





Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the office—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncollected for, is a criminal offense under the law.

THE NEW TREATY IN CALIFORNIA.

RIO VISTA, CAL., Feb. 10, 1881.

The Chinese Question in this State, is assuming serious proportions, numbering as they do, from 70,000 out of a population of scarcely 800,000. They are making themselves felt in every city and village on our coast, by steadily pushing the laboring classes and small tradesmen out of their proper channels, and occupying their places. California, particularly, is an Asylum for the criminal, the diseased, the idle, and the mendicant classes from China. They are pouring in upon us like an irresistible avalanche; they are filling our factories and workshops; they are thronging our streets with beggars, and crowding our poor houses and prisons. For years, our people have been asking that some provision be made for regulating the influx of the Chinese upon our coast, but to no avail. The Eastern Press declare that at last we have a remedy in the "New Treaty." Let us see. Now that the full text of the new Chinese treaty has been before the people long enough to obtain careful consideration, sensible people are everywhere asking "What has been gained by it?" This treaty with the Chinese government, made by our Commissioners, is not such an one as can be indorsed with a perfect feeling of security by our people. It seems a mere mass of meaningless repetitions, with every thing in favor of the Chinaman, and little or nothing to protect the white man. It grants a concession, that the Pacific States may be forced into submitting to, but which they will never agree to otherwise. Of course, Republican organs and republican politicians, are determined to see nothing but good in it, resolutely closing their eyes to the fact that it has no provision forbidding the naturalization of immigrants. The treaty reads like this: "They, (the Chinese), shall be accorded all the rights, privileges, immunities and exceptions which are accorded to the citizens or subjects of the most favored Nations." That savors very much of their becoming naturalized and voters. Citizens or subjects of all other nations, are conceded the right of becoming naturalized, and with that, of course, naturally follows the exercise of the elective franchise. The United States Courts would be compelled to interpret those words in the treaty, according to their plain intent and meaning. It is argued that the new treaty is merely supplementary to the "Burlingame Treaty," and that the anti-naturalization clause of the latter, is still in force. As, however, under this "Burlingame Treaty," numbers of Chinamen were naturalized, this argument seems to have little or no effect. If naturalization is not expressly prohibited by the new treaty, and no one believes that it is, there is nothing to prevent Chinamen from becoming citizens in the same way as other foreigners. But, even granting that the Burlingame treaty did prohibit naturalization, what advantage have we gained by the new treaty? It concedes to the United States the right to regulate Chinese immigration. Every member of Congress who was in favor of the Fifteen-passenger Bill, believed that that body had this right, and it was generally admitted by the opponents of that bill. All that was contended, was that to exercise it without first notifying the Chinese government, would be a grave breach of international courtesy. The fact is, that the late Presidential campaign put a stop to the anti-Chinese agitation on this coast and elsewhere, so far as republican politicians were concerned. They could not, in the face of Garfield's known opposition to the Fifteen-passenger Bill, and his declared pro-Chinese views, continue to urge that the Republican party was the pro-Chinese party. Let me tell you, that here on the Pacific Coast, it is still impossible for any pro-Chinese party to be popular, and hence the anxiety of the republican organs to make it appear that the question has been finally settled by this new treaty; and that further agitation is both criminal and useless. But what can we do is the query. Of course non-intercourse with, and a thorough commercial embargo upon their goods, so to speak, are the only effectual methods that can be suggested for their discouragement and virtual expulsion. But, with all the noble traits of the Californian character, about which we read so much, he has one trait in common with the rest of mankind—he will buy in the cheapest market. He is quite willing that everybody else should discourage Chinese immigration by buying expensive white productions; but if he himself, can get just as good Chinese productions for less money, he is going to get them, and he does. This is the situation at the present day, in California, in regard to the Chinese.

H. F. P.

The above communication is a fair representation of the Western method of discussing the Chinese question. They base their arguments on the assumption that Chinese have no right in this country; that they are not to be treated like other foreigners, and that their government may be insulted with impunity.

The first complaint is that the Chinese are crowding out American labor, and filling the small trading posts. That is doubtless felt by those who are thus crowded. No doubt they keenly appreciate foreign competition, and cry for relief from it. But they must not imagine that they are alone suffering from such cause. In the East foreigners are doing the same thing. In the South the Negro is as great a source of annoyance as the Chinaman seems to be in the West. American laborers are almost unknown in the eastern cities and towns. In the country natives do manual labor to some extent; but in the cities they have been driven out by the Irish, Italian, Canadian and German laborers. French Canadians and other imported help run nearly all the cotton and woolen mills, while Irishmen have a monopoly in the shoe business, except in isolated cases. Our

grievances in this section are so far parallel with those of the Pacific slope. In domestic affairs we are similarly driven to the wall. It is almost impossible to find an American housemaid in the cities. They have been driven out by the Irish, Germans and Swedes. The laundries are all in the hands of foreigners, mostly Germans and Jews, although the Chinese are here with us in this department. At the South the repugnant Negro fills the same places, and Americans are driven out from all sections. The West has no greater cause for complaint than may be found in other sections of the country. It is full as likely to be compelled to "stand it" as the South and East are.

Our correspondent claims that there is an opposition to the new treaty for the reason that under it Mongolians may be naturalized. That is no valid objection to the treaty. We naturalize Negroes, Turks, and Asiatics. We do not hesitate to naturalize the Irishman or Italian, however ignorant, poor or beastly he may be. On what ground can the Chinese claim for similar treatment be denied? We have never read a valid objection to this course, which cannot be also urged against other foreigners.

When the South and West are ready to join with the East for the purpose of a general restriction of immigration; when they are ready to protect the ballot, and keep it from ignorant hands, they will find a hearty response from the East. But so long as they each and severally demand redress alone for their particular grievances, they will not gain the ear of the whole people which is necessary before the difficulty can be reached.

We have heretofore advocated restriction of immigration. We do not want to see it leveled against the Chinese, nor the Irish, nor the African, but against the ignorant pauper of all nations alike. The time will come when the intelligent Democrat will not ask for the ignorant Irish vote of New York; the intelligent Republican will not seek to offset that by the ignorant Negro vote, but intelligence and wealth will make one party and ignorant paupers the opposing party. Then there will come a conflict which it would be the part of wisdom for this nation to foresee and provide for now. It may be then, the ignorant will have a majority and reform will be impossible.

ISOLATED VOTERS.—Probably Mr. Isaac Farwell, of Dorset, Vt., is the oldest voter in New England, perhaps the oldest in the country. He is 101 years of age, and has voted for eighty years in the same town. The Republicans ought to pension him, for he votes with them every time. For many years in the good old days of the Democratic and Whig parties (when there were no greenback heresies nor un-governable temperance parties and only a very few Abolitionists), there was one solitary Whig vote cast in the town of Woodstock, Me. There were two or three other Whigs in the place, but the Democrats were in one way or another to keep all save one man away from the polls; they could not pair off, buy off, or seduce the old man; he was true to his colors. In 1840, although the excitement was great—that being the log-cabin and hard cider campaign—Woodstock remained unchanged. But for Martin Van Buren (if that was the vote), to 1 for William Henry Harrison. The conduct of this staunch old Whig was so commendable in the eyes of the editor of the Boston Atlas (a Whig paper of those days), that he sent and got the man's name and afterward forwarded him the Weekly Atlas for many years. "Virtue is its own reward," doesn't seem to have much bearing on the Dorset man's case; but both are a little out of the ordinary course.—*Laurel Hill.*

This reminds us of a story one of our aged politicians tells. There was a plantation in Oxford County which invariably cast a solid Democratic vote. One day the officers found a Whig vote in the ballot box. The chairman indignantly took it out and tore it up with the profane remark, "Where in h—l did that d—d Whig vote come from?"

Says the New York Times, "If a man who has beaten his wife is in turn seized by unfeeling officers of the law, tried by a revolving whipping-post, and beaten by a lash in the hands of a deputy sheriff, his sense of self-respect will be fatally injured. He will feel that he has been degraded and not only in his own estimation, but in that of his fellow men. When his self-respect has been outraged, and he has been degraded in the opinion of the world, how can we expect that he will ever become a leading and respected member of the community? What we ought to do with the person who has inadvertently, or perhaps in a moment of temporary strength beaten his wife, is to sympathize with him; to develop all that is manly and noble in him, and to say or do nothing which can by any possibility lead him to suppose that he has sunk in our estimation. This is the sort of reasoning that we in Maine apply to inebriates."

This mawkish sentimentality is growing nauseating. If it goes much farther, it will be considered more desirable to live a dissolute beastly, than an honest manly life. Sin and crime should be punished in this life and in the life to come. We have faith to believe they will be in the great hereafter; but judging from the tendency of the times we must not expect anything of the kind to take place in this goody, goody world.

Mr. Hovr of Massachusetts, has offered the following resolution in the United States Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to consider and report whether the assembling at the seat of government of large bodies of organized and armed troops not under the command of the officers of the United States, or under national authority, be not likely to prove in future, dangerous in practice, and whether any legislation or declaration of opinion on the subject by Congress, be desirable.

On submitting the resolution, Senator Hoar said it seemed to him that the assembling of armed troops at the inauguration of a President, might in the past have been fraught with serious danger, and the precedent may become the source of grave trouble hereafter. This is the substance of Governor Plaford's objection to the same proposition, in his inaugural address.—*Portland Advertiser.*

Yes, the modern average Massachusetts statesman is about as brilliant as the average Maine Greenbacker.

—Capt. Shaw, at the head of the London fire department, has a fire brigade of only 450 men, and does not ask for more; yet he has for years with this force satisfactorily guarded against conflagration a city more than three times as large as New York, which has a fire brigade of 800 men. The difference is in part explained no doubt by the character of the buildings—less wood and more brick, stone and slate in their construction—but that does not account for the necessity of six firemen in New York to one in London, in proportion to the population.—*Argosy.*

And yet New York is run by that great reform party—Democracy.

VALUATION.

Hon. E. C. Farrington, member of the Valuation Commission for Oxford County, has kindly sent us the following table concerning Oxford County. It will be seen that the County has made a gain of \$184,255, since the last valuation; of this \$167,048 is on wild lands, and \$17,207 is on estates.

	1870	1881	1870
Albany	178	1839,029	167,502
Andover	269	122,252	114,712
Bethel	297	738,586	712,871
Brownfield	325	252,346	249,166
Bufffield	369	397,598	354,673
Byron	59	39,000	42,195
Canton	272	367,693	395,993
Denmark	270	305,185	280,316
Dixfield	251	320,332	275,352
Fryeburg	440	796,322	670,383
Gilead	94	72,264	74,340
Grafton	22	25,857	26,675
Greenwood	217	149,673	163,947
Hanover	67	64,124	58,280
Hartford	229	300,975	319,624
Hebron	146	189,115	222,180
Hiram	293	383,085	390,170
Lovell	316	305,632	305,764
Mason	26	27,446	30,004
Mexico	109	105,618	92,539
Newry	119	90,663	116,894
Norway	645	889,863	641,644
Oxford	405	483,246	514,049
Paris	779	985,274	977,975
Perry	241	247,126	272,864
Porter	307	279,359	275,469
Roxbury	43	23,201	48,856
Rumford	297	331,119	380,574
Sow	104	128,202	104,018
Stoneham	119	68,381	70,250
Sumner	283	330,985	382,465
Sweden	141	158,406	176,952
Upton	56	43,783	36,278
Waterford	349	338,957	403,651
Woodstock	248	196,035	218,351
Franklin	42	26,110	35,487
Lincoln	16	17,972	21,336
Milton	62	40,966	41,272
Wild lands	8,810	89,791,273	89,774,166
		267,248	100,100
		10,058,521	9,874,266

COUNCILLOR APPOINTMENT.

THE CLASSIFICATION ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE.

The committee of the Legislature on appointment of executive councillors have adopted the following classification:

FIRST DISTRICT.	Terms.
York	62,265—1885-9-91
Oxford	32,625—1885-7
	94,890
SECOND DISTRICT.	
Cumberland	86,360—one each year, 5
THIRD DISTRICT.	
Androscoggin	45,044—1885-7-91
Franklin	18,177—1885-7
Sagadahoc	19,276—1885-1
	82,497
FOURTH DISTRICT.	
Kennebec	53,061—1885-7-91
Somerset	32,539—1885-9
	85,600
FIFTH DISTRICT.	
Hancock	38,131—1887-91
Lincoln	24,409—1885-1
Knox	32,462—1883-9
	95,002
SIXTH DISTRICT.	
Waldo	32,468—1887-91
Penobscot	70,478—1883-5-9-91
	102,946
SEVENTH DISTRICT.	
Aroostook	41,700—1883-9
Washington	44,700—1885-91
Piscataquis	14,773—1887-1
	101,273

LEGISLATIVE.

Among recent matters of interest to Oxford County which have come before the Legislature, we note the following:

The proposed railroad from Mexico to Byron in Oxford County is a continuation of the Boston and Rumford Falls line, to the Bangsley lake region. A petition for a charter was presented in the Maine Senate.

A bill was presented to the House, providing that John G. Tibbets, Jesse Lyford Eben F. Rand and F. Lester Tibbets be incorporated under the name of Tibbets Manufacturing Company. The location of the company is to be at Locke's Mills, Oxford County, and it is proposed to manufacture thread and silk spools.

Few people probably have ever thought what percentage of the population of our state vote at any election. One of the members of the committee on appointment has carefully computed the percentage of the November vote and reaches the following result by counties: Androscoggin, 21; Aroostook, 12; Cumberland, 23; Franklin, 15; Hancock, 21; Kennebec, 24; Knox, 21; Lincoln, 22; Piscataquis, 23; Sagadahoc, 24; Somerset, 20; Washington, 18; York, 24. The per cent of the vote to the whole population was 20.35.

It seems by this that Oxford gets out a larger percentage of votes than any other County in the State. Yet we were told in the last campaign that Oxford County had the poorest organization. The figures are better than those assertions, even though they did come from great leaders.

Bisbee of Oxford, introduced an order in the Senate calculated to equalize the burden of taxation more than formerly. The present laws provide, that all owners of real estate, large and small, are to be assessed on the basis of the value of the property in many cases as desired. Hence the present order, which directs the judicial committee to enquire into the expediency of so amending chapter 6 of the revised statutes relating to assessment, as to require that all owners of real estate, large and small, be assessed on the basis of the value of the property in many cases as desired. Hence the present order, which directs the judicial committee to enquire into the expediency of so amending chapter 6 of the revised statutes relating to assessment, as to require that all owners of real estate, large and small, be assessed on the basis of the value of the property in many cases as desired.

MAINE STATE PRISON.

The Committee on State Prison visited Thomaston Thursday and investigated the accounts of the prison. In the sale room is a large covered carriage, evidently built when families were large and the wagon business in its infancy. This immense car was at one time the family wagon of ex-Gov. Garcelon, but now belongs to the State and is likely to for some time.

Gov. Garcelon exchanged this for a better wagon and was allowed \$140. Labor to the value of \$10 was expended upon it and now it is in the sale room awaiting a purchaser at \$40. On the books the following charges are unpaid:

E. C. Moody, for harnesses,	\$20
June 25, 1878, Parker, wagon,	120
Sept. 24, " " 2d hand phaeton,	150
	\$290

Credited on Parker's account is: Sept. 16th, by second hand wagon \$40; July 4, overcharge, \$40; June 25, 1878, commission, \$50. The last item of commission he has on the credit sheet, yet as he has never paid any money on his account he is not entitled to the commission, and the sum against him is \$80.

SWAN'S TREACHEROUS MEMORY.

In his letter of confession to his father-in-law, Mr. T. B. Swan says he would have been content to have received \$500 from Mrs. Cushman, \$250 from Newton Stowe and \$1000 from Wallace R. White. Strangely enough Mr. Swan neglects to account for the sum of \$1500 which in a deposition now on file in Auburn he swore to receiving a short time before the trial. It seems that in 1879 Mr. H. Deane, a young man in the shoe business at Mechanic Falls, suddenly left town leaving his creditors in the lurch. It was found that what property he had, he had sold to Swan, and had taken his note for \$1000 in payment, so that Deane's creditors could not collect anything. One of them, however, the firm of C. J. Walker & Co., of Portland, hearing of Deane's transactions with Swan, suspected something crooked. The firm sued Deane, and Swan, as trustee, and the papers in that case now on file, prove that Swan effected a false statement then, and was engaged in the swindling scheme, or has made a false statement in his letter.

In the Deane case Swan made a sworn deposition purporting to cover all his business transactions with Deane. Among other things he states that on the 22 day of October, 1879, he went to Methuen, Mass., where Deane resided and paid him \$950 on his note for \$1000, and that Deane endorsed \$1000 on the note. He then endeavored to sell Deane half an ownership in a patent pie-rimmer, which Swan had. Swan asked \$2500 for it and urged Deane to buy it, saying it would be a good investment. Deane refused to trade. Swan further deposes that a short time afterwards, he met the same Deane in Boston, and after some bargaining sold him half of the pie-rimmer and that Deane paid him therefor \$1500 in cash.

It seems a little strange, to say the least, that Swan, in summarizing his receipts for 1878, should have forgotten the largest sum he received from any one source, and we fear uncharitable people will accuse him of lying either in his deposition or his letter to his father-in-law.—*Press.*

ON SWAN.—The Portland Advertiser has the following just criticism on Swan's conduct:

T. B. Swan is by his own confession a greater criminal than was at first supposed. Not only has he made an illegal use of the United States mails and swindled people in other States, but he has stolen the law articles for a high price through misrepresentation, but he has robbed the treasury of his town and swindled his own townsmen. His excuse is the familiar one, that stock operations have led him like many other men into wrong doing. The spectacle of a man yesterday standing high in the confidence of the community and to-day a fugitive from justice, is not pleasing. Swan richly deserves a long term in the State prison, and should be kept, no excuses or professions of penitence can save him. By his folly he has ruined and expropriated himself. Again is the lesson enforced that honesty is the best policy.

Mr. Thomas H. Swan, the Representative from Maine, is the race of the old-time Yankee. It is the race of the old-time Yankee, who would show that the Republicans made a happy selection when they picked him out as one of the men to be bribed last winter.—*Bangor Com.*

On the contrary it appears that the Fusionists made a happy selection when they picked him out as one of the men to be bribed last winter.—*Belfast Journal.*

As Swan has shown himself to have all the requisite qualifications of a modern republican official, he is the best man for the job of going to Mr. Garfield that it would be in accordance with the fitness of things for him to appoint him.

The Argosy ought to wait until Swan's seat in the House is cold, to which the democrats elected him, before it undertakes to saddle his ineptities upon the Republican party. But what he would do to-day could help keep the breath of life in the corrupt party which Swan was so lately one of the chief ornaments.—*Kennebec Journal.*

PORTLAND SMELTING WORKS.

Unless appearances are deceitful the leading mines of Maine are getting on to a business basis, the serious depression which followed the wild scheming and speculation of last year having severed good purpose in sifting the chaff from the wheat. During the past six months the work of development has been going on in an improved manner and there is a large amount of ore on the dump and in sight of the mine which, of course, can only be arrived at by a practical test.

It seems as if the erection here of the Portland Smelting Works was a move in the right direction. The location at Curtis' ship yard is a good one, being accessible by railroads and shipping, thus expediting the receipt and shipment of ore and other materials.

The projectors, Prof. F. L. Bartlett and Alderman Lorenzo Taylor, have received offers of some 300 tons per day from various sections of New England, Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The capacity of the works at the site it is proposed to make out 15 tons per day, with ample provisions for increase. It is thought best to begin in a safe way and enlarge as business demands. The encouragement received exceeds expectations. The main building is erected, being 70 feet by 100 feet. It contains the engines, crushing machinery and furnaces. In connection with this will be erected a building 60 by 30 feet for the acid works. This will contain the acid chambers and kilns for roasting ores. The business of making sulphuric acid alone will be very profitable it is stated.

The boiler has been purchased and the foundations are being made for the boiler and chimney, and the bricks for the furnaces are being hauled. The entire machinery and appliances have been contracted for and are ready for shipment. Work is being pushed ahead as rapidly as possible, so that the works can be running at once.

On the 26th ult., an informal meeting of several business men was held and great interest was manifested in the matter as adding another business enterprise to our city. It will promote the development of all substantial mines and thus prove a public benefit, and as over one-half the ore which will come from out of the State it will bring in a large amount of capital.

It looks as though these works, if a success, might form the nucleus of a large and profitable business and make Portland a prominent reduction market of the world. The projectors are the owners of the works and the company will be a financial success.

The company will be organized on the 15th inst. The capitalization will be small and all the stock will be company stock.—*Press.*

—We call special attention to the new advertisement of Noyes' Drug Store, Norway, which is now under full way, doing its usual large business. A full line of room paper, &c., for spring work in repairing and cleaning will be found in stock. Mr. J. C. Gerry, formerly of A. M. Gerry & Co., So. Paris, has just engaged to take charge of the business in connection with the other well-known and popular employees. Mr. Gerry recently passed an excellent examination before the State Board of Censors, and has a certificate from them, making him a full fledged Apothecary. Mr. Gerry is an industrious, popular man as well as an excellent Apothecary.

—Mr. Henry Lane, of Norway, advertises to cut and make men's clothing in good style, at short notice. Mr. Lane has long been known in this business at Norway, where he was for many years connected with Lewis O'Brien. Now he has set up for himself, and guarantees satisfaction, we trust all hands will give the young man a lift.

OXFORD COUNTY LOCALS.

ANDOVER, Feb. 17.—Vendors "thaw" has come and gone this time, in February, as it would have to come according to its predictions. It did but little damage to lumbermen, and but little good to supply more water for the mill men. We had 70 days of cold hard weather, without a "let-up" till the second week in February.

What an excellent representation T. B. Swan models for corn sheller and emery moving machine hull sharpener are, in comparison with irredeemable paper money advocated in the party he lately represented.

Loggers are advancing well with their contracts, and have not had a day too cold, or a day too thawy, to prevent yarding timber, up to the present writing, and a good few more to come, is the prospect. Most able bodied men who can be spared from their home-work, are in the woods, and those who are not, had much to do at home.

MORE AXON.

BETHEL, Feb. 18.—The variety store of Charles Mason, with all its contents was consumed Friday morning about 2 o'clock. Insurance on store, \$1800; on stock, \$3000. Also the hardware store of O. H. Mason, and a portion of the contents were consumed. Insurance on store \$1800; on stock \$2000. It was a very still night which saved us from a serious conflagration. There is a great scarcity of water in the village.

BETHEL, Feb. 17th.—The Mum festival held by the ladies of the M. E. Society, at the house of Horatio R. Goodwin, Esq., last Monday evening, Feb. 14th, was a grand success. The moon shone, the snow glistened, bells jingled, and from within the warmed and lighted house, some over two hundred merry voices sounded. Here too, were fancy things for women and children, for use and for ornament; we noticed aprons, work-baskets, valentines, and a nice quilt. This last article, fell into the hands of Rev. Mr. Bossmann, who received the largest number of votes. Wonderful Post Office, producing loving letters for both old and young. But, we turn from that bright board to the supper-room; baked beans, pies and cakes, here they are; the delicious bivalves; yes, we will have a smoking bowl of coffee, if you please. A most noticeable feature of the evening, was when the gentlemen drew their lady partner for supper. We love to watch their performance and their physiognomy, while the ladies, as Pope says, were hushed with mugs of mum. With these and many other devices, they drew sixty dollars from the willing crowd and then said good-night.

Notwithstanding the bad condition of our roads, a large amount of poplar and birch is still being hauled into our mills.

Potatoes are worth from 45 to 55 cents per bushel; oats 50 cents.

The Elm House has recently passed into the hands of Grover & Burnham, who have leased it to F. S. Chandler, formerly the popular landlord of the Bethel House. Mr. C. will take possession the first of April.

Hon. E. Foster, Jr., is making extensive repairs on the late R. A. Chapman stand, and will move into it early in the spring.

Dr. W. D. Davis, one of our leading surgeons, is confined to his house and his recovery is considered very doubtful.

D. H. Thing, master of the State Grange, gave a lecture in Bethel Grange Hall, last Friday afternoon and evening, for the good of the order.

DIXFIELD.—A very pleasant meeting of the "Ladies Aid," was held at Mrs. M. A. Wait's, last Wednesday. The subject concerning the formation of a Juvenile Temple, was presented by Rev. James Paterson, and freely discussed. It was unanimously agreed that such an organization be formed. The 4th of March is appointed, when Miss Nellie B. Nye, G. S. J. T. of Fairfield, is expected to be here and aid in the formation of above mentioned organization.

The Temperance cause prospers at this place. On Thursday evening, the Temperance hall was filled. A very appreciative audience listened to four prize essays well delivered, by Bros. Virgil Whitney, Frank Harlow, William Abbott, and Don Yates. As it was the eve of the fifth anniversary of the club, several well known brethren from a distance, were present. Bros. R. W. Dunn of Waterville, J. B. Chapman and Charles Withington of Buckfield, were chosen as judges to decide upon the merits of the essays. It was unanimously agreed that Bro. Virgil Whitney had won the first prize, \$3.00; and Frank Harlow second prize, \$2.00. The donor of the prizes, Col. W. T. Eustice, awarded Bros. Dunn and William Abbott, one dollar each for their laudable endeavors. Mr. Dunn, in rendering decision, spoke very highly of the talent displayed in the delivery of essays. The meeting was altogether, interesting and profitable. Remarks were made by Rev. James Paterson, Bros. Wm. Abbott and Eustice of Auburn; Bros. Burnum and Lavery of Dixfield; also, Geo. W. Ham, of Lewiston. Bro. Eustice invited all who had not signed the pledge, to start anew on the morrow; and president A. S. Austin, in a very cheering manner, brought the meeting to a close.

J. P.

DIXFIELD.—The roads in the vicinity of Dixfield are the worst known for a long time, at this time of year, owing to the warm weather with slight rain and snow of last week.

Mr. John Pickens, our faithful mail carrier has been obliged to leave his team at different places on the line and bring the mail to Dixfield Centre on foot since Thursday, the tenth inst.

The business outlook for the coming season is the most promising for years. Several new buildings are to be erected; among them I will mention that of a new stable 30x36 feet by our accommodating postmaster, in connection with his new house and all recently completed; a barn 40x50 feet by Maurice McIntire; also, a house, ell and stable by E. G. Reynolds. Several others, I understand, are contemplating building.

C. C. Tainter, esq., our enterprising millman, has just commenced work in his new mill which he has been repairing extensively the past season having put in a circular and shingle saw with all the latest improvements, with a new patent water-wheel in connection with his steam engine which has been recently repaired; he expects to be able to accommodate all.

Mr. C. H. Avery of Oshkosh, Wis., who is now on a visiting tour of a few months in New England, is at present stopping with his father and mother at her old home in this place, after an absence of twenty-five years. She intends visiting friends and relatives in several states before her return home.

Mr. L. Teague has just closed a successful term of ten week school in this district.—*Journal.*

FREYBURG, Feb. 18.—This town, which has been so celebrated for its natural scenery, its excellent society, and the rich store of its Indian traditions and brave exploits of its Red Men, (who found this a favored spot for his hunting and fishing excursions), and the interesting history of the town since its







## A REIGN OF TERROR.

The alarming increase of Heart Disease, and the Symptoms which Precede it.

Lending to Scientific Investigation and an Attempt to Check Its Increase.

The Wonderful Properties of "Sedative-India" and how to Properly Use It.

Facts of Importance for All, Regarding a New Discovery.

The mortality statistics of this country show that a great proportion of deaths arise from Heart Disease. But aside from the fatality which attends it, the inconvenience and suffering which even the first stages bring make it necessary to take prompt measures for relief. Undoubtedly the greatest remedy of modern times for curing diseases of the heart is "Sedative-India," which is accomplishing such wonderful results and attracting so much attention. This great remedy possesses ingredients specially designed for all the numerous troubles of the heart. The combination is the result of long and careful experiment, and it can be safely asserted that when taken in time it will cure in every case. Do you ever have Nightmare, oppressed feeling in side and breast, Irregular Action, Throbbing, Jumping, Fluttering, Momentary Stopping, Slow Circulation of the Blood? These are all symptoms of Heart Disease. If you are suffering and have never tried it do so at once, those who have ever tried it do not need to be urged to do so again. If your Druggist has not got it send one dollar and fifty cents to our address and it will be mailed to you. Sole Agents in America, Lobdell Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.

## MALT-TEA.

The most important remedial agent ever presented for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation and all ailments arising from imperfect digestion. A delightful nutritious beverage; a pleasant, invigorating tonic; a strengthener for the debilitated; a sovereign remedy for disorders of the Throat, Chest, Lungs and Stomach. It corrects not only the liver but the other equally important organs, promotes their healthy action, and is recommended as the one proper mode of permanently improving the general health. Each package makes over a gallon of medicine. Every package of the genuine MALT-TEA must bear the label of the Sole Agents, "Lobdell Chemical Co."

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR. Buy it of your Druggist, or order it by mail.

LOBDELL CHEMICAL CO., St. Louis, Mo.

## HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA OIL LINIMENT

For Man and Beast.

A sure cure for Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Ulcers, Cuts, Scalds, Galls, Sores, Wind, Corns, Strain, Boils, and all Skin Diseases. Rub it in well with the hand. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 and 50c per bottle.

## HALF A CENTURY OLD, DOWNS' ELIXIR

Is a sure remedy for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, and all Lung Diseases, when used in season. Fifty years ago, Elder Downs was given up by his physicians, to die with Consumption. Under these circumstances he compounded this Elixir, and lived to a good old age. You can try it for the price of one doctor's visit. For sale everywhere. CURED ANNUALLY. AND YET AS GOOD AS NEW.

## Nothing Like Success.

The wonderful success which has attended our business is accounted for by the fact that

WE CARRY

AN ENORMOUS ASSORTMENT

OF

DESIRABLE,

ELEGANT & DURABLE

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps, and

Gent's Furnishing

Goods.

Those who persuade themselves that our goods are inferior because the prices seem so low, do themselves injustice in not at least paying us a visit of examination for the purpose of comparison, at

Elliott's Clothing Store,

NORWAY, MAINE.

AGENTS: AGENTS: AGENTS:

JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE

HAS "ROTE" A NEW BOOK.

The best and funniest of all.

"My Wayward Partner."

OR THE ACCOUNT OF SAMANTHA'S TRIALS AND SUFFERINGS WITH HER HUSBAND JOSIAH, ETC.

This is the leading book of the season to sell.

AGENTS WANTED in every town. Don't miss it. Sent free for Circulars at once, and secure territory.

W. H. THOMPSON & CO.,

32 HAWLEY ST., BOSTON, MASS.

## The invalid's hope and strength beyond all other remedies is Malt Bitters.

The young girl of the period is generally pert with the other sex until she is married and then she becomes ex-pert.

H. RICHARDSON, Sec and Fox Agency, Indian Territory, says:—"The 'Only Lung Pad' has restored me to health, and I shall be glad to recommend it to any one.—See Ad.

"In the bright complexion of my youth I'll have no such word as 'pale,' and with the complexion of an angel she reached for the rouge-box.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP has cured thousands who were suffering from dyspepsia, debility, liver complaint, boils, humors, female complaints, etc. Paraphrase, Three to four drops, Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston.

A hotel is to be built in Quebec over the place where Montgomery charged—and the charges in the future will probably be a long way ahead of Montgomery's.

A CROSS BABY.—Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night at the home of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man, remember this.—Traveler.

Crudity to any living creature shows a bad heart. The boy who delights in torturing a wasp with a pin will surely come to some bad end if the wasp has a fair show in its business movements.

OUR BOSTON CORRESPONDENT ANNOUNCES that one of the most valuable remedial agents ever introduced into that city is the famous Wyomoke, or Nerve Food, producing as it has, many of the most remarkable cures on record in nervous diseases, such as, affections, broken-down constitutions, etc., etc. Sold by all druggists at \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$3.00.

"Our thanks are due to the Hon. Mr. Sulzgrus for valuable public documents." This is what the editor writes. Then he calls to the boy, "John, throw those books among the old junk. That's all they're good for."

SCROFULA. A medicine that destroys the germs of Scrofula and has the power to root it out is appreciated by the afflicted. The remarkable cures of men, women and children as described by testimonials, prove that Scrofula is a reliable medicine containing remedial agents which eradicate Scrofula from the blood. 100 doses \$1.00. Sold by all dealers. C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

A two-foot rule was given to a laborer in a clyde boat yard to measure an iron plate. The rule being too long to use, he used the rule after spending a considerable time, returned. "Now, Mick," asked the plate, "what size is the rule?" "Well," replied Mick, "with a grain of satisfaction, 'It's the length of your rule and two thumbs over, with this piece of brick and the breadth of my hand and my arm from here to there, but a finger."

ARRESTED.—Charles A. Dalley was arrested last evening for stealing from the drug store of Sheffield, a bottle of Sulphur Bitters. Before the court this morning, upon being asked why he should steal, he stated that his mother was troubled with Rheumatism, and that it was the only medicine that helped her, and he being out of money and work was the cause of his stealing. This was his first offence he was put on probation.—Norfolk News.

A convict on Blackwell's Island "has intended a novel pump, discharging fifty gallons a minute." Just what might have been expected from a convict. When prison life is evidently not reformed, the pump that discharges fifty gallons of novels per minute beats the prolific Mrs. Southworth. And, of course, they are quite novel. A convict wouldn't invent any other kind of a novel pump.

I have had the liver complaint twenty-five years and my blood became poisoned, and abscesses formed on my limbs, ten of them at one time, and discharged like ulcers. Was given up to die by sixteen different doctors. Twelve bottles of D. R. V. G. has caused all sores and abscesses to heal, and I am thirty pounds heavier in flesh than I ever was, and sound and well; age 47. D. R. V. G. saved my life. Mrs. A. C. Wakfield, Agan Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

Yesterday Uncle Mose met the Rev. Mr. Nell, of the Blue Light, colored Baptist Church. "Christmas is a coming," said Mose, "said old Mose, and it oughter fill us with solemn thoughts." "Dat's so, Mose," said the minister, "and I oughter fill us with solemn thoughts. I don't buy no more moah good layin' hens, you lubbed pasture is growin' to worry along with, ere-nog next Christmas."—Caldwell News.

THOUSANDS OF DRUNKARDS are made annually by the use of medicines called tonics and bitters, containing a large portion of rum and other kinds of spirits, of which should be labeled Destruction and Death. Dr. Kennedy has put up the "Favorite Remedy" in form of a Syrup, without one drop of spirits. Hence, it may be given to persons of all ages, of either sex, who require a medicine to purify the blood, regulate the Liver, Kidneys, or to give tone and strength to the system. Sold by all druggists \$1.00 a bottle.

A recent trip of the City of Chester of the Human line of New York to Liverpool, was enlivened by the wit of a Washington, D. C. steamer was a young English sailor. "Aw, yass," said he, in conversation with the Washington girl, "I have been considerable of your country. I have been to New York, Chicago, Omaha and other places, and it is a good country, but you don't seem to have any sense in America." "What do you call 'century'?" asked the lady. "Aw! why, people, you know, who don't have to do anything, you know; people who live without work." "Oh, yes; we have such people," answered the lady, "but we don't call them 'century.' " "Aw! then what do you call them, pray?" "We call them 'tramps.' " "Aw!"

ITCHING PILLS.—SYMPTOMS AND CURE.—The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, as if pin worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected; if allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "Dr. Swaney's All-Healing Ointment" is a pleasant sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Itch of the Neck, and all Scaly, Crusty, Cutaneous Eruptions. Price 50 cents. 3 boxes for \$1.25. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price in currency, or three cent postage stamps. Prepared only by Dr. Swaney & Son, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., to whom letters should be addressed. Sold by all prominent druggists.

Here is an amusing bit of ecclesiastical tit-for-tat. Two young men were church and intimate friends in college. One became a Baptist minister, the other an Episcopalian. They did not meet again for years. The Baptist, for whom the Episcopalian preached to the great satisfaction of the congregation. Sermon over the two divines ducked their heads behind the breastwork of the preaching desk and held the following colloquy. "The sermon, Tom; much obliged. Sorry I can't repay you for your preaching by asking you to stay to our communion. Can't, though, you know, because you have never been baptized." "O, don't concern yourself about that, Jim. I couldn't receive the communion at your hands, as you have never been ordained."

## HONEST MEDICINE.

"FAVORITE REMEDY" Recommended by Clergymen, Statesmen and Others.

SALT RHEUM. Hon. J. H. Saylor, of Saurteries, N. Y., gave fully testifies to the ability of "Favorite Remedy" as exhibited in the case of his little daughter, who was covered with Salt Rheum from head to foot. "Favorite Remedy" gave this thankful father, "relieved my girl altogether from this fearful affliction, Salt Rheum. This occurred two years ago, and not a sign of the disease has since appeared." What it did for this child it will do for all who use it.

Liver Disease. Mr. J. H. Northrop, of Lansingburg, N. Y., for several years Captain of the Troy police, says:—"I have been for a long time a great sufferer from derangement of the liver, and after using many of the medicines recommended for this complaint, Dr. Kennedy's 'Favorite Remedy' is the only one which has given me any relief. I firmly believe that the 'Favorite Remedy' is a good, honest preparation; one that may be depended upon."

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THE USE OF CONCENTRATED MANURE.

BY Z. E. JAMISON.

Prominent among the points worthy of consideration is the best use to make of the earth dug out from under an old cow stable while making a cement vat or cistern beneath it to hold the drainage. A stable for twenty cows will be sixty feet long. The pit will be fifty-five feet long, ten feet wide on top and five feet wide at the bottom, and five or six feet deep.

Probably ten cords of earth will be removed in excavating, nearly all of it so strong with nitrogen, potash, and other elements of plant food, that it cannot safely be put in the hills of corn. In several instances the seed has been killed where it has been used, except when kernal were by the side of the manure instead of upon it. These accidental stalks were of monstrous growth. The use of this earth in hill or drill for any seed is unsafe. It must be used with the same precaution as ashes, sulphate of ammonia, muriate of potash, sulphate of soda, or soda. Yet the careful farmer will not be deterred from using this wealth of fertility from beneath the old stable. By mixing it with muck or barren soil, its strength may be so reduced that it may be safely used, and a good crop secured.

Several farmers have mentioned to me that after removing an old barn, nothing would grow in the soil that received the drainage of the stable. Even if ploughed, harrowed and sown to oats, nothing—not even weeds—would grow in the soil saturated with urine. The amount of concentrated fertilizer made available by digging a cistern will give a dressing for as many acres as the number of years that the stable has been used and the urine allowed to run through the floor.

Begin this year to save and apply the urine of the cattle. While they are at pasture, the land is benefited by both solid and liquid manure, but in many stables the liquids are wasted and the farmer has poorer crops.

The excavated earth referred to may be safely used broadcast on grass lands, and upon ploughed lands previous to harrowing, so that it will be mingled with the soil, and by its separation made safe for any crop. In this broadcast application a light dressing of one cord, or one hundred bushels to the acre, rather than more, is recommended. If a large quantity is applied, the plants can only use a limited amount, and the surplus is of so soluble a character that it will sink below the roots of plants with the water that percolates through the soil. Nitrogen is carried by water more readily than potash, phosphate of lime, or other mineral plant food. A long drought will restore some nitrogen to the surface again, but the better way is to use it economically when you have it in control.

IRASDENBURG, VT., January, 1881.

GEORGES LOVE FOR CABBAGE.

George Abrahams was extravagantly fond of cold cabbage, and one day seeing that quite a dish was left after dinner asked his wife to save it for his salad at night.

About midnight George came home laboring under a stress of heavy weather. Feeling hungry and thinking of his favorite cabbage, he asked where it was.

His wife replied, "In the pantry on the second shelf."

Down he went, found the cabbage, got out the oil, mustard and vinegar, cut up the cabbage, dressed it to the Queen's taste, and ate it all.

In the morning his wife noticed the plate of cabbage where she had placed it the day before, and turning to her "Dear George," innocently asked "why he did not eat the cabbage?"

"I did," he said.

"How did you like it?"

"Oh! not very well; it was tough and stringy."

"But here is the cabbage now, where did you find any more?"

"Why on the second shelf, where you told me."

A quick look at the shelf by the wife and then a cry of agony.

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## IRON BITTERS.

A TRUE TONIC

SURE

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IRON BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a tonic and efficient tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. It enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. It acts like a tonic on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as Tasting the Food, Bile, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc.

The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache.

Sold by all druggists. Write for the A B C Book, 32 pp. of useful and amusing reading—sent free.

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IMPROVED EXCELSIOR

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CURE BACK ACHE

And all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs by wearing the

IMPROVED EXCELSIOR KIDNEY PAD.

It is a marvel of healing and relief.

Simple, Sensible, Direct, Painless, Powerful.

It CURES where all else fails. A REVE-

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The "Only" Lung Pad Co.

WILLIAM BLOCK,

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Take no other.

DR. N. G. WHITE'S

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Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma,

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And other Lung Affections.

The astonishing success of this Elixir, and

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In diseases of the

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