the present outlook at Harrisburg.

Should be Looked After.

Councils need to look after the superintendence of the water works. To say nothing of the expensiveness of that department in its running, we have admissions of gross inefficiency in the explanation offered of the failure of the stand pipe supply of water for the past month. The water works man was so drunk or asleep as to let the pumps stop, and the water fall in the basin; which let the ice down upon the supply pipe to break it; because it had no support, the wooden trestle put under it having floated out of place.

If that is the explanation of the deprivation of the whole city of the use of the stand-pipe, it ought to suffice to induce councils at once to change the management of the water department. This city cannot afford to risk its water supply upon the temperance of intemperate managers of the water supply. There is too much whisky evidently consumed in that department, and there is too little intelligence in it. Who could conceive of an ordinarily intelligent mechanic undertaking to support the pipe to the stand-pipe upon a loose wooden trestle under the water. The official who permitted such work to be done in China would be asked to disembowel himself.

NOT a ripple on the Democratic stream disturbs its deep and silent flowing.

THE twenty-two young women who received their diplomas as doctors in Philadelphia on Wednesday, illustrate the great advance that women has made in the medical profession. Thirty years ago a similar occurrence would have excited the greatest consternation. But woman is making her presence so necessary in the field of medicine that the graduation of twenty-two females for work in the Esculapian art now excites no comment.

CLEVELAND does well to adhere to the old time policy of Augustus Cæsar, *festina lente*; which freely translated means "take things easy."

As one reads the newspaper reports of the Russians' advance toward Herat in the disputed Afghan territory and the speck of English opposition that has now become a huge cloud, it seems like much ado about nothing. Of what matter that the Russian outposts are 300 or 30 miles from Herat? Why embroil two nations for a difference of opinion over a few thousand square miles of Afghanistan territory? And yet it will make a great difference to England if she yields one inch of what she claims to be her territory to her powerful rival. Russia would possess the rich valley of the Murghab, with the great Afghan trade centre, Herat. Through that gate has gone yearly millions of dollars worth of Manchester cottons, Sheffield cutlery and Birmingham hardware. The commercial supremacy of Great Britain is at stake in this region, and if Russia is allowed to get a foothold English goods may be crowded out. This is the bone of contention. And thus it is that the greed of commerce may again bring in its train the dogs of war.

THE new bride, Democracy, and the steady old federal groom make a very happy pair; they are enjoying an ideal honeymoon.

IT seems that long-term prisoners sent from this county to the Eastern penitentiary earn more than they cost. Lewis Sowers, of Mt. Joy, convicted of manslaughter, cost the county, according to the last statement, $72.29, while he earned $92.40; Jeremiah Dungan was an expense of $55.70, and his earnings were $104.04; M. F. Hildebrand and Charles Gum almost balanced accounts. Upon this showing it would seem to be cheaper to send the overflow to Philadelphia than to build a new jail.

BY the way, what has become of the apportionment bills at Harrisburg? Has their manifest unfairness touched the Republican conscience?

THE visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland in the near future arouses new attention on all parts of the globe as to what will be the outcome of the parliamentary agitation that Mr. Parnell is so ably conducting. There are English journals that affect to believe that the National party will be satisfied if Ireland achieves a relation to Great Britain similar to that occupied by Sweden to Norway, or by Hungary to Austria. The London *Spectator* insists that this state of affairs is perfectly compatible with the restoration of "Grattan's Parliament," having in it enough of separation of the English and Irish governments. It will be hard to make the Nationalists and those in America and other lands who have been contributing of their means to the Irish cause, view the situation in the same light. So often has Ireland in the centuries of oppression that have passed over her head, asked for bread only to receive for answer a stone, that it will be very strange if now with the promised land faintly outlined on the distant horizon, she will be satisfied with anything else than complete autonomy.

IT is downright mean of Russia to beset England just when the latter's hands are full of Irish and Egyptian troubles; but it is business.

A Son's Brutal Attack on His Old Father.

A sensation was created Wednesday at Bowling Green, Ky., by Chas. Moore entering the house of his father, Dr. J. R. Moore, one of the best known and wealthiest citizens in the state, and demanding his aged parent to sign notes to the amount of $6,110, which he refused to do. The young man then seized his father by the throat and choked him severely. Releasing his hold upon the old gentleman's throat, he brought forth two revolvers, which induced the father to come to terms and sign the documents. As soon as he could recover he had his son arrested. Young Moore is in the government employ at Evansville, Ind. The father is in a very feeble condition and refuses to prosecute his son.

A Polster for Gamblers.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

It may be safely conceded now that the Pennsylvania legislature will have its apportionment bills ready in time for the census of 1890.

PLANTING OF TREES.

A VALUABLE HELP TOWARD THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

Few Schools in Which there is Not a Little Ground in Which Young Trees May be Grown—A Healthy Recreation and Beneficial Educational Influence.

Hon. H. G. Joly in Penn'a School Journal.

Some years ago I found several young oaks growing up among a hedge of rose trees in our garden. As there were no oaks in the immediate vicinity it was rather a subject of astonishment to me, until I found out that my children had picked up some acorns in the woods, and had sown them there. Nothing could be more simple and trivial, I admit; nevertheless, it set me a-thinking, and I have not done thinking yet. The children were so young then that I would not have credited them with sufficient reason to go through the process of looking for seeds in the woods, sowing them with the purpose of producing trees, and watching in the following spring for the realization of that purpose.

It struck me then that the growing of trees would be a valuable help towards the education of children. We try to teach them to observe, to think, to preserve, and we have done a great deal when we can make them see clearly for themselves that success is the direct result of labor, and when they have learned to associate the two in their minds. Among all the mental exercises resorted to in our schools, I can scarcely see one that will secure the same results more easily and more effectively than the culture of trees.

There are not so many schools—there ought to be none—with so little ground as not to allow room for at least a seed-bed and a nursery for young trees. Get the children, first of all, to work the ground until it is well drained and sufficiently deepened and mellowed for the purpose. There you combine physical and mental work, and an important lesson for the future; for it is a matter of vital importance that the attention of the growing generation should be turned seriously in the direction of agricultural pursuits; we cannot begin too soon to impress the youthful mind with the idea that conscientious care in the preparation of the soil will be bountifully repaid.

We have been skimming over the surface of this continent of ours, as if it were limitless; we shall, sooner than we expect, be induced to wish, like Alexander the Great, for other worlds to conquer. We must remember that this is the ground upon which the children of over sixty millions of people will have to find food for themselves and their increasing families, and millions of people on the other side of the Atlantic, and still make room for the surplus population of the Old World. It is time to find out what our soil is worth, and learn how to get as much as possible out of it; and the best way to reach the people is to teach the children. But this is a digression; let us return to our subject.

When they have prepared their ground carefully, take the children to the woods to collect the seed, in its season, or buy it if you are too far from the woods. Teach them to discriminate between good seed and bad, and make them sow it properly.

Make them study the form and appearance of the young trees as they first come up out of the ground, so that they will not mistake them for weeds. Make them keep the ground free from all weeds, mellow it, and follow up, step by step, the growth of their seedlings until they remove them to the nursery beds, where they will require new care and attention, till ready for final transplanting.

Their attention will be fixed, not only for days, but for seasons and years, on their young trees, thereby insuring a continuity of action. Prices ought to be awarded, from time to time, to those whose trees are in the best condition. When there is no more room, on the school grounds, for transplanting those trees, the children, on Arbor Day, will have the privilege of ornamenting the streets, squares, walks of their towns and villages with trees raised and grown with their own hands.

It will be, all through, a healthy recreation, and, at the same time, it will call into play every quality of mind which is indispensable for success in life. More than that, the best feelings of the human heart will be nurtured and grow along with those young trees; the love of nature, deep reverence for the power of God, in watching the growth of the tree from its seed, in noticing the development of its life. The child's heart will be enlarged as the range of his sympathies widen; he will see life everywhere—all around him. He will take pleasure in beautifying his school grounds, and by and by, his father's homestead; he will get attached to it, and, as he grows older, every tree planted by his hands will become a friend to him; and when the thought enters his mind that he may not live to reap any benefit from his work in growing those trees, he will, at least, learn the greatest of all lessons, that we have not been created by God to work only for ourselves.

HOW TO FATTEN STEERS.

The Best Way to Produce the Best Beef With Least Expense.

From the San Francisco Examiner.

It is not very surprising that a superior quality of beef may be produced by good feeding, but it is difficult to understand the method in which the process of fattening was done and its cost. For that purpose we will select some of the prize animals of the Kansas fat stock show, and give the details as made known by the stockmen who exhibited the steers. Of the young steers, Cornwall, a Hereford, was calved April 3, 1882, and as the show was held in October, 1884, he was 2 years and 6 months old. For the first six months he was allowed to remain with his dam, and then consumed 180 gallons of skimmed milk, having the run of the pasture during the time he was with the cow. During the latter part of his first year he also consumed 1,000 pounds of hay, 180 pounds of oats, 180 pounds of bran and 90 pounds of oilcake. After his first year he was on pasture the first six months, and the latter part of his second year was fed 2,000 pounds of hay, 540 pounds of shorts, 270 pounds of oilcake, but during the whole year he was also fed 540 pounds of oats and 540 pounds of corn meal. From his second year to October 25th he was on pasture, but was fed also 2,000 pounds of hay, 540 pounds of oats, 270 pounds of oilcake and 160 pounds of corn in the ear. His weight was 1,670 pounds, and the cost of the feed consumed is not given in detail, but the expense of producing the 1,670 pounds was $3,96 per hundred pounds. Taking a look at the yearlings we find Logan, an Aberdeen-Angus steer, was calved on October 8, 1883. For the period to October 8, 1884, he was allowed to be with his dam five months and consumed 180 gallons of milk. Was on pasture the balance of the time and also fed on 1,000 pounds of hay. During 300 days he was given 640 pounds of crushed oats, 435 pounds of shorts and 165 pounds of oilcake. From October 8th to October 25th seventeen days—he was fed on 160 pounds of timothy hay, 51 pounds of crushed oats, 51 pounds of shorts and 17 pounds of oilcake. His weight was 900 pounds, at a cost of $2.65 per hundred pounds. Making a comparison between the two steers, it will be noticed that the younger animal was the more profitable, the beef being produced at an estimated cost of $2.64 per pound, while with the elder steer the cost was only a fraction less than 4 cents per pound. The character of the feed had much to do with the difference in cost with some of the steers, for the feeding of the young animals was with a view to promote growth, oats being relied upon principally for that purpose. Another steer, aged two years and six months, received but a small allowance of oats; but during the period from birth to slaughter received over 10,000 pounds of shelled corn, which many maintain is the cheapest food that can be given. But the cost of the beef from the steer which was fed so liberally with corn was $6.47 per hundred pounds. The conclusions arrived at are that young stock is more profitable than when allowed to fully mature; that a variety of food fed plentifully, is best; that in the early stages of growth milk is an important factor; that corn is a cheap grain, it does not give as good results when fed alone as when used moderately in connection with substances rich in nitrogen and phosphates; that more is gained by supplying the needed elements of growth—bone and tissue—than in attempting to lay on fat without building up the structure, and that the cheapest way to produce beef is to be feed heavily, use good breeds and push them from the first day's existence, as better prices are also obtained for good quality.

PLANTING THE APPLE TREE.

"Who planted this old apple tree?"
The children of that distant day
Thus to some aged man shall say;
And, gazing on its mossy stem,
The gray-haired man shall answer them:
"A poet of the land was he
Born in the rude but good old times,
'Tis said he made some quaint old rhymes
On planting the apple tree."
—*Wm. Cullen Bryant.*

PERSONAL.

PRINCE BISMARCK is suffering from a new attack of his old complaint, rheumatic gout.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND receives as many letters a day as ex-President Arthur received in a week.

GENERAL GRANT'S condition continued favorable yesterday. He has not complained of pain in his throat for several days.

EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR EDGAR COWAN, of Greensburg, Pa., has gone to New York to be treated for cancer of the tongue.

ANDREW WOODS, colored, died in New Orleans on Wednesday, aged 110 years. He often boasted he had been the body servant of General Lafayette.

MR. PARNELL has issued a manifesto advising the municipalities of Ireland to observe a respectful neutrality regarding the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales.

SECRETARY MANNING has appointed Eugene Higgins, of Maryland, to be chief of the appointment devision of the treasury department, in place of C. S. Treville, of New York, resigned.

MRS. VICTORIA SCHELLING-HULSKAMP, is on a trial tour as as the prima donna of an Italian opera company, whose repertoire consists of "Don Pasquale." Max Maretzek taught her what she knows of the part of *Norina*. The artists supporting her played minor parts with the Milan opera company. Mrs Hulskamp is declared to be still devoted to her husband, and out of loyalty to him tried to get a portion of the text altered. The buffo speaks this line: "Al diavola ai cochiere cavalde carrozze," which, being interpreted signifies: "To the devil with the coachman, the horses and the carriage." But the management was heartless enough to let it stand.

THEY HAD MET BEFORE.

Ex-Gov. McCreary Recalls to the Memory of Representative Cox When They Took a Drink Together.

The Washington *Sunday Herald* gives the following account of the meeting in the House of Hon. James B. McCreary and Sunset Cox:

"A group of members back of the seats surrounded a black-haired gentleman of fine appearance, who seemed to be entertaining the group. It was ex-Gov. McCreary, of Kentucky. He is a member-elect from that state. Hon. S. S. Cox was introduced to him. He remarked, 'Mr. Cox, I have met you before.'

"Mr. Cox looked surprised and said: 'Perhaps you can tell me when and where and how, and I shall try and remember it. I should remember the ex-governor of Kentucky of the name of McCreary for many reasons.'

"'Well,' said ex-Gov. McCreary, addressing the company, 'when I was a young man, just through my studies, I resolved a little trip for recreation. I had been a student of medicine at Philadelphia, and my father told me I might travel. He gave me sufficient money, and I started by way of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad for Philadelphia and New York. On the train I met several gentlemen from the West. They were enjoying themselves telling anecdotes and occasionally firing off a 'pocket pistol.' Mechanically or intuitively I was drawn into their society, and when we reached the Relay house I was loath to part with them. In fact I did not. I went on with them to Washington city. There I stopped for some time. There was something about the hall of the House that was magnetic. I could not tear myself away from it. I did not have an idea then of ever becoming a member of this body, but I had an idea it was an interesting place, with interesting places in and around it. I stayed in Washington, looking down upon the performances of its members, until very soon all my money was exhausted. I resolved to go home, but I had no means. I called on Mr. Cox and he loaned me enough to get home. Just after I had received something from his mileage I went into the gallery of the House and he was making a speech. He made a good speech—a Democratic speech. It had the right ring. I was pleased to be his creditor. I went home and sixteen years afterwards I visited Washington again. Meanwhile I had been fighting the battles of the Confederacy fruitlessly and I wanted to see how things looked from a reconstruction standpoint. Mr. Cox had become a member of Congress from the city of New York. He was still speaking.

"'What?' broke in Mr. Cox, 'a continuation of the same speech?'

"'No,' said the governor, 'you had not been speaking the whole sixteen years, I imagine, but it had the same old Democratic ring, irrespective of the vicissitudes and events which had intervened. After the speech was over I waited at the door for you to come out. You were full of perspiration, shook my hand warmly, and we took a drink together.'"

It Depends.

From the Wall Street News.

"Who owns this store, anyhow?" he asked of a St. Louis clothier, with whom he had had a dispute about a coat.

"Vhell, I vhas owner to-day."

"And who was yesterday?"

"My vhife."

"And who will be to-morrow?"

"Vhell, dot depends. You see, when peesness vhas depressed I sells oudt to my vhife. If peesness vhas good she sells back to me, und if times vhas so-so my brudder Moses steps in for a few days."

"Well, you'd better burn the durned thing up."

"Softly, my frent—softly. Dot was der peesness of my brudder Abraham vhen he holds a $5,000 mortgage on $500 worth of stock."

He Had Limited Notions of Luxury.

From Life.

"Father, what is a luxury?" asked little Johnnie the other night, as he wrapped himself around the parlor stove.

"A luxury? Why, it's something we don't really need, you know—a thing we can do without."

"Well, then," replied the logical youth, what a luxury a mosquito net must be in winter."

A Complete Answer.

From the Lynn Item.

"Will the coming man work?" is the current conundrum. If he gets himself attached to a large family and a daily newspaper, he will.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Worth a Thousand Dollars!

Every child born into a family is thought to be worth "a thousand dollars" to the parents. Then they should be cared for from infancy to maturity. Keep the mouth and teeth right by SOZODONT, and you start them right.
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Gastritis.

That is the medical term for a troublesome ailment of the stomach, which proceeds from indigestion, impoverished blood and other causes. Its name is bad, but the disease is not incurable. Brown's Iron Bitters will drive it out, by enriching the blood, toning up the nervous system and setting the stomach in rights. Mr. M. S. Miller, Steubenville, O., says, "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for stomach troubles and derived great benefit."

A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

Mr. Wm. Johnson, of Huron, Dak., writes that his wife had been troubled with acute Bronchitis for many years, and that all remedies tried gave no permanent relief, until he procured a bottle of *Dr. King's* New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, which had a magical effect, and produced a permanent cure. It is guaranteed to cure all Diseases of Throat, Lungs or Bronchial Tubes. Trial Bottles Free at Cochran's Drug Store, Nos. 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa. Large Size $1.00. (5)

LETTER FROM GENERAL JOHN E. MULFORD.

23 DEY STREET, NEW YORK,
October 8, 1883.

For years past I have used ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS on my person and in my family, and have found them perfect as an external remedy, quick in their action, giving immediate relief without blistering the skin, and far superior to all others. No family should be without ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS; their healing powers are wonderful, and their efficacy far-reaching and lasting. When in Washington last winter I was induced to try another much advertised plaster for severe pain in my back. No relief from the pain, but a sore and blistered back for a week was the result. So soon as the blisters healed I applied two of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, and they gave me immediate and permanent relief. They give additional strength and vitality to the spinal column, and they are a never failing remedy in my family for Coughs, Colds, Sprains, and all Pains and Weaknesses. Their use has repeatedly saved me from Pneumonia. I constantly use them, and would not be without them for any consideration.
JOHN E. MULFORD.

Beware of imitations. "Allcock's" is the only genuine Porous Plaster.

DONT FAIL TO TRY THE CIGARS, Two for 5c, the best in the town for the money, at HARTMAN'S YELLOW FRONT CIGAR STORE.

MEDICAL.

IRON BITTERS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely CURES DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, MALARIA, WEAKNESS, IMPURE BLOOD, CHILLS and FEVER and NEURALGIA.

By rapid and thorough assimilation with the blood it reaches every part of the system, purifies and enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles and nerves, and tones and invigorates the system:

A fine Appetizer—Best tonic known.

It will cure the worst case of Dyspepsia, removing all distressing symptoms, such as Tasting the Food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc.

The only Iron medicine that will not blacken or injure the teeth.

It is invaluable for diseases peculiar to women, and to all persons who lead sedentary lives.

An unfailing remedy for diseases of the Liver and Kidneys.

Persons suffering from the effect of overwork, nervous troubles, loss of appetite, or debility, experience quick relief and renewed energy by its use.

It does not cause Headache or produce Constipation—OTHER Iron medicines do.

It is the only preparation of Iron that causes no injurious effects. Physicians and druggists recommend it as the best. Try it.

The genuine has Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by
BROWN CHEMICAL CO.,
BALTIMORE, MD.
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KIDNEY-WORT.

DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF

KIDNEY DISEASES
—AND—
LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the SAME TIME.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develops in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Billiousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Nuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.

SOLID PROOF OF THIS.

It will Surely Cure CONSTIPATION, PILES and RHEUMATISM by causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions thereby.

CLEANSING THE BLOOD.

Restoring the normal power to throw off disease.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

Of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time PERFECTLY CURED.

Price, $1. Liquid or Dry. Sold by druggists. Dry can be sent by mail.

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Burlington, Vt.

Send stamp for Dairy Almanac of 1885.

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WALTER A. HEINITSH,

NO. 28. - NO. 28.

Special for Spring, 1885.

MY STOCK OF

FURNITURE

For the Spring Trade,

IS EQUAL TO ANY IN THE CITY, AND AT PRICES THAT CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

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WALL PAPER.

BARGAINS IN CURTAINS

TO CLOSE OUT.

LACE CURTAINS

1½ Pair at	$ .50	former price	$ 1.00	a pair.
½ "	.25	"	1.25	"
1 "	.75	"	1.25	"
½ "	.75	"	2.50	"
1 "	.75	"	1.25	"
1 "	.75	"	1.25	"
1 "	.75	"	1.25	"
3 "	1.25	"	1.75	"
4 "	1.25	"	1.75	"
1 "	2.50	"	4.00	"
4 "	2.50	"	3.50	"
4 "	2.75	"	4.00	"
3 "	2.00	"	4.00	"
3 "	3.00	"	5.00	"
4 "	3.00	"	5.00	"
3 "	3.00	"	5.00	"
3 "	10.00	"	20.00	"
3 "	3.00	"	5.00	"

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