THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1886.

OVER NINETY YEARS AGO.

OURIOAITIES OULLED FROM THE NEWS PAPERS OF THE LAST CENTURY.

The Fees of County Officers in Those Olds Days-Regulations as to the Sending of Letters When Pittsburg and Philadelphia Received Mail

Once a Week.

The Lancaster Journal, of which the 18 TELLIGENCER is the successor, was estab-lished in 1794. Its motto was : "Not too rash-yet not fearful-open to all parties, but not influenced by any."

The writer of this article spent several hours very pleasantly in glancing over the columns of the first numbers of the Journal and found items which may be of interest to the reader of to-day, and a number of them are here reproduced.

In No. 1 of Volume 2, issued June 17, 1795, is published the fees to be received by county officers, justices and constables. A compari-son of that fee bill with that of to-day shows comparatively little difference. The greates difference is in the constables' fees. Unde Unde the act of 1795 the constables' fees for serving a warrant or summons was 13 cents, trave ing expenses 3 cents per mile. Now the fee are 20 cents for a summons and 50 cents for a warrant, with 6 cents per mile for travelin вхрепвся.

ERIAL NAVIGATION IN THE LAST CEN

TURY.

.Urial navigation attracted some attention. as appears by the following communication sent by a resident of New Holland to the Journal, under date of June 22, 1795

The attention and curiosity of the inhalt stants of this village and neighborhood for many miles round have lately been excited by some pretenders to the art of construct ing and making balloons or modern zeria voyagers. Two fellows of this description having come to this village some short tim ago, set forth advertisements, with a clumsy representation of a balloon portrayed on th top, that on Saturday, the 13th inst. they would gratify the curious by raising a won derful balloon. These honest artists, true to their promise, (like the bottle conjurer of old) came forward with something in imitation o a balloon, which they had formed by pasting several sheets of blue and white paper to gether, and informed the gaping spe clator that their curiosity should soon be gratified, but first had modesty enough to request small collection be made to defray the grea expense and trouble they had in bringing to expense and trouble they had in bringing to perfection so marvelous an undertaking. The money being collected, which was in-stantly fobbed, the balloon was then drawn up by a cord suspended from a pole, but did not get more than 10 or 12 feet before it caught fire, to the great disappointment of the surrounding multitude, who all retired, perfectly satisfied of the honest intentions of those who had guiled them. Immediately after wards similar advertisements were ast afterwards similar advertisements were a up, informing them that on that day week a balloon 30 feet high and 100 feet in circum-ference would be raised, providing something generous would be subscribed. This ball relished well, and was soon swallowed, not was the abilities of the imposters even sus pected. The day having arrived, the assem-blage of people was very great, and the dif-ferent taverus and stores might, with proterent taverns and stores might, with pro-prioty, be called a bumper. The people were aliured and kept in expectation until alter sunset of sceing a contrivance not less curious than what had been exhibited to them the week before, by telling them at one time there was an appearance of rain and again that the wind was too high. At length they retired, quite convinced that they had been ones more genteely humbugged.

John Ewing, collector of the United States revenue for Lancaster county, adver-tised in the issue of July 25, 1765, that all owners of carriagos, &c., must pay the an-nual license fee fixed by act of Congress. The fees designated were \$10 for a coach, \$5 for a charlot, \$6 for a phaeton, every other four-wheeled top vehicle \$2, and every other two-wheeled top rehicle \$2. two-wheeled carriage \$1. 8 W. W

OIL FIELDS OF NINETY YEARS AGO. The following account of the oil fields of Pennsylvania is taken from the issue of Au-

In the northern part of Pennsylvania there is a creek called Oil creek, which empties itself into the Allegheny river, on the top of which floats an oil similar to what is called Barbadoes tar, and from which may be col

carrier for distribution, addressed to any per-son who shall have lodged at the postoffice a written request that the letter shall be de-tained in the office, N. R. -Letters will not be delivered with-out the cash. Contrast the above with the great mail fa-cilities of loday. HAVE you over tried to think how much

cilities of to-day.

ANCIENT TOLLS.

promise yourself felicity without alloy

TEMPERANCE CONSIDERED.

TENPERANCE

INTEMPERANCE.

ing night Suicide Death Gallows.

----Public Speaking. From the Pittsburg Sunday Traveler.

The ability to make an interesting off-band

address is an accomplishment in which

thermometer to illustrate his subject :

10 Small Beer O Cider ...

Porter Strong Beer.

Toddy Grog and

30 G rog and B randy Negna 40 F lip and Shrub 50 Bitters in fused in

The 55 gold pieces coined in 1795 are thus described : About 8,000 half eagles (value 55) have been issued from the mint of the United States. They are finely executed. Liberty is represented by a female head, in which the finest touches of the graver display the most perfect symmetry of the feature, animated with the truly beneficent expression of a petry. Our Columbian artist has evinced the justness of the ideas of Freedom, by the . . CONSIDERING the great bonefits the race has derived from it, sickness deserves to rank among the world's most beneficent gencies.

Ir we count in the agonies of Gethsemane and tragedy of Calvary we can safely say, without fear of contradiction, that humanity owes more to suffering and weakness than to It is fusiness of the ideas of Freedom, by the mild yoir resolute, the firm yet feminine soul, which he has communicated to his figure of that divine goddess, speaking eloquently from her countenance, winning our love and commending our homage. The reverse bears the American eagle, soaring with the olive branch. The gold appears to be of the finest karat, and the coinage must be popu-lar, not only from its intrinsic value, but its extrinsic workmanship. all other agencies put together : all the wealth, wisdom and strength of men from the beginning would never have done as much for their progress in civilization and enlightenment, in health-preserving and life-saving appliances, in the invention of counforts and conveniences, in the advancement and refinement of most of the sciences, trades and professions, art and literature, as their want and weakness and pain have done

DRIFT.

They have been the piercing spur whose con In the issue of January 22, 1796, appears the stant pricking has over kept urging forward official tolls to be charged on the Philadeland upward the powers of man. phia and Lancaster turnpike. There were

ine gates on the road and the total distance I HAVE often wondered that some Disrael is put at 62 miles. Among the general orders has not yet gone to work and shown how e that carriages drawn by oxen, or partly much literature alone is indebted to sickness by horses and partly by oxen, the oxen shall be charged at half the price of a horse. All and suffering. What a fruitful field for re-search it would be ! Wby, many of the purbe charged at hair the price of a horss. All empty carts and wagons and other carriages of burthen shall be permitted to pass at hair rates. The act of assembly incorporating the company made provision for the amount of freight allowed to be carried by wagons, ac-cording to the breadth of the wheels. It also provided that ac achieve hand the data to be est, most beauteous gems of literature are but the crystallized drops of blood forced from their authors' crushed and broken hearts. Some of the sweetest songs even provided that no vehicle should be drawn by more than eight horses, one of the horses shall be forfeited to the company, whose agents were authorized to choose any of the horses except the shaft or wheel horses. sung on earth, tender and touching as angels rolces, are but the sobs and sighs by suffer ing wrung from the poets' quivering soul.

WE could go back to the very first dawr of Greek literature and find the world's The following rules and maxims for pregreatest poem ascribed to the blind old moting matrimonial happiness, addressed to all the widows, wives and maids in America, Homer, his own darkness the source of a may be considered as applying to the present day, although written 90 years ago : Avoid both before and after marriage all rainbow light arching with beauteous prom ise and hope the void and formless origin and the brilliant and resplendent culmina-tion of ancient poetry. Long before we come to modern three the blind father of poetry thoughts of managing your husband. Nove andeavor to deceive or impose on his under Never standing, nor give him uneasiness (as some foolishly do) to try his temper; but treat him always betterhand with sincerity and atterwards with affection and respect. was followed by a goodly number in a literature, Greek and Roman, whose bodily initratilies and aliments made them the au-thors of spiritual comfort, instruction and de-light to the world. Be not over-sanguine before marriage o

that is impossible to be attained in the pres-ent state of things. Consider beforehand ALWAYS frail and of delicate constitution tilton needed to feel the weight of that that the person you are going to spend your days with is a man and not an angel, heaviest cross, blindness, rest upon him ere and if, when you come together, you dis cover anything in his humor or behavior that is not altogether so agreeable as you ex he essayed his greatest work, " Paradise Lost," the " great epic of our tongue," Who knows whether but for this sifliction we should ever have had this sublime poem at all. Certainly it would not have been alto-gether the same that it is. Nor would his pected, pass if over as a human frailty smooth your brow, compose your tempe smooth your brow, compose your temper and try to amend it by cheerfulness and good nature. Remember always that whenever misfor Samson the same that it is. Nor would has samson agonistes, less only in quantity than Paradise Lost, have been given us. For it was undoubtedly his unconscious affinity with the lonely, majestic figure of the blind old Samson that led Milton to make him the

tunes happen to either, they are not to be charged to the account of matrimony, but to the accidents and infimites of human life, a burthen which each has engaged to assist theme of his poem. And it was only his kinship of suffering that enabled him to put into the Hebrew hero such a wall as this : he other in supporting, and to which both parties are equally exposed : therefore, in stead of murmurs, reflections and disagreements, whereby the weight is rendered

"O worse than chains. Dispersion of beggary, or decrepit ages ' Light, the prime work of God, to me us extinct And all her various objects of delight Annulled, which might in part my grief have cased. ments, whereby the weight is renues. abundantly more grievous, readily put your shoulder to the yoke and make it easier for ulled, cased. Inferior to the vilest now become

Inferior to the vilest now become Of man or worm the vilest here excel ine; They creep, yet ace 1, dark in light exposed To daily fraud, contempt, abuse and wrong, Within doors, or without, still as a fool In power of others, newer in my own; Scarce haif I seem to live, dead more time haif. O, dark, dark, dark, and the blace of neen irrevcenbly dark, total eclipse. Without all hope of day: O first created Benni, and thou great Word, Let there be light, and light was over all Why am I thus becauved thy prime decree in The temperance question received some atention in those days, and here is the way a

total abstainer puts the both sides, using a

Health, Wealth Serenity of Mind (Reputation, Long Life and Illappiness. Strength and Nourishment when taken at meals or in moderate quanti-ties. BLINDNESS almost seems to be specially prone to attack writers ; perhaps they often bring it on themselves by abusing their eyes, overworking them. I need only mentio
 Fiber,
 Disease,
 Pomishin'

 Lileness
 Sickness
 Dabi

 Peevishness
 Vomiti'g
 Black Kye
Dean Swift, who died deaf, nearly blind and a hopeless idjot : Heinrich Heine, that mar velous German genius, who dictated some of his most brilliant poetry, most cuttingly sat-irical verses, during the nino years in which he lay, blind and paralyzed, and in incessant Quarteling Red Nose Rags. Lying Jaundice Poorhous exeructating agony, on a mattress in a garret in Paris : Kito, the learned theologian and voluminous writer, who did his work while deaf and dumb, as well as blind : Prescott, Swindling Dropsy Jati, Brardy in Burglary & Brardy in Burglary & morning. Murder Paisy The Cells.

who, we all know, composed his most charm-ing historical works while in total blindness: and so on up to the present, where notal bindness; porary poetry is represented by the reined, scholarly, sensitive Austin Dobson, the deep and tender sadness of all of whose exquisite verse ever remands one how constantly he feels what it is

moral and physical being, which made him feel in his misery that ever " The worm, the canker and the gries Are mine alone "

that according to his own bitter declaration he world owes to the pain and suffering in we owe his wonderful poetry. For he save "To withdraw myself from myself has ever been my sole, my entire, my sincere motive in scribbling at all, and publishing also the continuance of the same object, by the action it affords to the mind, which else recoils upon

> THE greatest name among writers of English fiction is one inextricably associated in our minds, with sickness, sorrow and suffer-"The basis of his character," says ing. Prof. Welsh, writing of Sir Walter Scott,-"the basis of his character, as of all great nes, was energy triumphant over infirmity, disease and disaster." I never read that vivid, realistic and exciting scene of the as-sault on the castle, in "Ivanhoe," without calling to mind the almost intolerable attacks of pain in the intervals between which the indomizable writer castling district the of pain in the intervals between which the indomitable writer rapidly dictated his graphic descriptions of the tight. And in-deed many others of the very finest portions of his novels were produced under like cir-cumstances, when Sectt was prostrated from the effects of his tremendously hard work, which he would not abandon until it brought on the stroke of apoplexy, which at last ended his sad but heroic life. Dickons' later years, do, were years of suffarine, in which do.

too, were years of suffering, in which spite his delicate health, he succeeded in do-ing some of his best work. Poe was not a well man at any time of his brilliant literary well man any time of his ormant interary career; though perhaps his suffering was more of the mind than the body. So Haw-thorne's was undoubtedly a disordered ner-vous system. But from their disconfort and pain we have reaped some of the most precious treasures of our literature

THE two most signal illustrations of my proposition, however, are afforded us in the ives of two temale poets, notably in that of the greatest woman post our language has yet produced, Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Of her, one who knew her well, the post-artist, W. W. Story, wrote from Florence to the Atlantic Monthly, the year that she died, 1861: "A great invalid from girlhoed, owing to an unfortunate accident, Mrs. Browning's life was a prolonged combat with disease thereby engendered; and had not God given her extraordinary vitality of spirit, the frail body could never have borne up against the suffering to which it was doomed. Prob-

ably there never was a greater instance of the power of genius over the weakness of the itesh. Confined to her room in the country or city home of her father in England, Elizabeth Barrett developed into the great artist and scholar. From her couch went forth those poems which have crowned her as the world's greatest poetes,' and on that couch, where she lay almost speechies at times, and seeing none but those friends dearest and nearest. the soul worsen study dearest and seeing none but those friends dearest and nearest, the soul-woman struck deep into the roots of Lain and Greek, and drank of their vital julces." Was it not her life-long invalidism to which we probably owe that deep introspectiveness, almost super-sensitiveness, and etherial spirituality that characterize her best poems, and give them heir peculiar charm and power

Nor of the highest poetleal quality the devout and occasionally sentimental verses of Frances Ridley Havergal have perhaps struck a sympathetic, helpful chord in more sorrowing hearts, and been read and enjoyed in more sick chambers, than the writings of any other recent poet. Wherein hes the power they exercise over sick and bereaved? In nothing else than this, that every verse and every line is the expression of her own immediate immediate experience, is attuned to the threes of agony, the quivering pain, the long nights of sleepless anguist she endured for so many years before relieved by death ; and that all the sweet and touching consolation and encouragements of the Childlan religion which her poetry breathes forth, had lirst been tried by this suffering young girl her-self and found to be true and effective. She knew from bitter experience that

Rapture of love is linked with the putn or tear as, hand that takes the crown must ache and the with many a cross : Yet he who hath never a conflict hath never a victor's pain, only the tober's know the sweetness of rest and caim." And

Therefore, certified by suffering is her faith so strong : and therefore do her fellow suf-ferers so confidently accept her triumphant nessage Tempted and tried ;

"Tempted and tried : The "as busy who died Hath called thee to suffer and reign by fils side, His cross thou shalt bear And He crown thou shalt wear, And to even this glory shalt share "

I NIGHT go on indefinitely telling of the sufferings of authors, and how by their sufferings literature and the world have them enriched, Sidney Lanier and Paul Hayne alone would furnish material for a whole column. But 1 would have to stop

ome time ; so I will stop now. UNCAS

Methodism in America.

AN UNSOLVED PROBLEM. THE REFORMED CRURCH UNION

THUROCOMLY DISCUSSED.

in Article From the Pen of Rev. J. H. Dubba D. D. of This City, in the New York " Independent" -- how the Great Erent Might Be Accelerated.

In 1743 the Rev. John Peter Dorstins, of Berks county, Pa., was made the bearer of s highly important letter from the Reformed synods of Holland to the Presbyterian synod of Philadelphia. In this letter the outch synods inquired whether it would be practicable to consolidate the Presbyterians, Dutch Reformed and German Reformed, In America, into a single body. The Preabyterians in their reply, tacitly declined to enter the union which had been thus suggested, but declared their willingness assist the Reformed as far as possible in promoting the common interests of religion.' It was not until after this comprehensive play had failed that the synods of Hillhaud, at the request of the Palatinate church, undertool

the care of the German emigrant ecclesiasti cal organization of the Dutch in New York and the Germans to Pennsylvania.

Dr. Brigg, in his "American Presbyterian sm," ascribes the failure of the synod of Philadelphia to embrace this "magnificent opportunity" to the dissensions which ther existed in the Presbyterian church. He is no doubt, right in saying that, if the proposed no doubt, right in saying that it the primaism union had been effected, " Presbyterianism would have become so strong in the middle colonies that it would have been impossible to resist its onward sweep. It would have entrenched itself as the national church of these colonies as strongly as Congregation-alism had entrenched itself in New Eng. land." Still, it is doubtful whether the various Reformed elements could, at that time, have been successfully consolidated. Not to speak of minor differences in doctrine and cultus, the distinctions of nationality and language presented difficulties which we

have proved almost insurmountable. During the colonial period the Dutch and German Reformed churches were both con-nected with the synods of Holland; but they occupied different territory, and did no speak the same language, so that there wa speak the same language, so that there was but little direct communication between them. Since the beginning of the present century they have maintained a pleasant correspondence by means of delegates, and at one time there was a triennial convention, which was, however, destinute of legislativ-authority, and was mainly intended to pro logislative mote co-operation in missionary work. Several attempts to effect the organic union of the two bodies have proved unsuccessful, for reasons which need not here be rehearsed. It is hoped that the present movement in the same direction may be more faithful, as man of the difficulties of former years have passe

of the dimension former years have passes away. The union of some of the minor branches of the Reformed church is perhaps a neces-sary preliminary to the revival of the more comprehensive plan which was suggested by "the fathers" in Holland. The establish-ment of a Reformed church, including within its limits all the Presbytarian ballies in its limits all the Presbyterian bodies America, would certainly be an event of the first importance in ecclesiastical history ; and, though it may still be so far distant as to appear visionary, it is eminently deserving of our prayers and labor. Great changes, i should be remembered, have taken place since this unlow was first suggested. The question of language has lost its importance and many foreign peculiarities have disap peared. Best of all, Christians have become more tolerant, and are willing to allow a degree of freedom in teaching and worship which, a century ago, would have been re-garded as inadmissible. It, therefore, seems as if the union of the churches might now be urged with greater hopes of success. Of course, the union which is here contem-plated does not necessarily involve the im-mediate olditoration of dominant the second

mediate of differentiation of denominational dis-imediate of differentiation of denominational dis-tinctions. There are many of us who love our denominational standards as the soldier loves his regimental dag. We are proud of our history, and cherish the memory of our denomination of the soldier of the departed herees. Some of us believe that we are called to bear special testimony to the truth in certain of its aspects, and in every instance we are bound by social ties which must not be violently severed. Surely, we think, the denominational system, which is not without its excellencies, might be indefinitely preserved, in due subordination to proper onstituted authority, without in-fring n the reserved rights of churches or indi als. There would, however, be where there is no confusion ; and the strength of the church, in her conflict with evil, would be immensely increased by with evil, would be immensely increased by the harmonicois action of her various consti ents

BOULAL SUIRNOR. Man's Social Nature Coming to be More Studie by the Moderna. For the INTELLIGENCES, When it is said that Christianity is the only remedy for the evils that exist in the social

economy, the assertion needs to be properly understood. There are some who under stand it to mean that, in some way, the Christian religion is sufficient of itself to accomplish this end without the aid of a science of sociology, and from this point of view they speak disparagingly of the efforts made to discover and elaborate proper theo-ries of man's social life. This we think is a mistako, Christianity is a religion-the tru religion and as such it furnishes the proper guidance for the religious nature of man. As religion is the deepest element in man, and one that moulds and controls all other elements in his life, it follows that the true re ligion as revealed in Christianity will, so far as it is accepted, be a safe guide for man. But this fact does not imply that he is therefore freed from the necessity of cultivating his natural powers and developing a system for regulating the various relations of society. Take for instance the ground covered by po-

litical economy as a science. This has a sphere of its own. It relates to certain problems of the body politic which must be studied in the light of reason. Religion, even the truest and the best, will not make up for the want of knowledge relating to this de-

partment of political life. Even though all men were Christians, the study and uses of political economy would be no less required. Man's life must be developed in order that the principles of true religion may leaven it with its spirit. There is no magical power

In Christianity to Introduce a paradisaic con-dition of human society, but its influence must have proper conditions for its exercise. These conditions are the unfolding of human life, both in its individual and social charac-ter. But this unfolding implies progress in intelligence, and the application of intelli-gence in framing laws and regulations for the social economy. Capital and labor must work out a proper adjustment of their mu-tual relations. These relations depend on given factors, and these factors must be faithfully studied in order to ascertain how

they are mutually related. The influence of Christianity appears mainly in the moral side of this question. The Bible does, indeed, incidentally throw

solution : but still there would be the same necessity for studying the problem theoretic-ally in the light of reason. The mistake, on the other hand, of those who teach that all the evils of society will disappear when the principles of sociology have been fully discovered and reduced to a science, lies in the fact that they overlook the moral element. Men may know the right and yet not have the disposition to do it. Just here it is that Christianity comes in as a power to set men right. So far as it is ac-cepted the moral side of the problem will be solved. The two must work hand in hand. Religion requires education as its hand-mald. mald. There are vast moral forces at work in the

and in that degree the social life is better un-derstood and its wants and necessities are provided for. This science, or department of sciences, is as yet in its infancy. As it ad-vances Christianity will exort a moulding influence here as it does in all other depart-ments of homes throwing. nee is not magical. Religion does not take the place of science, nor does it make amend for man's ignorance of the laws that gover his being. Reason must do its proper wor and then, and only then, will Christiani baston more than being the set of the se instead

For Indigestion, Billionsness, SICK-HEADACHE, Owny of the symptoms of a disordered stomach and liver, use HOLMAN'S Stomach & Liver Pad. It will give tone, vigor and elasticity to you Malarial Taint From the Blood. revent Fover, Small Pox and all contagious

Maranted to CURE and PREVENT CHORERA INFANTUM, COLIC, MEASLES, and as CHILDREN'S DISEASES. SAFE ! EASILY WORN ! RELIABLE

MEDICAL.

CTOMACH AND LIVER PAD.

DE, LEWIS AND RIS RUNDERD WITNESSES. DR. LEYTR AND HIS NUMPERD WITNESSES. FULTON, ATKANSS. — After carcially watching. for a period of four months, the effect of " Hol-man's Ague and Liver Pad." in at least one mus-period of some particle of the second second second have no hasiltancy in recommending it as a safe and speedy cure in all cases of ague, billousness and indigestion. In all cases of enlarged and inflamed spicen, it is par excellence. For all diseases arising from a discridered condition of the liver, I cheerfailly recommend its use. Very truly, JAMES G. LEW IS, M. D. For Beware of Borns and Indiation Pads. Ask

AT Beware of Bogus and Initation Pads. Ask your druggists for the Genuine Holman's Pad and take no other. If he does not keep them, send 1200 to the

HOLMAN PAD CO., 120 William St., New York. aug28-3mdM,WAS

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

The Church :

"Simmons Liver Regulator is certainly a sre-eific for that class of complaints which it claims to cure. If any of our fellow beings are suffer-ing from hepatic disorders and have doubles in regard to the efficacy of this popular prepara-tion, we can only offer them the simple and can-did argument of Philip to Nathaulei, "Come and see," Try the proposed remedy and then can judge for yourselves,"-Risy, DAVID WILLS, Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C.

The Judiciary:

"I have use Simmon's Liver Regulator for Constipation caused by a demangement of the Liver, and always, when used according to direc-tions, with decided benefit."-HIRAM WARNER, late Chief Justice, Ga.

The Medical Profession :

"No other remedy within my knowledge can fill its place. I have been practicing medicine for twenty years and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmon's Liver Regulator, promptly and effec-tively more the Liver to estion and at the same time aid, instead of weakening, the digestive powers of the system."-L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

All Endorse Simmons' Liver Regulator.

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

SKIN TORTURES BLOOD HUMORS.

HUMILIATING Fraptions, liching and Barn-ing Skin Tortures, Loathaome Sores, and every species of liching, Scaly Pimply, laber-ited, Scrofulous and Contagions Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are positively cured by Cwri-otras, the great Skin Cure, and Curicuna, Soar, an exquisite Skin Basuliner, externally, and Curicuta RESOLVENT, the new Blood Partiller, in-ternally.

COVERED WITH SORES.

COVERED WITH SORES. I have been afflicted since inst March with a Skin disease the doctors called Kezuma. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the itching and burning were almost unbearable, seeing your CUTICERA REAMENTES SO highly rec-ommended, concluded to give them strial, using the CUTICERA and CUTICERA Soar externally, and RESOLVENT internally, for four months. I call myself curted, in gratitude for which I make this public statement. MKS.CLARA A. FREDERICK. BROAD BROOK, CONS.

BROAD BROOK, CONS.

SCALP, FACE, EARS AND NECK.

SCACP, FACE, EARS AND NECK. I was sufficied with Eccents on the Scalp, Face, Ears and Neck, which the druggist, where I gol your remedies, pronounced one of the worst cases that had come under his notice. He sdvised me to try your Curicuta Researces, and after five days' use my scalp and part of my face were entirely cured, and I hope in another week to have my ears, neck, and the other part of my face cured. 120 E, 4th STREET, NEW YORK.

ITCHING DISEASES CURED.

CUTICERA stands at the head of its class, espe-cially is this the case with the CUTICERA SOAR. Have had an usually good sale this summer, owing to the prevalence of an aggravated form of itch through some localities in the country, in which the CUTICERA EXEMPTION of alignment tory, W. L. HARDING, Druggist. UNIONTOWN, KY.

CURED IN EVERY CASE.

TOUR CURRED IN EVENI CASE: Your Criticura Rements outsell all other medi-cines I keep for skin diseases. My customers and patients say they have effected as a cure in every instance, where other remedies have railed. Figure Patts, N. H. CUTICURA REMEDIES Are sold by all druggists. Price : Curterna, 50 Cents ; RESOLVENT, 1100 ; SOAP, 25 Cents, POTTER DEED AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," BEAU "IFY the Complexion and Skin by using the CUTICURA BOAP,

light upon the intellectual aspect of the sul light upon the intellectual aspect of the sub-ject, but this is only secondary as compared with its influence in the moral sphere. And the main difficulty in finding an adjustment of capital and labor lies, not in the want of intelligence, but in the lack of a right spirit, or right morality. If capitalists and laborers were influenced by right principles morally the problem would be comparatively easy of solution : but still there would be the same necessity for studying the problem theoretic

social economy that need to be carefully studied. They are all subject to regular

laws, just as certain and fixed as th govern the physical universe. With the rapid progress of the natural sciences there is an increasing demand for a scientific study of the social order of human life. This is only beginning to receive the attention it re-quires. Moral science is incomplete without including what may be denominated social ethics.

Social science, until of recent times, wa

confined mainly, if not entirely, to political economy. Even that, it was felt, hardly pos-sessed the exactness which belongs to a true science. But a great change has taken place in later years, in reference to the study of the social economy. Man's social nature is com-ing to be studied now as embracing certain fixed laws just as really as his individual and

In teo laws just as really as his individual and personal existence. As there is a science of physiology and psychology, so society as an organism is viewed as being not merely an aggregation of individuals, but an economy that carries in it possibilities and pre-deter-mination, just as really as the formative principles of the oak tree exist in the acorn. These principles are more and more studied, and in that deeree the sycial life is better up. and in that degree the social life is better un

lected by one man several gallons a day. The American troops in marching that way halted at the spring, collected the oil and bathed their joints with it. This gave them great relief and freed them immedia from the rheumatic complaints, with which many of them were affected. The troops drank freely of the waters, and they operated

as a gentle purge. Horse racing was popular in those days in the county, as appears by the following ad-vertisement : A purse of \$60 will be run for over the course at New Holland, on Thurs over the course at New Holland, on Inurs-day, October 15, 1795, the two mile heats and repeat; free for any horse, mare or gelding; each horse to carry 140 pounds. Three dol-lars entrance, if entered the day before, or \$6

at the post. A purse of \$30 will be run for over the same course on Friday, the 16th, one mile and repeat. None but 3-year-old colts to be

A handsome sweepstake will be run for on Saturday, the 17th, over the same course, mile and repeat; free for any horse, mare of gelding, the two winning horses of the pre-ceding days excended. eeding days excepted.

OLD-TIME POETRY.

Here is a sample from the poetry corner 1 the Journal of 90 years ago When we dwell on the lips of the lass we adore Not a pleasure in nature is missing ; May his soul be in Heaven, he deserved it, 17

Who was first the inventor of kissing.

Master Adam I very well think was the man

Whose discovery will ne'er be surpassed. Vell, since the sweet game with creation bega To the end of the world may it last.

ON LOTTERIES. A lottery life a magic spall All ranks of men bewitches, When beating bosoms vainly swell With Hopes of sudden riches.

With Hopes to gain the richest prize How many post to ruin, And as the airy phantom flies Contrive their own undoing

"Tis strange so many fools we find By lickets thus deluded. And by a triffing turn of mind From caim content excluded.

Simon does vow, pay he does sneer, He'il dance with none but what are fair. Suppose we women should dispense Our hands to none but men of sense Suppose, well madame—and what then ' Why, sir, you'd never dance sgain,

Following the announcement of a marriag appears the following lines :

-She is my own, And I am as rich in having such a Jewei As twenty seas if all their sands were pearis Their walers nectar and their rocks pure gold. Here is another :

May love and friendship crown the pair, And happiness be still their share, IN POSTAL CIRCLES.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for at the postoffice was published weekly and occupied on an average a column of space. In addition to the list the postmaster an onneed the closing of mails as follows : The mail for Pittaburg will be closed every

day at 10 o'clock. The mail for Philad Wednesday at noon.

The mail for Philadelphia will close every Wednesday at noon. The utmost punctuality being necessary it is requested that letters will be left in due time, otherwise they must unavoidably be detained until the next post day. In this advertisement I have marked the time at which letters must be left at this office to insure their going on the mail of the day, as all letters are to be marked, accounts of them entered in a book and transcripts of them entered in a book and transcripts of theme accounts made out to send to the re-spective postmasters. As there are several places of the same name in the United States, the traders and others are requested to be very particular in the direction of their letters, distinguishing the states, and where it would otherwise be doubt all, the counties in which those places are situated. When letters are not for a post to wn the nearest post town to the place ought to be mentioned.

to be mentioned. And for the delivery of every such letter the letter carrier may receive of the person to whom the delivery is made two cents: pro-yided that no letter shall be delivered to such

reason, therefore, is not lack of knowledge, nor is ft want of general information. It is nothing more nor less than the failure to cultivate the talent when at school or college, There are very many men who make then elves popular at social gatherings by stringing together a number of sentimental ideas interspersed with an occasional witty sentence, all of which has been carefully studied in advance, and, when sifted, is really mean ingless. These are the men who pose as graceful after-dinner speakers. There are others who have the happy faculty of throw-ing together a number of adjectives and ringing in quotations from popular writers, who come to be looked upon as eminent orators, and whose services are in constant demand during political campaigns. Take both these classes and engage them in conversation and it will soon be seen how superficial is their education, how limited their information. To make an address off-hand that has body and soul, that will delight an audience and have sould able the second rad by leave room for reflection, can be acquired by any man of intelligence who teels disposed to apply himself to the task, for while the popular idea is that such an accomplishment is a gift, it is as much within the reach of the man of ordinary education as were the intri which he so successfully mastered. Men which he so successfully mastered. Men who talk well and men who write well should be able to speak well when called upon suddenly, because they have in them the elements, which merely require cultiva-tion to be practically applied. There is no reason why the art of oratory should not be made part of the common school curriculum just as much as any other branch of educa-tion, and if the beginning were made when the mind and voice are plable it would be found that time would bring confidence, and maturing manhood would develop talent. made part of the common school curriculum In these days when every man regards it as a duty to take some part in public affairs, when church and state are discussed at social as well as public gatherings, the ability to make an off-hand speech is an accomplish-ment which places the possessor far above his less fortunate associated as a second his less fortunate associates.

Emerson's Views of a Divinity.

Dr. Haskins records the terse form in which Mr. Emerson always said "grace before meat." It was simply ; "We acknowledge the Giver." As rector of Medford the doctor once invited Emerson to lecture, and some of his people expressed surprise, be-cause they " had supposed he did not believe eries he was subject, in his " Confessions of an Opium Eater." And we feel without be-ing told that no thoroughly sane and healthy In God." Dr. Haskins adds: "Conversing with him at the tea table previous to the lec-ture, I told him of the objection that had been made, and how I met with it I now forperson could ever have written the "Ancient Mariner," get. I then said to him in effect : Now, cousin Waldo, I think I am entitled to ask cousin Waldo, I think I am entitled to ask what you would have answered, if the in-quiry had been made of you, 'Do you be-lieve in God?' His reply, though quaintly worded, was nevertheless very gravely and reverently made: 'When I speak of God, I prefer to say It-It.' I confessed that I was at first startled by this answer; but as he explained his views, in the conversation which followed, I could discover no differ-ence between them and the commonly as or conceived the chilling tale of "Christa-bel," or have dreamed the gorgeous dream of "Kubia Khan," which Swinburne calls "the most wonderful of all poems." It was Coleridge's opium-habit, or better opium-lisease, to which the world is indebted for ese grand master-pieces of its literature these grand master-pieces of its literature ; and his opium eating was induced directly by the sufferings and despondency he en-dured from acute dyspepsia. I need scarcely mention the familiar names of Henry Kirke White, Keats and Shelley, the early brill-iance of whose marvelous performances was only the hectic fever's flush, that in dazzling the world too early consumed these imma-ture, sensitive sprifts.

cepted doctrine of God's omnipresence. ----

ince between them and the comm

THE MAIDEN WHO LOVED TO SWEEP. There once was a maiden fair to see ; Hereyes were blue as the dancing

And her hair was long and curiy. And she swept all day, and she swept all hight, Swept in the dark and swept in the light, In the night, and morning early. one day a lover came to her door,

▲ handsome young man of twenty-four But the maiden kept on sweeping. And he kneeled hefore her on the floor, As if he'd stay there for evermore,

But the maiden kept on sweeping. Is kneltall day on the kitchen floor,

And begged she'd love him for evermore (Why, he even did some weeping ') Till the fair one's wrath it waxed so sore She swept her lover out of the door. And quickly resumed her sweeping.

But soon, ah. soon ! she forgot to sweep ; And-yes, she even began to weep. -From the Chicago Tribune.

But it was just to this fatal disease of Byron's

"To be blind, Turnéd out ef nature, mulciad as a i Befnsed the daily largense of the sur To humble creatures." nany men of education are deficient. The Or nearly every other allmost under the un, however, the brightest lights of litera-

ture have had their full share. And many of these allments were far harder to hear than mere blindness. Dryden was for years a sufferer from gout, erysipelas, and finally died of an acute inflammation : yet through it all his prose and verse were as finished, smooth and carefully written as though the products of a mind peaceful and serene. Swift from a child suffered from spells of giddiness and other physical ills, which may giddiness and other physical fils, which may have given their peculiar aerid flavor to his witty and often biting works. Pope was not less conceited and despote a man, nor less conscientiously careful a writer and verse manufacturer, because of his sickly constitu-tion, hunch back and ugly dwarfed figure. Richardson, our first novelist, was delicate and semi-invalid most of his life, and more than urabably we owe to his his dwarden to than probably we owe to this his devotion to letters, and production of works like Paul and Clarissa Harlows, which opened a new department in English literature. Everyone knows that the sonorous growling and bear-ish tyranny of old Samuei Johnson, whereon so largely rests his fame, were but the symp-toms of that scrofula that pervaded his whole

How much of the Baconian philosophy we we to the weak and delicate constitution, the morbidiy brooding and thoughtful, meditative disposition of Francis Bacon, who de clared, "I account my ordinary course of study and meditation more painful than most parts of action are," this is probably a question as unanswerable as the inquiry, how much of the bitterness and gross materialism of the German Ludwig Feuerbach's philosophy must be ascribed to his long in-validism and the intense suffering from a diseased spine, in the midst of which his profound thinking and eloquent writing were carried to arried on. WE detect little of the direct effects at least

of his constitutional headaches, distressing palpitation of the heart and frequent alarmng spells of faintness, in the light and rollicking, nor in the sweet and tender, poetry of Robbie Burns ; yet he was almost a life-long sufferer from them. Cowper is less success-ful in hiding his deep-seated melancholia which made his life one long martyrdom. De Quincy has himself told us to what mis-

THE phenomenal Byron, with fatally mor-

bid consciousness of his crippled club-toot,

and a nervous organism abnormally devel-

oped almost from intancy, lived a life that

was one continuous fever, now chilled by a

sense of his detormity or of his real and fan-

cied wrongs, then fanned again into a flame

by tempestuous passions, alternating ever

between deep despair and delirious intoxica-tion. We can well comprehend how he sould write, and mean it, too,

"We wither from our youth, we gasp away, Sick : sick : unfound the boon, unshaked the thirst. Though to the last, in verge of our decay, Some phantom lures, such as we sought at first:

But all too late ; so are we doubly curst,"

"Alone, alone, all, all ale Alone on a wide, wide

ture, sensitive spirits.

tion.

A Clergyman's Little Joke

love, I am yet a Methodist.

om the New York Tribune. The Rev. Dr. Bridgman, of this city, tells with great glee the following story. A few years ago, when he was pastor of a church in Albany, there was a noted character in that city named "Nicky" De Freest, whose peculiar ways were known to all. One Sunday morning "Nicky" went to hear br. Bridg man; and after service, as the doctor was leaving the church, he overheard "Nicky" talking to himself as follows: "Yes, yes, I tell you I like that man, an' I like his preachin'. Blamed if I wouldn't be a Baptis' myself if I wasn't so darned afraid of

atching a cold. BEAUTIFUL DAYS

> Splendors of gold and erimson Pass from the clouded hill Shadows fall on the valleys, Lying so dark and still Sadly the autumn's beauty Fades in a cold, gray have : Where have ye drifted from us-Beautiful days ?

Joy-that came in the m Rosy with dawning light, Dreams that we fondly cheriated Hopes that were fair and bright, All like the leaves have vanished : Yet, o'er life's wintry ways Softly your memory lingers-Beantiful days.

Bright in unchanging beauty They have hurried on before, Beckoning us from the Shadows On to the Heaven-lit shore : Out in the world's cold darkness. Sending their warm, soft rays, Walting us--calling us upward-Beautiful days.

-Jessie Lieram.

If the union of the Reformed churches is ever to become an accomplished fast, it must be the result of a gradual process. instead of being imposed upon the churches by for-mal ecclesiatical action, it must grow from Scorge R. Crooks in the North American Re-

the hearts of the people. It stances are no rare when attempts at union have simply resulted in the formation of another sect. To I wish I could claim for Methodism in have simply America all that Lecky here asserts of it, as avoid this lamentable result, the way to union should, therefore, be patiently and a mediator between the rich and the poor. This much, however, may be confidently as

carefully prepared. The organization of Use "Aliance of Re-formed Chittches molifling the Prosbyterian System," which held its third general council serted, that should the supreme trial of our institutions ever come, it will be found that Methodism has done its tuil share toward preparing the people to meet the shock of the trial with the firmness of Christian men. It will be seen then that the plain gospelers-Mothodist and other who have performed n Belfast, Ireland, in June 1881, is an im-sortant movement in the desired direction. It has already accomplished much by bringng together eminent men from widel their work in obscurity, have trained the masses of the nation in moral thoughtfulness, in reverence for law, in the courage which eparated regions, and indicating by their harmonious co-operation the essential unity of the Reformed churches. It cannot be doubted that it will influence its American ounts no sacrifice too great for the mainte nance of civil and social order. A church of the common people, Methodism will be found invaluable to the state here, 1 am a Methodist because 1 believe Methodism to be the recovery of the original spirit of the nembers to favor a closer union of the members to favor a closer union of the churches which they represent. Thus far, however, the alliance has been compelled to feel its way, and its work how rather baen theoretical than practical. It needs to be popularized, we think, to render it effective Protestant reformation. The feuds between Lutheran and Reformed on the continent continent in bringing together the American churches, Its proceedings, instead of being confined to a large volume, which is expensive and hard and between Churchman and Dissonter in England, had changed the revival of religion, which Luther brought in, into a reviva to get, should be extensively circulated in the form of a popular abstract. A small volume might also be prepared, containing a brief bitter of the b of theological polemics. The head usurped the place of the heart, the rage for orthodoxy the place of the heart, the rage for orthodoxy drove out zeal for plety, and faith in the creed was made the substitute for personal faith in Christ. Methodisut, as I believe, has brought the Protestant reformation to its true path again. I am a Methodist because I conceive that the true test of a Christian church is its reserve the descent of the second rief history of the Reformed churches, and iving an account of their present condition ill over the world. Such a book, if properly repared, could be circulated by hundreds of ands.

Is it too much to hope that the alliance church is its power with the common people; and Methodism bears this test. As the refor-mation of the individual proceeds from within outward, so the reformation of society will, in due time, make itself feit in work of missions? At present it is not unusual, in western villages, to see several struggling mission churches, representing various kinds proceeds from beneath upward, 1 and it Presbyterians, where one would be amply Methodist, therefore, because I think that, in this regard, Methodism is in the right line of progress, and follows the procedure of origi-nal Christianity. The uncommon people in this world are a small minority: what is neaded to a faith that can be deduced. sufficient to meet the religious wants of the community. It ought not to be difficult for the alliance to induce the churches to take such action as would prevent this waste of men and means. In a similar way the eliciency of the foreign missions of the Presbyterian churches might be greatly in-creased. needed is a faith that can sit down as a friend at the humblest fireside, that can be the com-panion of the lowly in their struggles with

want and sin, that can bring cheer to souls that have little else to cheer them; and such a faith Methodism has been. I hope it will preserve this most precious trait of character; for it is a strong reason, why, passing by other churches in which I see so much to love. I am yet a Methodia. In the meantime, there are many ways in which the friends of union might aid the cause. I have on my table an almanac which ntains an alphabetical list of the names and contains an alphaeetcar us of the names and addresses of all the American ministers of the denomination with which I stand imme-diately connected. It has often occurred to me that a similar tist of all the ministers of the that a similar the the United States the Presbyterian church in the United State -with marks indicating the peculiar denom-ination of each individual—would be a great convenience. It would be a long list, it is true, but the resources of typography are not easily exhausted. Seeing the names of the pastors of different churches of such close proximity, the people would cradually be proximity, the people would gradually be-ome familiarized with the idea of the unity

on the Reformed church. It might also be well to cultivate more in-timate social relations with our neighbors. In these days of rapid travel it would be easy for a Presbyterian presbytery to pay an occa-sional visit to a Reformed classis- when they happen to meet simultaneously-or vice versa. The social intimacy of pastors and congregations should also be encouraged. We shall never be ready for union until we know each other batter know each other better. In advocating the union of the Reformed

churches we have not lost sight of the fact that, even if this union should be accom-plished, it would not be a full expression of the final idea of Christianity. We rather favor it because it must in turn become a avor it because it must in turn become a stepping-stone to that which is higher than itself. We feel assured, however, that the Master who said, by his apostle, "Let there be no divisions among us," and who in the most solemu hour of his life prayed no less than four times for the unity of his people, will look with favor upon our weak attempts to reach the grand ideal. to reach the grand ideal.

A Timely Hint.

"I teel as if I were in heaven!" said an ardent admirer, who was slow in popping the question, to a young lady. "I wish you did," was the rejoinder. "Why, do you doubt my word?" reproach-

fully. "Well-well-they say marriages are made in heaven," she replied. She wears an engagement ring now,

bestow upon that work its gracious benedic THE GIFT OF TEARS.

The legend says, in Paradise God gave the world to man. Ab me ? The woman lifted up her eyes ; "Woman, I have but tears for thee." But tears ' and she began to shed, Thereat, the tears that comforted.

(No other beautiful woman breathed, No rival among men had be: The scraph's sword of fire was sheathed, The golden trait hung on the tree Her lord was lord of all the earth, Wherein no child had walled its birth i

" Tears to a bride "" " Yea, therefore, tears." "In Eden ?" "Yea, and tears therefor," Ab, bride in Eden, there were fears In that first blueh your young checks Lest that first kiss had been too sweet, Lest Eden withered from your teet,

Mother of women ! Did you see How briefly our beauty, and how brief, Therefore, the love of it must b In that first garden, that first grief ? Did those first drops of sorrow fail To move God's pily for us all ?

O, sobbing mourner by the dead, O watcher at the grave grass grown : O sloepless for some darling head, Cold pillowed on the prison stone, Or wot with drowning seas. He knew Who gave the gift of tears to yon :

Florida, " The Land of Flowers.

Florida, "The Land of Flowers," is a paradise tor the invalid, and the "Fountain of Youth." was once thought to be hid in one of its forest glades. It is now the haven of many consumptives, who find benefit in her genial warmth and fragrant flowers. The consumptive invalid need not necessarily go so far from home and friends to get relief. For if not in the last stages of the disease, br. R. V. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery' will restore to perfect health. For all chronic threat, bronchial and lung diseases it is a most reliable specific. By druggists. W.²&W

The Same Human Nature. Many value attempts are made to repeat the remarkable success of Benson's Capcine Plaster, This splendid remedy is known, sold and used

This splendid romedy is known, sold and used every where, and its prompt action and unrival-led curritive powers have won for it hosts of triends. Imitations have sprung up under similar sounding names, such as "Capsicin," " Capsicum," etc. intended to deceive the care-less and unwary. These articles posses none of the virtues of the genuine. Therefore we hope the people will assist us to protect what are at once their interests and ours. Ask for lenson's Plaster, and examine what is given you, and make sure that the word "Capcine" is cut in the middle of the plaster itself, and the "Three Seals" irradenark is on the face cloth. Any reputable dealer will show you the safe-guards without hesitation: If you cannot re-member the name-Benson's Capcine Plaster-cut this paragraph from the paper. (1)

CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT. lowa Fatts, Hanots Co., Iowa, June 3, 1885, I have been using Allcock's Forous Plasters for four years, and think I could not get alon, without them. For a long time I was afflicted with a pain under my right shoulder blade; also had considerable difficulty in breathing.

applied an Allcock's Porous Plaster on back, and one on my chest. I kept changing them every four days, and at the end of three weeks was entirely cured.

E.S. STEVENS.

As They Cannot Possibly

make a porous plaster having anything like the medicinal qualities of Benson's, the camp followers of the pharmaceutical profession pro duce tons of worthless plasters, and give them names which resemble in print that of the gen-uine, and, when carelessiy spoken, sound like it. For example, Cheap John druggists will it. For example, Cheap John druggists will offer you trash variously styled "Capsicum," "Capsicin," "Capsicine" or "Capucin" plas-tors, prefaced sometimes with the name "Hen-ton's "or "Burton's." We samestly caution the public against the whole tribe of them. They are absolutely useless as remedies for disease. To be surre they are cheap, but plain mustard is cheaper and just as efficacious. Ask for Ben-son's, watch the spelling, and look for the "Three Seals" indemark and the word "Cap-cine" which is cut in the centre of the genuine. sep5-M,W,S

Constitutional Catarrh.

No single disease has entailed more suffering or hastened the breaking up of the constitution than Catarrh. The sense of smell, of taste of or hastened the breaking up of the constitution than Catarrh. The sense of smell, of task, of sight, of hearing, the human voice, the mind-one or more, and sometimes all, yield to its de-structive influence. The polson it distributes throughout the system attacks every vital force and breaks up the most robust of constitutions. Ignored, because but little understood, by most physicians, importently assailed by quacks and charlatans, those suffering from it have little hope to be relieved of it this side of the grave. It is time, then, that the popular treatment of this terrible disease by remedies within the reach of all passed into hands at once competent and trustworthy. The new and hitherto untried method adopted by Dr. Sanford in the prepara-tion of his Rabical Curs has won the hearty ap-proval of thousands. It is instantaneous in affording relief in all head colds, sneezing, sunf-fing and obstructed breathing, and replicity re-moves the most oppressive symptoms, clearing the head, sweetching the breath, restoring the senses of smell, taste and hearing, and nottra-izing the constitutional tendency of the disease towards the lungs, liver and kidneys. Sanvors's Rapical Curs consists of one bottle

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