DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

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WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER. (Right Pages.)

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING Two Dollars a Year in Advance.

OORRESPONDENCE solicited from every par of the state and country. Correspondents are re-quested to write legibly and on one side of the paper only; and to sign their names, not for publication, but in proof of good faith.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

Address all Letters and Telegrams to THE INTELLIGENCER,

The Cancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, AUGUST 11, 1885.

The Origin of Stamps. Probably few of the millions of persons who daily place stamps on their letters and deposit them in a post box at the nearest lamp post know that it is only thirty-eight years since stamps were first used in this country. Fewer still know that Anthony Trollope, who was one of the most efficient of postoffice officials as well as one of the greatest and most productive of novelists, secured the adoption of pillar boxes in England long after they had been in use on the Continent.

It was seven years after the germ of the present postage stamp was adopted in England that the system was finally put into operation in this country. In 1837 Rowland Hill, the genius of modern postoffice progress, began his agitation in favor of cheap postage and the more prompt and efficient delivery of letters. Various suggestions were made as to stamps, and designs were submitted by a large number of the artists of England. Of these the most famous is the Mulready wrapper, unsoiled copies of which now command many dol-

About the first of August, 1847, in accordance with a measure approved on the 3rd of March, just preceding, stamps of the denomination of 5 and 10 cents were issued by the postoffice department at Washington. Cave Johnson, who showed himself an efficient postmaster general, had ably and zealously promoted the adoption of the new system. This answered the needs of the service until July 1851, when the reduction of postage made necessary the series of 1 and 3 cent stamps, which were soon supplemented by new 5's and 10's, and by additional denominations of 12, 24, 30 and 90 cents. Since that time the changes have been too many to require enumeration, and the aggregate issue ran into the billions last year.

Too little attention has been paid to the artistic beauty of these stamps, and the vignettes of some men unworthy this honor en given an unduly wide publicity The present series, while defective at many points, is an imprevement over its predecessors. The stamps are larger than necessary and their artistic execution not creditable, and their printing very bad. As no new denominations of stamps will be required for many years by any further reduction of postage, it would be well if the president and the postmaster general would give some attention to this matter and secure the issue of an altogether new series, in such a shape as shall satisfy the æsthetic instinct as well as the convenience of their millions of constituents.

Good Teachers For the Primaries. Supt. Buehrle, in his last monthly report

to the school board, dwells forcibly upon a subject to which the INTELLIGENCER has frequently called public attention-the importance of securing good teachers for the primary schools and of keeping them there. To secure this result there must be less disparity between the pay of the primary teachers and those in charge of schools of a so-called higher grade. The city superintendent, in common with

nearly all other educators of wide experience and keen observation, knows "of no good reason why all the beginners in teaching should be obliged to experiment on the youngest, the most impressible, and hence the most easily and the most lastingly injured pupils." The error in the public schools is possibly one that pervades our whole social system. In the training of the family, as in the culture of the school room, too often the plastic mind is heedlessly left to be affected by influences, which if not positively bad, are at least weak and insufficient for the receptiveness of tender years, Supt. Buehrle comments with due severity upon the practice of not only putting the beginners in instruction into the primary schools, but "as soon as they show superior qualifications as teachers replacing them by such as have no experience, thus condemning these schools to be taught either by the inefficient, or by the inexperienced."

It is unquestionably true that there are some persons who have the special gift of successfully imparting instruction to young children; these teachers cannot always stand the "best examination," or, as examinations go, command the highest certificate; but superintendents, directors, and others interested in securing the best school system, ought to be able to find out them and their merits, and when they get the right teacher in the right place he or she should be kept there and paid his or her worth, regardless of an arbitrary and artificial standard, which affixes salaries and assigns teachers irrespective of special aptitude and merit.

Fool or Knave!

The New York Times gives an admirable setting down to "Mr. William M. Hancock, who has lately been removed from the office of postmaster at Meridian, Miss." In his place was appointed J. J. Shannon, of the firm of Horn & Shannon, owners and editors of the Meridian Mercury. That paper, on July 25, coarsely a-sailed the memory of Gen. Grant, and a clipping of the matter published has been sent over the North to evoke condemnation of Shannon's appointment. Hancock sent it to the Times for that purpose.

Mercury of Aug. 5, it finds a card from Mr. J. J. Shannor, in which he says :

Mr. J. J. Shannor, in which he says:

"The article that appeared last week in the Mercury headed Grant is Dead' was written by Col. A. G. Horn, and does not in any sense express my sentiments. I first saw it in the Mercury after it was published and at once expressed my disapproval of it, and I desire to say I am in no way responsible for its publication. While the whole nation, North and South, sympathized with Gen. Grant in the many sufferings of his last illness, and now mourn the death of so distinguished a solder and citizen, the article strikes me as singularly inappropriate, and, in my opinion, in no way expresses the feelings of the Southern people."

As this appeared in the daily edition of the Mercury before Hancock wrote to the

the Mercury before Hancock wrote to the Times, it concludes that he knew of it and sought to misrepresent his successor, like his coadjutors in the North seek to misrepresent the entire Southern people because of one fool's screed.

Butler's Address.

General Butler's eulogy upon General Grant deserves careful reading and close study. It is the expression of an able and original man, who has something to say and says it in the most direct way. There are some objections made that it is devoid of rhetoric. On the contrary it is a masterpiece of rhetoric in the best sense of the word-"the art of elegant and accurate composition." Its author has not sought to conceal ideas, nor has he hunted for garnishment to deck out the nakedness of thought with frills and frippery. This speech is full of substance.

There will be many to disagree with Butler's estimate of General Grant : few will assent to it in each and every particular. But his must be a narrow and partisan mind who fails to recognize behind this oration a man of great mental force, original habits of thought and a large knowledge of his subject. It is idle to say he speaks of Grant with prejudice against him because of their military differences. He anticipates that criticism and hits it squarely on the head; though there was no need of it, for the close association of himself and Grant in civil and political life is well known to the country.

On the whole, General Butler has thus far delivered the most notable Grant ora-

"WILL you walk into my parlor?" said the W. U. to the B. & O. Not this year; nor s'mother year.

THE question of what is real amusement is now deeply exercising the minds of the summer population of Ocean Grove and Asbury Park along the New Jersey coast. Asbury Park is frivolous enough to permit skating rinks, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, cigar stores and that most sinful of all mundane pleasures, dancing. To the godly people liv-ing on the other side of Wesley Lake, which separates the resorts, all these are the abomination of desolation. But Ocean Grove is forced to contend with a more insidious evil. It seems that the dreadful bathing suits which custom makes necessary at the seaside are very fashionable as street attire at Ocean Grove. So general became the practice of wearing these robes on the street that it became necessary to post the following notice: "We are sorry to see that the regulation respecting peorle parading on the streets in wet and very brief bathing suits is not observed. In less than an hour fifty of these mops were counted as they passed one It would require considerable psychological research to determine which form of amusement is more godly-that of the rinks, billiard halls, etc., or that of the folks who play the part of animated dish rags in most unpoetic suits of blue flannel. To an impartial third person it would seem that more genuine fun could be evolved in the survey of the latter.

Titrs has been a miserable fishing a but the crop of fish stories is unprecedentedly

Some little sensation was caused near Nashville the other day by the statement that a large quantity of whisky was dropped into the Cumberland river. But it all subsided when investigation developed that the treasured liquid was inside of one of Nashville's

THE Grant monument fund has jumped to \$36,000 in a few days. We are a great

A DOUBTLESS Well-meaning contemporary recently criticized the use by the INTELLI DENCER of the term "funeral obsequies" in describing the contemplated burial of Gen Grant, It is always most sugacious to wait until one has fallen before offering to pick him up. "Funeral obsequies" conveyed the exact idea which the INTELLIGEN CEB wished to convey. Obsequies is from the Latin of sequer, I follow, and ob against, or after. Thus in its primary sense it referred to the last act in the buria of the dead. By custom it came to be used for the whole funeral service by those who did not understand its derivation. The ad jective "funeral" is very properly applied to the last rites or "obsequies." No less a person than Milton wrote:

Him I'll solemnly attend With silent obsequy and funeral train. It is a little annoying in this warm weather to be hunting up the etymon of a word, but we never falter in the cause of education.

DESPITE the warm weather the little holera germ gets in a tremendous amount

THE Pennsylvania supreme court has decided that a man has no insurable interest in the life of his mother-in-law. It will not go the length of saying, however, that he has not an interest in keeping her about one thous and miles from her daughter.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has said that unlawful fencing of public lands must stop: and that settles it.

KILLED BY BURGLARS.

New York Merchant Shot in His Own House Monday Afternoon. Albert R. Herrick, a liquor merchant, of

No. 60 William street, New York, was shot at his residence, No. 239 Pearl street, Brooklyn, Monday afternoon, and has died. It is supposed that a burglar, who had entered the ouse and concealed himself in the cellar, fired the shot. Mr. Herrick staggered from his house about half-past 5 p. m., crying in faint tones : "Burglars! Police! Murder!" He had not been within doors more than five ninutes when he was seen to come out from

he basement door.

Mrs. Frank, the wife of a druggist at the corner of Pearl street and Myrtle avenue, was wheeling her baby along Pearl street at the time and Mr. Herrick appeared in his court yard. She ran to her husband's store when she saw Herrick fall upon his grating. Two or three gentlemen who were in the drug store ran out to Herrick's assistance, but the

or three gentlemen who were in the drug store ran out to Herrick's assistance, but the wounded man expired while they were trying to help him. Before he died he murmured "burglars." A pistol shot wound was found in Herrick's left side. He held in his hand a portion of a candle.

On investigation tracks of blood were found on the steps leading to the celiar of the house, and the police think that Mr. Herrick had gone down to that portion of the house, and the police think that Mr. Herrick had gone alarm, and there been shot.

A neighbor, Mrs. Sammis, saw a man scaling the fences of the same row of houses just after the shooting, and gave a fair description of him. The probable burglar entered one of the houses on the block and apparently passed through it to Jay street. Mrs. Herrick formerly kept the Windsor hotel at Coney Island.

alled the memory of Gen. Grant, and a slipping of the matter published has been sent over the North to evoke condemnation of Shannon's appointment. Hancock sent it to the Times for that purpose.

But the Times points out that in the

AN UNIQUE GRANT EULOGY.

General Benjamin F. Butler bore th prominent part in the Grant memorial services at Lowell, pronouncing the eulogy. He

Of the soldier who has performed with fidelity, unflinching courage and determination, with every measure of success, every duty imposed upon him by his country in the years of her deadliest peril, in a war of most gigantic proportions, most sturdily fought out with millions of men in arms wherein the very life of his country was at stake; with a patriotism never doubted, which shone forth with an effulgence which illuminated his life; of the statesmen who received from the people the highest powers and honors twice conferred, and after being tried in such a position, the second time with almost unanimity, broken only by those whom, as a soldier, he had conquered and magnanimously forgiven-what need is

there for words of praise? Is it not better for us who gather here, as if around his tomb, to take part in the last honors that can be paid to the mortal man, to pause for the brief time allotted to us and recall not only what he was but for the benefit of those who shall come after us, to bring t our minds the causes which have made great people quite universally love him and all admire him and revere his memory? Looking upon his career, do we not find that Grant's life and character are necessarily the outgrowth of our free institutions, which they together illustrate, adorn and glorify?

Grant was educated as a soldier, and served Grant was educated as a soldier, and served with distinction in the Mexican war. A pparently disgusted with the lazy ease of military life in time of peace, he resigned his commission and turned his attention to business pursuits, in which he was not successful, probably because they were not adapted, as evidently they were not, either to his taste or his faculties. His political predilections had been, as were those of many others in his party, on the side of slavery as an institution imbedded in the constitutional; but his heart was right, and when the Southern states, their people, forgetful of their patriotism and of their constitution obligations, attempted to sever themselves from the Union and found a new empire whose corner-stone ed to sever themselves from the Union and found a new empire whose corner-stone should be slavery, he offered his services in behalf of right and the true principles of Democracy, and with unwavering fidelity followed his flag from victory to victory until the Union was saved. See how completely he was the outgrowth of our institutions! Educated under a provision of the government that allows a son of the humblest citizen the best teaching that can be devised, foszen the best teaching that can be devised, for tered and sustained by her bounty, he stood ready when the occasion demanded to do battle, as did Washington, for liberty and country; and when his strategy of obstinate determination had subdued the rebellion his instincts of statesmanship showed him that the country—nearly one-half of which had needed to be conquered—ought to become united again; and therefore the generous stipulations of surrender at Appomattox which, if the hates engendered by the war had permitted the South to receive with true love of country and with the understanding of what the future, sooner or later, must bring—a united people—would have long since obliterated all former discussions and divisions of party springing from the rebel

HIS PRESIDENCY INEVITABLE.

From the hour of Lee's surrender the presidency of General Grant was inevitable. As a soldier he had won the admiration and gratitude of the people, and by a single act of statesmanship he had convinced them that he might be as capable in public affairs as in the field, although uninstructed in the minutize of government. The pistol of Booth and the tergiversation of Johnson made Grant president as soon as it could be done under constitutional forms. He took the reins of government into his hands under the most difficult of all conditions. The con-test between Johnson and Congress as to the manner of reconstruction of the government of the several Southern states, wherein he attempted to accomplish that impossibility at once by executive order, but which could no be done without considerable lapse of time if Congress had most cordially concurred in the endeavor, had caused Congress to go much further in interfering with the unkindly pas-sions of the South, and the action of the president had stimulated conflicting and dangerous organizations against the laws of Congress, so that only a wise and patient waiting was open to Grant's administration hand only when great wrongs and outrages were perpetrated upon the unoffending citi-zens, so that Grant's first term upon this topic was, in fact, but a firm grasp, holding either section from unduly interfering, irri-tating or exasperating the other. Grant was a second time elected by a united

North, his messages and declarations to Con-gress, direct and simple in their announce-ment of his purposes, and at the same time tender toward the South, where leniency was a virtue, enabling the reconstruction to be-gin on such a basis as alone it was possible to work it out. The union of the portions of the country slowly progressed, it being for the interests of one political party to maintain the South in its entirety as ar opposition.

THE THIRD TERM MOVEMENT. On the approach of the end of the second term of his presidency some of the best men of the country, quite irrespective of party, looked to the election of Grant for a third term as the readiest means of completing reconstruction. But some Republican journals, in the advo-vacy of their favorite as his successor, made innuendo against his administration for cor-ruption under the cry of "Reform!" which is ever the purist's phrase when he intends mischief, and one member of his cabinet commenced prosecutions against the distillers of whisky for what was alleged to be enor-mous frauds: but he neglected to prosecute any one in his own state, which was a very arge distilling state, and in which, of course large distilling state, and in which, of course, all the whisky men were honest—so honest that they appeared at the next Republican national convention, with drums, trumpets and banners, favoring his nomination. One of his closest household friends was attacked by charges which were afterwards shown at a trial to be false and partiaged and are at trial to be false and perjured, and an at-tempt was made to reach Grant in that man-ner. Of course, at last, when the case was tried his friend was found not guilty by the jury; but then the prosecution had done its work. Let me say here and now that there is now no man who dares to raise the cry of corruption against Grant. The idea of taking public money to himself, or allowing his friends to do it, never entered his mind, and, from a very intimate knowledge for some years of his character, I am ready and willing, as I ever have been, to bear this testimony. That he appointed men who were bad men to office is true, and that some were near him may also be true; but that is inevi-table. Our Saviour chose twelve friends and disciples to aid Him in His work, and one was a thief and had a devil and betrayed his Master with a kiss. These attacks would not have been successful, because thinking people did not in fact believe them then any more than they do now.

more than they do now.

The attacks upon the administration of Grant had the intended effect, by so disgusting him with the intrigues of politicians that he would make no movement in behalf of his own candidature, not even to remove the cabinet officer, who took advantage of his his own candidature, not even to remove the cabinet officer who took advantage of his position to further his own nomination. And the country had Hayes. The truth is, there never was a drop of "Casarism" in Grant's blood. His patriotism was too ingrained; his love for his country was too intense; his admiration of her institutions, which had brought him from a poor boy to the proudest position in the world, and might do so with another, was too great; and his glory and fame were too secure for the thought of erecting a despotism on the ruins of our republic to have had place in his mind for a moment. He retired from the unpleasant position of He retired from the unpleasant position of executive power, the details of which to one exercising it become an almost intolerable annoyance, to take a voyage round the world, the honored, feted guest, and admira-tion of all nations of the earth.

THE PATHETIC END. We now come to the saddest part of his life. The fact that on his retirement he had but a bare competence, and that but the result of contributions by his friends in admiration of his character and deeds, stamps out the idea of any corruption in his method or purposes. With a strong desire to estab-lish his family after his death in such position that they might not be tempted to any course which should tarnish his great name and fame; unused to business methods and en-terprises; trustful to the last degree of those who won his confidence; surrounded by

does not make business men. It sometimes leaves one without unmaking him, but that is rare. Grant had beard fabulous tales of the riches which might be made in the banking business in the metropolis of the country. That he ever knew anything about it, or took any part in it, is now beyond all cavil or question. The only two business transactions that he is said to have had with it were to borrow of a friend a very large sum of money when the banking concern with which he connected himself was entirely rotten, and, after it was evident that he was stripped of everything, to pledge all that he had, the tributary gifts of kings and princes, every relic and remainder of his great deeds, and even the sword he wore at Appomattox, to pay an honest debt.

RIS RELATIONS WITH PUTLED. Soon after, seized with his fatal disease, he

lived in pain and acute misery, ending only with the last sad hour-at peace with God and the world. For more than ten years I knew Grant the

For more than ten years I knew Grant the general, and Grant the president well and intimately. There was once a very strong personal difficulty between us, brought about by lying statements to each of the acts, motives and opinions of the other. He first learned of their untruthfulness, and at his request, conveyed through a friend we met, and a few words explained all, apologized for all and healed all; and that triendship thus renewed has ever continued.

for all and healed alf; and that friendship thus renewed has ever continued.

There are some elements of Grant's character, which when analyzed, show at once his strength and his weakness. He was an honest man, and in that there was no element of weakness. He was a rusting faithful friend, and never felt a temptation to do anything which could injure a friend, and that had the element of weakness that once trusting he was too trustful, and bad men deceived him to his injury. He was guiteless, and he believed others so. He was not revengeful, however grave the injury or bad the motive however grave the injury or bad the motive which led to it he would dismiss the author as Uncle Tobey did the fly. His mind was not inventive. He planned out few new things. But it was receptive, and gathered from all the best things they had, and the wind hear discrementations had a said the said t mind being discriminating, he acted upor them. When his mind had thoroughly digested any proposition and he had adopted a course to carry it out his will in that pur-suit was indomitable, and no consideration that did not sway his judgment would change that will.

GRANT'S ORIGINAL MODE OF WARFARE. It has been said that Grant had no genius that is, no intuition by which to discover great fact or to lay out for himself a new and great course of action. I have said that his mind was not inventive, but I do know of one course of conduct adopted by him, an emanation from his own mind, for so far as I emanation from his own mino, for so far as 1 have read in history, it was never before in that form adopted by any great commander, and it certainly was not done by any other general in our war. It did not emanate from the secretary of war or the president, so far as I have any knowledge or suspicion, and was explained to myself by Grant, who and was explained to myself by Grant, who had just then been made general-in-chief of the armies, and came to Fort Monroe to explain the plan of the future campaigns against the enemy, so far as I was to have part with them, in Virginia, in April, 1864. His proposition was that the enemy should uered by continual attriction and in flicting loss in every way, and wearing out their resources, as fast as possible, and at however great cost, relying upon our own more abundant money and men to bring out a successful result. He said that he would attack the enemy at all times and under all conditions, even at the risk of losing more men than they did, as we could afford to lose more; and as the rate of death by disease and hardships incident to camp life was far greater than the loss of men by bullet and shell, he thought upon the whole that if the war could be pressed on and ended shortly the loss of life would be less and the expenses would certainly be less than those of a longer continued war. He said further that the enemy, occupying the interior lines of defenses, could hold on with less men than we must use, and that we must lose more than they would in driving them from their defenses, but they could not retrieve their losses, as we

could ours. THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. He spoke to me as commissioner of exchange of prisoners. He said that every Confederate held by us was one man less to them, while, even if we exchanged, we should not get one man to meet the one we gave, because their men were in good condition and able at once to go back into the field, while our men were in such condition that it would take months for them to recuperate so as to come back, if they ever did come back, into our armies. Hence he sug-gested to me not to refuse the exchange of prisoners, but to so embarrass the operation as only to exchange the sick and wounded of both sides, and to that policy he adhered through the campaign of 1864. This course taken by him put an end to the rebellion, and he held to it until in the spring of 1865 Lee had neither men nor rations to feed them upon, nor could the Confederates supply him with either, and then came mattex and the conclusion of the war. seemed to me then a stroke of genius, but it required adamantine nerve and iron will to

required sommand of fearry it out.

I have given you my own estimate of Grant's character; I have given some of the facts upon which I have founded that estimate. I hold him to have been substantially mate. I hold him to have been substantially as worthy as mortal man may be of the love, admiration and plaudits of this great people : that there is due for him all over this land the heartfelt sorrow, the trusting love and the heartfelt sorrow, the trusting love and the reverent appreciation with which the nation now weeps at the portals of his tomb. He will and ought to go down to our child-ren's children, as long as memory lasts and records endure, as the soldier, the hero, the statesman and patriot. If he had other at-tributes less worthy they will be forgotten and pass away into the earth as will his mortal remains, because they are of the "earth, earthy." But these great qualities of his nature, leading to conduct so honorable, so glorious to him and useful to mankind, will remain, as will his immortal spirit, forever, for they are of the "heavens, heavenly."

PERSONAL.

Mus. Grant's income will probably reach \$16,000, independent of the trust fund of MR. BESSEMER'S steel process patents

have yielded him \$600,000 a year for twenty-

Moro PHILLIPS, the deceased Philadelphia chemical manufacturer, left an estate of

SAM JONES says: "The devil has good enough manners not to stay where he is not wanted. If he is with you, you are treating

Col. E. F. Hoge, one of the proprietors of the Eccating Journal, of Atlanta, Ga., died Monday evening, at Mount Airy, Ga., of con-sumption of of the throat.

EDWIN P. WHIPPLE it was who said that G. P. R. James, having hit the bull'seye of suc-cess with his first novel, had gone on firing through the same hole ever since. MRS. CRAWFORD, the lady in the case of

Sir Charles Dilke, is the daughter of Mrs. Eustace Smith, supposed to be the original of Mrs. Ponsonby de Tomkyns, in Punch. SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE leaves a fortune of about a million sterling and his heirs will be his nephews, Mr. Joseph Sebag and Mr. H. Guedalla. The title dies with him, Sir Moses being childless.

DUCKESS OF EDINBURGH is a most curi-ous eater. Her appetite is simply ravenous, and when she dines out she eats so much more than any one else that she is always the last, only that people pretend to go on, and humbug with the food on their plates until she is done.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR, the future King of England, went to church at Yar-mouth and took a seat in a large empty pew, from which he was expelled with ignominy from which he was expelled with ignominy by the indignant owner, who now feels much as the rich lady and severe beadle at beal did when they fired a hook-nosed, gray-headed old man in a shabby blue coat out of her pew and into the free seats among the town poor, and then discovered that he was the Duke of Wellington.

BOB TOOMES, on being asked under whom the Confederacy could have succeeded these

Bob Toombs, on being asked under whom the Confederacy could have succeeded, thus replied: "Albert Sidney Johnston was the man who could have cert aly succeeded, but death cut his career short. Joseph E. Johnston came next. When Jefferson Davis inspired by domestic intrigues removed Johnston from command of the Western army he killed the Confederacy. Davis was thoroughly incompetent. His forte was review writing. He would have been a successful review man, but in the bustle of practical every day life he was utterly lost."

who won his comfidence; surrounded by schemers and speculators who brought to his attention every possible speculative business, he was tempted into more than one enterprise with which his friends could well wish he had not concerned himself in any way. He was no better business man after he ceased to be a soldier and president than he was before he began his public career. West Point

The prevalence of pneumonia is greatly ex-citing the public and interesting the medical fraternity. Most of the cases arise from careiraternity. Most of the eases arise from care-less exposure in our peculiarly trying climate. The best safegnard is an equable and healthy condition of the body. This can secured to a great extent by the careful use of Depri's Purk Mala Whiskix which is distilled and manu-factured by a new process, without even leaving a trace of fusel oil, so common in other whiskies. The doctors recommend this article for medical purposes. The public now thoroughly appre-ciate its merits. Sold by all respectable drug-gists and grocers.

Dr. W.H. Wilson, of Springfield, Georgia, says:
"Hunt's Remedy is the best medicine for dropsy
and kidney diseases that I ever used."
Dr. Gilbert Clark, of Warren, R. I., says:
"Hunt's Remedy for dropsy and kidney disease,
is a standard remedy.
"auli-iwdeod&w

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Is a pangerous as well as distressing complaint. If neglected, it tends, by impairing nutrition, and depressing the tone of the tone of the system, to prepare the way for Rapid Decline.

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QUALITY P-PURITY NOT QUANTITY On Every Bottle.

Quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia in all its forms, Hearthurn, Beiching. Tasting the Food, etc. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, and uids the assimilation of food.

Ekw. J. T. Rossirka, the honored pastor of the Reformed Church, Baltimore, Md., says:

"Having used Brown's Iron Bitters for Dyspepsia and Indigostion, Itake great pleasure in recommending it highly. Also consider it a splendid tonic and invigorator, and very strengthening."

strengthening."
Genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN'S CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD. Ladies' Hand Book—Userin and information containing list of prizes for recipes, information about coins, etc., given away by all dealers in medicine, or mailed to any address on receipt c (4) LADIES' HAND BOOK-Useful and attractive

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