

ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT RIDGWAY, PA., AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

The President's Mother Ill. Cleveland, July 17.—Mrs. Eliza Garfield, mother of President Garfield, had a severe attack of cholera morbus on Friday from which she partially recovered, but she is now prostrated by fever on account of her extreme age, she being eighty-three. Fears are entertained of her recovery.

Baltimore's Toy Pistols. Baltimore, July 16.—Four more cases of lockjaw from wounds from toy pistols have occurred in this city. Three have proved fatal and the fourth is not expected to recover. This makes a total of seventeen cases of lockjaw resulting from the use of toy pistols on the Fourth of July.

—John Barry, aged 18, was killed last Thursday in Rochester, N. Y., by the bursting of a circular saw, a fragment piercing his heart.

—A Philadelphia guardian charged \$500 for administering an estate of \$460. The ward was a girl and he wanted her to pay the difference out of her own earnings. The court cut down his bill to \$86.

ONE NEW YORK SENATOR. Warner Miller Chosen to Succeed Platt.

Albany, July 17.—The joint convention met at noon yesterday to vote for a United States Senator in the place of Roscoe Conkling, resigned.

Speaker Sharpe rose and asked permission to make a statement, to which there was no objection. He then proceeded to detail the failure to secure a caucus at the start, and referred to the one called by a majority of the Republicans. He acknowledged its authority, as it emanated from a majority. He had delayed action in accordance with the result of that caucus because he saw in the election of the candidates it nominated a great danger. He now warned the convention that danger, saying the Democrats of the United States Senate would do what they could to make the election futile. He concluded by saying that when his name was called he would vote for Eldridge G. Lapham, instead of Roscoe Conkling. [Applause.] The vote was then proceeded with.

Senator Foster, when his name was called, explained his action as a member of the caucus committee. He concluded by voting for William H. Everts.

Senator Halbert, when his name was called, denounced the action of Senator Foster, and said Speaker Sharp had made the greatest mistake of his life. He concluded by voting for Roscoe Conkling.

Senator Strahan said he was not yet ready to admit that he had been doing wrong. He was ready to accept the will of the majority, but it must come through the regular medium.

The vote stood as follows: Potter, 47; Lapham, 88; Conkling, 29; Everts, 1. Necessary to a choice 75.

Senator Baker, Speaker Sharp and Assemblyman Sessions were the only ones who changed from Conkling to Lapham. The changes in the assembly vote indicates the election of Warner Miller.

The convention then proceeded to vote for the long term vacancy, with the following result: Kernan, 47; Miller, 76; Fish, 9; Chapman, 2; Daniels, 1; Adams, 1; Starin, 2; Tenney, 1; Wheeler, 4; Taleott, 1; Bliss, 1. Necessary to a choice, 75.

The following went over to Miller: Senator Winslow and Assemblymen Bingham, Coppell, J. T. Carpenter (who had been sick and arrived to-day—a new vote) Cullin, Dickey, Hurd, Jackson and Sharp. The chair declared Warner Miller elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thomas C. Platt.

Senator Winslow moved that the convention adjourn. Carried—ayes 76, noes 69 and the convention adjourned.

SENATOR WARNER MILLER. Hon. Warner Miller, who has been elected United States Senator for the term ending in March 1887, to succeed Thomas C. Platt, was born in Oswego county, N. Y., August 12, 1838, and graduated at Union college in 1860. After leaving college he began teaching in the Fort Edward collegiate institute, but when the war broke out he enlisted as a private in the Fifth New York cavalry. He served in the Shenandoah valley with distinction, and was promoted to be sergeant major and lieutenant. At the battle of Winchester he was taken prisoner and remained in captivity till the close of the war. Mr. Miller then made a trip to Europe, but soon returned and established himself in the paper manufacturing business in Herkimer county, and a few years ago he erected a mill at Lyonsdale, Lewis county, for the manufacture of pulp and paper. Mr. Miller made his first appearance in public life in 1873, when he was elected to the Assembly as a Republican from Herkimer county. He was re-elected in 1874. During his two years in the Assembly he was an influential member. In 1878 he was elected to the Forty-sixth congress from the Twenty-second district, and in 1880 he was elected to the Forty-seventh congress, receiving 19,792 votes to 15,905 for his Democratic opponent, the district embraces Herkimer, Jefferson, and Lewis counties. Personally he is said to be a man of reserved manners, without magnetism. He is an active and prominent member of the Methodist church. In addition to his large manufacturing interests he owns a fine farm in Herkimer county, which he manages himself, and all efforts for the promotion of the interests of agriculture and agricultural laborers find in him a generous supporter.

Lessons of the Crime.

The Philadelphia Evening News very clearly and forcibly argues that the murderous assault on the life of President Garfield suggests a number of considerations:

I. It grew out of a mania, which results from certain false public teachings. It is but recently that the idea of remedying fancied wrongs by killing the head of the state became popular. It is a feature of Communism, or Nihilism. We have in New York a small but vicious nest of French Communists; and in Chicago their power and boldness are very considerable. They are not Republicans, but are antagonistic to our form of government, though in a less degree than to the monarchies of Europe. They desire a Utopia—a system which will despoil the rich for the poor, and allow the widest individual license without the restraint of government. Their instincts are criminal. They infuse their violent spirit into weak brains, and these, half crazed, plan assassinations. To remedy the evil it should be struck at its root. To do this is to assail the communist organizations. And this in turn requires laws such as hitherto we have not desired to have enacted. Our aim, as a nation, has been to give the least possible attention to mere agitators and control them by the better sense of the surrounding masses rather than by legal compulsion. But the question now arises whether the present outbreak does not teach the necessity of going to the limit of striking at the root of this evil?

II. Congress should enact a law making a murderous assault on the President of the United States an capital offense, whether it is entirely successful or not. In the present case if the President should not die his assailant cannot be hung. Yet there is a very clear distinction between the President and a private citizen. He is the head of the state. His life has a peculiar value to the nation. It is of more importance to the nation than the life of a citizen in private station. There can arise motives for taking his life which pertain entirely to his public character. Lincoln was murdered because he represented the conquering element of the nation in the war of rebellion. The attempt on Garfield's life is attributed to certain views of public policy which differed from those of his assailant. In both cases public and not personal reasons accounted for the murderous deeds. Hence these should be punished by death, whether the criminal succeeds or not. Nothing less rigid will answer. The foolish humanitarianism, taught by Greeley, and which would let all great criminals go unpunished, should be cast aside. Calm, inflexible, certain justice is needed; and congress should embody it in a law fixing the penalty of death for assaults on the President's life.

III. The person of the President should be guarded. To what extent this should go or what form it should take will require careful thought. Ostentatious display, such as is the case in Europe, would be offensive. The trappings of monarchy are not congenial to the people. But in some effective form, however simple, the personal safety of the President should be secured so far as human precautions will do it.

IV. There should be a careful discrimination made between this attempt at assassination and an assault on the republic. It does not necessarily follow that such attempts endanger the safety of the government. True, assassination tends to anarchy, and this is a danger to the republic. But so long as our people retain their purity the republic will stand. The Roman republic fell through the assassination of Cæsar. He was killed, professing, to save the republic. Brutus and his associates were professedly pure and lofty patriots, and Cæsar endangered Roman liberty. So John Wilkes Booth shouted *sic semper tyrannus* when he shot Lincoln. Yet the Roman republic virtually died with Cæsar. But the reason was that there was not enough public spirit to punish the perpetrators of crime. The murderers of Cæsar, red-handed with his blood, addressed the people from the forum and assumed to be heroes and patriots for what they had done. When this nation falls into such imbecility, and has not the courage to arrest and punish pretentious demagogues, the republic is near its end. But so long as courage and virtue remain, the mere assassination of a President, however lamentable it may be, will not cause it to fall.

There should be attention given to our power to assimilate incoming foreign population. Our immigration now is at the rate of half a million a year. Fortunately it largely embraces a better element than we thus received in former years. Europe has emptied systematically and purposely its criminal and pauper classes upon us. Of late we have drawn largely on the better element of her population. But among it is, very naturally, more or less of the vicious. We have, then, the work of assimilating all this. Is it not an element of danger? Does it not carry a lower order of Moral teaching than we prefer? Is it not in danger of lowering the moral tone of the nation? These questions are serious, and sooner or later must be carefully considered.

—At Lancaster on July 15, a 3-year-old daughter of Abraham H. Nissely, a farmer of Mount Joy township that county, fell into a cistern on her father's premises and was drowned. A German farm hand who saw the accident refused to rescue the child, giving as a reason that he might tear her clothes.

The Assassins' Story.

QUITMAN'S OWN ACCOUNT OF THE ASSAULT ON THE PRESIDENT, at Washington, July 14.—Colonel Corkhill, District Attorney, has furnished the following statement for publication in order to correct certain erroneous assertions which have been made relative to Quitman: "The interest felt by the public in the details of the assassination and the stories published justify me in stating that the following is a correct and accurate statement concerning the points to which reference is made: The assassin, Charles Guiteau, came to Washington City on Sunday evening, March 6, 1881, and stopped at the Ebbitt House, remaining only one day. He then secured a room in another part of the city and has boarded and roomed at various places, the full details of which I have on Wednesday, May 18, 1881, the assassin determined to murder the President. He had neither money nor pistol at the time. About the last of May he went to O'Meara's store, corner of Fifteenth and F street, in this city, and examined some pistols, asking for the largest caliber. He was shown two similar in caliber and only different in the price.

HE PURCHASED THE PISTOL. On Wednesday, June 8, he purchased the pistol which he used, for which he paid \$10, he having in the meantime borrowed \$15 of a gentleman of this city on the plea that he wanted to pay his board bill. On the same evening, about 7 o'clock, he took the pistol and went to the foot of Seventeenth Street and practiced firing at a board, firing ten shots. He then returned to his boarding-place and wiped the pistol dry and wrapped it in his coat and waited his opportunity. FOLLOWING THE PRESIDENT TO CHURCH. On Sunday morning, June 12, he was sitting in Lafayette Park and saw the President leave for the Christian church, on Vermont Avenue, and he at once returned to his room, obtained his pistol, put it in his hip-pocket, and followed the President to church. He entered the church, but found he could not kill him there without danger of killing some one else. He noticed that the President sat near a window. After church he went to the depot, and was in the ladies' waiting-room of the depot with his pistol ready when the Presidential party entered.

THE ASSASSIN'S HEART FAILS HIM. He says Mrs. Garfield looked so weak and frail that he had not the heart to shoot the President in her presence and, as he thought, he would have another opportunity, he left the depot. He had previously engaged a carriage to take him to the jail. On Wednesday evening the President and his son and I, United States Marshal Henry, went on for the depot. The assassin took his pistol and followed them and watched them for some time, in hopes the carriage would stop, but no opportunity was given. On Friday evening, July 1, he was sitting on the depot at the opposite the White House, when he saw the President come out alone, he followed him down the avenue to Fifteenth Street, and then kept on the opposite side of the street up to Fifteenth until the President entered the ladies' waiting-room of the depot. He waited at the corner of Mr. Morton's late residence, corner of Fifteenth and H, for some time, and then, as he was afraid he would not have an opportunity to shoot the President, he went into the alley in the rear of Mr. Morton's residence, examined his pistol and waited. The President and Secretary Blaine came out together and he followed them over to the gate of the White House. He then followed them and watched them for some time, in hopes the carriage would stop, but no opportunity was given. On Friday evening, July 1, he was sitting on the depot at the opposite the White House, when he saw the President come out alone, he followed him down the avenue to Fifteenth Street, and then kept on the opposite side of the street up to Fifteenth until the President entered the ladies' waiting-room of the depot. He waited at the corner of Mr. Morton's late residence, corner of Fifteenth and H, for some time, and then, as he was afraid he would not have an opportunity to shoot the President, he went into the alley in the rear of Mr. Morton's residence, examined his pistol and waited. The President and Secretary Blaine came out together and he followed them over to the gate of the White House. He then followed them and watched them for some time, in hopes the carriage would stop, but no opportunity was given.

Garfield's Grains of Gold. EXTRACTS AND SENTENCES FROM HIS SPEECHES AND LETTERS. After the battle of Arnis comes the battle of History. For the noblest man that lives there still remains a conflict. I would rather be beaten in flight than succeed in a wrong. Present evils always seem greater than those that never come. Growth is better than Permanence, and permanent growth is better than all. It is one of the precious mysteries of sorrow, that it fluid solace in usefulness thought. Statesmanship consists rather in removing the causes than in punishing or evading results. There are the great warriors of the world, and a war that has no ideas behind it is simply brutality. Throughout the whole web of national existence we trace the golden thread of human progress toward a higher and better estate. Occasion may be the bugle that summons an army to battle, but the blast of a bugle can never make soldiers or win victories. It is as such the duty of all good men to protect and defend the reputations of worthy public servants and to detect public rascals. An act of bad faith on the part of a state or municipal corporation, like treason, is the duty of all good men to protect and defend the reputations of worthy public servants and to detect public rascals.

Fatal Fight With a Catamount. (McKeon County Miner.) On the 27th of June, Mr. L. Palmer, a resident of Hamilton township, went into the woods to watch a deer lick, and not returning his brother went in search, thinking perhaps some misfortune might have befallen him. Arriving at the lick a most horrifying sight met his gaze. Lying a few feet apart was the dead and mangled body of Mr. Palmer and that of a large catamount. It was evident from the surroundings that the struggle for life had been severe, as the ground where the fatal encounter took place was covered with blood. The animal was a very large one, measuring five feet and six inches in length and twenty inches in height. Mr. Palmer was an old and respected resident of the county, well known by the older citizens who will feel greatly grieved to learn of his terrible death.

—Had very sore eyes, almost blind. Peruna cured me. A. Bender, S. B. Pittsburg, Pa.

—Quit buying humbug medicines. If you are not well, take Peruna. If you are, keep it.

An Extraordinary Event.

A JACKSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE, WOMAN GIVES BIRTH TO SEVEN CHILDREN.

A few days since the Louisville Courier-Journal contained a special from its Nashville correspondent to the effect that a woman residing in Jackson county, of that State, had given birth to seven children at one time. The correspondent since telegraphs that after the first child was born the pains of labor continued. An examination convinced the physician that there were two instead of one, and the woman was soon delivered of a second child, both girls. The physician gave directions as to the care of both mother and children and prepared to take his leave.

Before reaching his house, at the gate, he was recalled and delivered the woman of another girl baby. Again the physician took his leave and again was recalled, bringing to light another girl. This was considered remarkable and the physician was greatly puzzled over the matter. He, however, congratulated the husband on his good fortune and departed for home. He had not gone more than half a mile before he was overtaken by the excited husband of the woman, who in breathless haste informed him that there was still another child to be born. Hastening back, the physician arrived in time to deliver the woman of her fifth child.

In the course of fifteen or twenty minutes he was called to the bedside of the woman, and very soon the sixth child, exceedingly thin, while the seventh, which was born at the exact hour, says he has seen the babies several times, and, while not large, weighing from four to five pounds each, they appear to be healthy, well developed children. The doctor has created considerable excitement in the neighborhood, and the people for miles around flock to see the woman and her babies. The husband is described as being of small stature, and is said to be of an extraordinary nature. The wife is said to be strong and perfectly healthy. The most singular feature of the children is that all of them have blue eyes, and so closely resemble each other, that it is hard to tell "which from 't'other."

Garfield's Grains of Gold. EXTRACTS AND SENTENCES FROM HIS SPEECHES AND LETTERS. After the battle of Arnis comes the battle of History. For the noblest man that lives there still remains a conflict. I would rather be beaten in flight than succeed in a wrong. Present evils always seem greater than those that never come. Growth is better than Permanence, and permanent growth is better than all. It is one of the precious mysteries of sorrow, that it fluid solace in usefulness thought. Statesmanship consists rather in removing the causes than in punishing or evading results. There are the great warriors of the world, and a war that has no ideas behind it is simply brutality. Throughout the whole web of national existence we trace the golden thread of human progress toward a higher and better estate. Occasion may be the bugle that summons an army to battle, but the blast of a bugle can never make soldiers or win victories. It is as such the duty of all good men to protect and defend the reputations of worthy public servants and to detect public rascals. An act of bad faith on the part of a state or municipal corporation, like treason, is the duty of all good men to protect and defend the reputations of worthy public servants and to detect public rascals.

Fatal Fight With a Catamount. (McKeon County Miner.) On the 27th of June, Mr. L. Palmer, a resident of Hamilton township, went into the woods to watch a deer lick, and not returning his brother went in search, thinking perhaps some misfortune might have befallen him. Arriving at the lick a most horrifying sight met his gaze. Lying a few feet apart was the dead and mangled body of Mr. Palmer and that of a large catamount. It was evident from the surroundings that the struggle for life had been severe, as the ground where the fatal encounter took place was covered with blood. The animal was a very large one, measuring five feet and six inches in length and twenty inches in height. Mr. Palmer was an old and respected resident of the county, well known by the older citizens who will feel greatly grieved to learn of his terrible death.

—Had very sore eyes, almost blind. Peruna cured me. A. Bender, S. B. Pittsburg, Pa.

—Quit buying humbug medicines. If you are not well, take Peruna. If you are, keep it.

A Speech as is a Speech.

(Philadelphia Press.) Noble and elevated oratory is not so common in this prosaic age that we can afford to overlook so remarkable a specimen of sublime eloquence as that which saluted the unimpressive Democratic Convention in Ohio. The matchless orator presents a rare combination of talents and with his dazzling gifts of speech unites the most brilliant graces of the pen as editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer. He bears the romantic name of Mr. James Edwin Speer, but he found his inspiration in the exalted place of Temporary Chairman—not to say in the effervescent deceptions which are commonly associated with the loftiest Democratic principles. Tom Moore answered the conundrum, "Why is a pump like Lord Castleragh?" by picturing him as one that could coolly spit and spout and spout away in one week, washy, overinflated blood. But though Mr. James Edwin Speer is evidently one of those inexhaustible fountains that can "spout and spout away," the stream which poured from his mellifluous lips on this occasion was neither "weak nor 'everlasting.'"

On the contrary, it had the great merit of epigrammatic brevity. It opened with the sententious declaration that "the Democracy of Ohio are once more gathered together to pay their annual vows." Just what their "annual vows" are and precisely whom they are to be paid to Mr. James Edwin Speer did not stop to elucidate, and the Democracy of Ohio must have been left in a painful state of perplexity. "We are making another circle," the orator proceeded, "in the years of the oak." If he had said hickory instead of oak, the mighty Democracy might have supposed that it was a subtle and recondite allusion to the heroic Andrew Jackson, and their exuberant enthusiasm would have known no bounds. As it was, they must have been somewhat mystified by a reference which to most of them was doubtless as obscure as it was beautiful. Sterne's solitary prisoner notched the days of his captivity on a stick as the tally of his misery; and if Mr. James Edwin Speer had remarked that the Democracy would make another notch in the yearly record of their defeat, his audience might have understood him. "We are met," he continued, "to add one more leaf to the perennial laurel."

This sudden transition from making a circle of oak to adding a leaf of laurel indicated the rare attainments of the orator in the culture of trees, and we only wonder that he did not suggest the funeral cypress and the weeping willow as more appropriate to the condition of the Democracy. But the chaste and elegant allusions and metaphors of Mr. James Edwin Speer were not yet by any means exhausted. Every new sentence brought a new comparison. "We are assembled," said the versatile genius which ranged from arboriculture to Scripture, "to thank God and take courage, like Paul at the Three Taverns." His Democratic audience may not have comprehended who Paul was, but the suggestion of the proximity of three taverns with all that it implied must have filled their thirsty souls with delight. The only trouble is that put a Democratic Convention anywhere near three taverns and it will not take courage but something with a stick in it. No sooner, however, had the orator whetted their appetites with this inspiring assurance than he suddenly dashed all their hopes. "Though years in the wilderness," he proceeded, "the true Democracy, like the children of Israel, find water in the rocks and manna on the ground." Imagine the effect upon a Democratic Convention of being summarily dropped from the cheering promise of three taverns to the hard necessity of traveling in the wilderness and being compelled to find water in the rocks! If the highest art of the orator is to play upon the feelings of his auditors, then indeed was this consummate eloquence! And while the saddened Convention was deploring the melancholy transition from the three taverns to the water in the rocks it was treated to another and still more dismal potation. "When Socrates, the sublime, bare-footed Democrat," continued the orator, "proclaimed the doctrine that the King was no greater than his subject, Athens gave him hemlock, but the doctrine lived." It was bad enough to fall from three taverns to water in the rocks; but how immeasurably worse to sink from water in the rocks to cold poison! It is true that Socrates didn't receive the hemlock for any such doctrine, but a little matter of historical inaccuracy does not affect the beauty of the oratory. The delicacy with which the connection between the bare foot of Socrates and unwashed Democracy is suggested is one of the finest touches of the mastery orator.

We deeply regret that limited space will not permit us to follow this great speech to the end. In variety and splendor of metaphor it is unsurpassed. Junius wrote to Sir William Draper that "masks, hatchets and vipers danced through his letters in all the mazes of metaphorical confusion." But the plain quadrille of Sir William Draper was nothing compared with the giddy waltz of Sir James Edwin Speer. Here we have annual vows, circles of oak, leaves of laurel, three taverns, years in the wilderness, water in the rocks, Paul, Socrates, hemlock and various other elements all chattering in all the mazes of metaphorical profusion. It is emphatically a speech as is a speech.

—Get your note-heads, letter-heads and envelopes neatly printed at THE ADVOCATE OFFICE.

PLANTS AND SEEDS EVERYBODY.

Our Catalogue of choice SEEDS and PLANTS contain the "BEST and CHEAPEST," and our BOOK OF FLOWERS gives prices and descriptions of Designs, Baskets and Loose Cut Flowers for any occasion. —Sent free on application.

Harry Chaapel, Seedsman and Florist, Williamsport, Pa. HENRY A. PARSONS, Jr., AGT.

The stock sent out this spring from Harry Chaapel's greenhouses has given entire satisfaction. Orders left at THE ADVOCATE office will receive prompt attention.

PERUNA. Never fails to cure any kidney disease... MASON'S FRUIT JARS.

Valuable Property For Sale. The Union Store building, located on Main Street, Ridgway, Pa., is now offered for sale. The lot is 22x200 feet and located in the most central business portion of the town. There is erected on the lot a main building 22x60 feet two stories high with an addition 16x40. Also erected on the premises a barn 20x40. Running water in both lower and upper stories of the building. For terms, etc., inquire at the Union Store. The store will be sold separately or with the stock of goods it now contains.

—I was given up to die from a disease of my limbs. I took Peruna and it cured me. J. Irwin, Hope, Pa.

BIG STOVE SIGN No. 42 Main St. HULL VAPOR STOVE, Mason's Fruit Jars, Our Own Jelly.

NEW LIVERY STABLE IN RIDGWAY. DAN SCRIBNER WISHES TO inform the citizens of Ridgway, and the public generally, that he has started a Livery Stable and will keep GOOD STOCK, GOOD CARRIAGES and Buggies to let upon the most reasonable terms.

AUGUST 1871. DAN SCRIBNER WISHES TO inform the citizens of Ridgway, and the public generally, that he has started a Livery Stable and will keep GOOD STOCK, GOOD CARRIAGES and Buggies to let upon the most reasonable terms.

HELP Yourself by making money when a golden chance is offered. Keep your note-heads, letter-heads and envelopes neatly printed at THE ADVOCATE OFFICE.

ESTATE NOTICE. Estate of Jesse Kyles, late of Fox Township, Elk county, Pa., deceased. Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, upon the above named estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same to present them without delay, in proper order for settlement. 2210 R. T. KYLER, Administrator.

A LECTURE ON THE LOSS OF MANHOOD. A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT, AND RADICAL CURE OF Seminal Weakness, or Spermatheca induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediment to Marriage generally. By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div. SUMMER TIME TABLE. On and after SUNDAY, June 12, 1881, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

Table with columns for direction (WESTWARD, EASTWARD), train name (Niagara Ex., Erie Mail, etc.), and departure times for various stations (Ridgway, St. Marys, etc.).

AYER'S Sarsaparilla. DAN SCRIBNER WISHES TO inform the citizens of Ridgway, and the public generally, that he has started a Livery Stable and will keep GOOD STOCK, GOOD CARRIAGES and Buggies to let upon the most reasonable terms.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla. A compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, medicinal mineral water, dock, with the bulbs of potato and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-purifying, and blood-strengthening elements. It is the most, safest, and in every way the most effective of all the medicinal known or available to the public. The science of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, and one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Rheumatism, all serous affections, Dropsy, Scald Head, St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples, and Face-grubs, Psoriasis, Strachies, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scalds, Burns, Ringworms, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Diseases, Neuralgia, Painless Weakness and Irrregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dropsy, Emaciation, and general Debility. It purifies the blood, and cures derangements of the system. It stimulates and invigorates the system. It promotes energy and strength. It restores and preserves health. It influences new life, and cures throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair, who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial. Remember, the earlier the trial, the speedier the cure. Its recipe has been furnished to physicians everywhere, and they, recognizing its superior qualities, administer it in their practice. For nearly forty years AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has been widely used, and it now possesses the confidence of millions of people who have experienced benefits from its marvelous curative virtues. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.