## THE EVENING POST

Saturday, July 6th, 1872.

SPEECH

HON. OLIVER H. DOCKERY, OF NORTH CAROLINA,

In the House of Representatives. March 3, 1871-On the Condition of

the Southern States. pending in both Houses for the improve-ment of that condition as various as are the political sentiments entertained preju-ture to its base. The pledge of the nation sels and control our legislation. The bearing of the laws upon this or that line of so prized. Suppose that any northern policy seems the motive of our action, al. State should secede from the the Union. once thrilling impulses, which prompted justice did not, policy would restrain a the legislator to rise above the groveling course so infamous. Yet wherein is the desires peculiar to self and self preferment, to ignore the claims of party when the interests of one country's demanded it, are those who, amid temptation, danger, and true, sir, of all the political organizations of oar day, and must eventually be the bane of our Republic, dispensing its virus outraged and insulted claimant, and those parts, becomes unsound and cancerous, unworthy of preservation and unfit to live.

In all this wrangling for place, for power, the South, unfortunately poor and helpless, me it. Rebellion and repudiation are twin seems to constitute the stock in trade, the sisters: the former brought on the war, the battle cry of party, the war whoop of vengeance. This spirit is neither manly, char- | the contest. itable, nor brave, and does not become a magnanimous people flushed with success and elated with a sense of power and strength, defiant and omnipotent.

grievous error, and sorely have they repented. A war ensued, costly, vindictive, and bloody; yet the union forces have surpressed the rebellion and conquered the the prodigal has returned, and peace should ensue. Five years ago last April the shatbrave soldiers of either side, proud of their the southern people. to day and have been for years mingling stores taken for your armies? Why bar the ers without adequate means at best to look and commingling in their respective voca- coor to his claim? Upon what principle of after the interests of their own household, tions in peace and barmony, forgetful of the had war enough; they know its horrors.— section, demanding the same proofs of loy- they are unable to accomplish, however They have forgiving, and are to-day locked alty and of his property? The Southern willing they may be to undertake this work. together in triendly bonds of sympathy for each other's hopes and sufferings, and for each other's welfare, which true manhood politicians—outsiders in times of trouble, when men's souls are tried-continue the strife, and the South mourns, bleeds, and

for our Southern troubles; what is the soalienation, and distrust? These are practical questions and worthy our consideration, and should be viewed in the light of experi ence, observation and instincts of our nature, as well as unbending equity, stern justice, and the rigors of law.

I am not here, sir, as the defender of secession, the apologist for the war, nor yet of that spirit of lawlessness which undpubtedly prevails in portions of the South, which permit me to say that allowance should be made for the disturbed condition of Southern society, the disintregation of her social structure, the destruction of her property, the desolation of her homes, the loss of her | ductive of good to our people. Your southsons, the demoralization of her people, the ern citizens are either entitled to the prorecklessness engendered of the rights of person and property, ever an inseparable incident of all wars, but universally to the vanquished, at least for a time, exacting in its demands and fearful in its results. These circumstances, to say nothing of the liberation of four million slaves, uneducated to self-control, unused to self-reliance, with the prejudices of caste and the animosities of race, and lastly, the mortification of defeat, all alike tend to un easiness, disorder, and discontent. It is idle to expecta perfect and immediate calm after a fearful tempest and it is more idle the American Union, in the payment of her stewardship to the people, the soverstill to auticipate by compulsory legislation just claims of ante bellum indebtedness, withstill to anticipate by compulsory legislation to perfect peace and equiet among a vanquished and ruined people on the instant of the cessation of hostilities. The intervention of time must be invoked, a gradual yielding to the new order of things, softenmortification and regret.

Disorders and outrages, Mr. Speaker, exist everywhere and are not confined to our Southern borders. Human nature must change, and radically change, before any people anywhere, or under any circumstances, will be free from outbreaks of passion or madnesss. In other more favored portions of the Union, where the rebellion was not so fatal in its consequences, we daily hear of outrages, theits, and murders, yet they have no political significance and awaken no latent sparks of philanthropy and fellow feeling, receiving a passing notice in the morning paper, and all is hushed. Crime, unfortunately, is everywhere on the increase, and our land, in all its parts, must be afflicted with its due portion.

But, Mr. Speaker, other considerations still enter into this examination of remedies. The South, however unseemly the in yielding its protection can surely and expression may appear, has grievances demanding redress, complaints which should be heard in a spirit of kindness and respect, to authority will be justified in the enactfor they are believed to be just and well ment of severe laws, and in their enforce-founded. I instance the injustice with ment, if need be, at the bayonet's point. which the South has been treated ovi. Remove every complaint, yea, every predenced in the nonpayment of the assistant text of complaint, and then complaint, and then . marshal who took the census of 1860. This ence; protect and then enforce submission. illustration affords an instance of repudia. Then, though passion may have thrilled it tion, such as would shock the feelings of will not have broken our bonds of affection. any community in which common common. The mystic cords of memory, stretching cial honesty is recognized as reputable. But from every battle field and patriot grave to to a people impoverished by war, weakened, every living heart and hearth stone all over exhausted, broken down, this shameful act was as bitter as it was unhappy, as cruel as the Union when again touched, as surely it was dishonorable. I and from records they will be, by the better angels of our naof the Census' Bureau the following sums ture. of money due and unpaid to the several Southern States

Mahama	72 82 II ISBP 000 - 00	\$21,331	1
***		8,386	,
Mississippi	2247 30	1. 375	-
North Carolina	100	16,766	-
VICEIBIA		141,698	1
A: kau-a-	2	11.719	
Seuta ky		5,115	
Massouri	er i	A 10096a	
South Carolina		10,604	
West Verginia		3,139	
tieurgia	: 61	45, 296	d
	250	112, 2597	٦
Louismana	6	410	1
Lenguase		1.00	3
Icke-		1-1,0753	9
Marylani		.655	1

Assertance of the high aggregate to \$1.4,225.00 Work with cold three sources. The pass can be not worst. Warm the claimsonts, but what is the theoremspont of the United to converting to next age time v 68 to moved the moves, but it is due and owing? It the year 1960 the ren Luctual Station was interpr reg a rel 11 year amountagered his

tified there was a sum due him from the Government. Thus, both by a partial payment and notification by the United States authorities, were these claims acknowledged -evidence strong and indisputable-and this before a single act of hostility, before a first blow at the flag or a first act of dis-

If we are to be guided by the common love of justice or the common love of mankind, by any rule or precedent or practice, it is idle to contend that any act on the part of either debtor or creditor, Government or claimant, can, in the light cussion on this floor and in the other knowledged and so unquestionable albranch of Congress. Propositions are lowed. To hold the contrary is to throw sacred as the bonds now so current and most regardless of the peace and order of Would the Government dare to repudiate common household. Statemanship is an such of its bonds as might be the property unpopular word, antiquated and effete. Its of the citizens of such section? No, it difference in point of principle? These southern claimants are unpaid, and even seen and felt no more. This is essentially rnin, stood by the Union were left uncared until the whole system, in all its minutest | who are unable to take the oath cannot receive any portion of that money which the Government promised them, thus justifying repudiation under a law of its own enactsisters: the former brought on the war, the latter entails on the South the miseries of

So likewise, Mr. Speaker, of the many poor men in the South who carried your mails previous to the war, who have to-day status has been fundamentally remodeled. all of \$1,000,000 due them, an honest debt, The Southern people rebelled-and I am | money faithfully earned and badly deeded. | her all. She recognizes with calm resignant here to palliate nor justify the act-a | The joint resolution of March 2, 1867, for- tion her hard lot and pleads willingness but bidding the payment of all claims accruing inability to meet promptly those grave reprior to the 12th of April, 1861, save on the sponsibilities required of her by public sen-

Again, Mr. Speaker, why not recognise tion to his educational wants, entailing have long since lost the arts of war, and are the claims of the loyal man of the South for presive burdens upon a few property-holdjustice or of common courtesy is payment | much less the mental training of the chil-Union; man lost al', save his attachment for | Four millions of human beings are by law enhis Government and his principles which franchised. Yesterday slaves, worth thousustained him amid the fiery ordeal of four sands of millions of dollars, to-day freedmen. and moral heroism ever inspires. But the years of blood and ruin. Can you, by this Yesterday chattels, to be bought and sold, denial of justice, expect his respect, much to day American citizens -poor, penniless; less his love and devotion? Why not or- | yet, for the safety of society and their own ganize a commission at once in each South- | well-being, to be educated with all the ern State authorized to investigate the facts | rights and privileges of the proudest of the Now, Mr. Speaker, what is the remedy and report the same to the Congress of the land. This is certainly a remarkable event, United States? Why delay this matter un- anomalous in its character and unprecedenlution of this vexed problem of southern til the claimants are dead and the evidences ted in its history, and most assuredly entails would it be in the Government to make "just compensation" for property thus taken from its citizens for its own use and

benefit. The persistent refusal, sir, to pay these just claims operates unequally and harshly, creates just cause of complaint and want of confidence in the protecting care and disposition of the Government. A prompt and full liquidation of the second full liquidation of the with other measures of general relief. Your new voter demands of the Sentence people but tends to irritation and disaffeetion, and can in no conceivable way be protection of your Government in a participation in its administration or merit its condemnation and punishment. If the former, life and property, and rights political and States. The newer land States receive, I your censure is unjust and criminal; if the latter, inflict your penalties, unmixed with of educational advantages essential to in- tions, making one eighteenth part of their punitory enactments, punishment or pardon, execution or forgiveness.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this whole controver sy is of casy solution. In the first place, a with us the rulers are but public servants, broad and firm basis, built railroads, dug full and unconditional recognition of the and must respect the ties of humanity, the rights of the southern States as members of regards of rellow-feeling, in the rendition of out the intervention of a rigid test oath, is with us the sure index of public senti- with the consent, by the aid of the sold which virtually excludes the claimant; in ment and the stay and support of our liberthe second place, the payment to loyal citities, judiciously guarded and intelligently zens for supplies used by your armies to used, or the medium, wantonly robbed of compensate somewhat for their losses and its beauty and power, by which this grand among all the States, the new and favored ing the feelings and mitigating the pangs of their heroic devotion to the Union; and, in fabric must topple and fall. Peculiarly disabilities, political and civil, of whatever | right should be securely hedged in with character, perfect equality of human right, with no discriminating laws or proscriptive enactments. Nothing save an equality before the law can restore to relations compatible with good government the now still separated sections of this country. Discriminating laws are as repuguant to the animus of republican institutions as discrimmating taxes are to the letter of our constitution.

Then your Southern States will take courage, and by timely action, under the guidauce of their best men of experience, ability, and moral worth, will soon arouse from their slumbers, and under the fostering care of the Government will present a contented, united, and happy people. When this is done the Government has done its du'y, and consistently demand the allegiance of its citizens, and in the event of insubordination this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of

#### SPEECH OF

HON, OLIVER H. DOCKERY.

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the House of Representatives. March 3, 1871-th the Bill (\$6. St. No. 1496) to Establish a System of National Education

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Speaker, till suiport of education is a communicace tisme. and dres not at this day admit an interest ing argument or novel idea even. Its adventages are universally recognized, and modern availables imperatively demonds its agency. This is emphatically a utility rian age, and knowledge is essential to one can Intelligence belongs of right to our race, and its absence seems unturural and violative of our law of being. Too human mind. Divine in its origin and evented by Bounds were paid throught, for ortion, for medicines is executo account carned. This titue of boundless expansion accounted

in defining one this or opposition was had negliged in unmanity criminal and sinful

before the war had been seriously foreseen. | which inflict the body-politic with noisome-In the spring of 1861 each claimant was no-tified there was a sum due him from the Gov-checking the healthful growth of all those man. By careful tillage and prudent liusbandry this unsightly herbage can be speedily eradicated, the rubbish removed and the
virgin soil enriched and beautified with
comely plants, pleasant to the eye, agreeable
to the taste, and serviceable to our species.
Our country in this here time of sore
trouble needs the best intellects and active

energies of her people developed to the ful-lest extent, compatible with our necessities by a thorough system of intellectual, improvement; and in order to secure this great Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Speaker, the South of an enlightened jurisprudence, excuse a end the Government should aid materially and its condition is a fruitful theme of dis- fulfillment of obligations so strong v ac in its consummation. The school-house, in future the beacon-light of American society and the polar star in our political firmament, should dot our lands as mileposts along line highway, evidencing a determination of the political sentiments entertained prejudices indulged, or resentments to be gratified. Politics, with a view to the success of white paper, and these of party alone, seems to animate our country alone, seems to animate our country alone, seems to animate our country and these claimants are as to these claimants are as to the world the pleasing spectacle of a people and seems to the seems t ple free, united, intelligent, and happy, duly appreciating the advantages of wholesome legislation in an impartial administration of just laws regardful of the public interests, philanthropic, patriotic contented.

In many States of the Union the system of common schools is now well organized, and

is productive of the happiest results, invit-ing immigration by the free bestowal of ed-ucational facilities, the assurance of kincly Southern States mainly is this the case. spectively prescribe. By the late unfortunate civil strife all has been lost. The South emerges therefrom powerless, penniless, paralyzed. He edu-cational fund has been swallowed up in the vortex of political convulsion, leaving likewise a heavy indebtedness of State and peo-ple. Her political, her social, her financial

waich it should meet, and meet manfully and promptly. Perhaps all the rights of a political and civil character, necessary to the individual happiness of these wards of the Government have already been conferred, both by legislative enactment and amendment to our organic law; but in order to a correct appreciation of these inestimable privileges, the Government should go a slep further, and afford that aid to edune

by and for the people, and must partake necessarily, in its elementary and representative capacity, of the habits, desires, and character of the people; hence, the absolute importance, of well-directed legislation, looking not only to the protection of | thirty-sixth part of the entire area of those civil, but to the free and generous bestowal petty annoyances or irritating provocations. telligent citizenship. In despotic Govern-The common weal demands full amnesty or | ments this precaution is perhaps unnecessary, for the people are but automatons, and are subject in both person and property to the whim and greed of their rulers; but the third place, full and entire relief of all American in its characteristics this valued intelligent consideration and thoughtful

important query is, by a general diffucion

The bill under review is to me objectionable in many points. In the first place, it | tional system may be a distillated of great undertakes to do too much, and from the service to the masses of the people, in a very nature of things must fail. It essays | general diffusion of known clight and which, the establishment of a mammoth school from the force of emulation and pride, will system for thirty-seven States, with great | ultimately lead to a higher order of mental diversity of climite, heterogeniousness of culture, a higher sense of moral obligation character, and divergence of interest; a peo- and responsibility and trust. By this handsome in speculations and fruitful of the- the, unconcerned. \* xeite a commendable toric, is to my mind impracticable, incum- desire of physical and mental vigor, create barrassing complications, political differen- reconstruction which is gesuine and heartces, and local prejudices. By this bill the telt, founded upon kindness, regard, and President is vested with almost unlimited love er in the number and character of his appointees, and a parrousse which in influence clothes him with omnipotent authority, not only conflicting but dangerous in the extreme as accessive Administrations, full of interest is a necessity of the times, perhaps of contrariety of political views, such none is the come into power. Why, sir, this bill is so minutely framed as to clothe him and his superintendents with untrammeled permission, yea, a positive injunction, to desig nate the text books even to be used in these schools, by which any sentiment of polities or tenet of religion can be fundamentally and authoritatively implanted in the minds and hearts of the future generations which are successively to control the destinies of our

country. But, sir, in addition to this unnecessary exercise of power, the system and extent o canation is likewise objectionable. In some of the States, enriched by the war, this objection may be of no force, but with us of the Bouth, rulood by the war, yet heavily burdened with individual indebted ness and the the weighty taxes necessarily incidental to a goorganization of our State governments, the people are entirely uncurse of money, and its exaction would be oppressive in the extreme. Ages of toil are necessary to recuperate ber desulated fields and regula her once proud condition of alreadance and splender.

Their str, it view of the surroundings, & prapore a substitute for the bill of the compolitics which demotes for common school rar rees, good "for no other use or pagamewhatevever is questily or land, to be appertinent to rach State, oggal in reventy to several acres for each Senator and . ... ognition of the justice of comprehension, and high culture, and its Representative in Congress under the apportionment of 1860. This bill is predice-

before the first rebel gun had been fired and Ignorance and vice are pestilential weeds, ted mainly on the act of Congress entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July 2. 1862 and is subject to the same conditions and provisions as that act. The advantages and provisions as that act. The advantages resulting from that magnificent douation of this trust fund have in many of the States been marked and positive, and whether viewed in the light of benevolence or as a matter of right, must ever command the admiration of our people, and will inevitably, in the development of our resources in the stimulation of our productive wealth return an incalculable interest, into the particular contracts of the particular contracts. return an incalculable interest into the na-

tion's coffers. This bill, Mr. Speaker, it will be observed, recognizes all the guarantees necessary for the protection of the growth and development of the new States in which these lands lie, interdicting the location of any of this scrip upon mineral lands, contains also a limitation of amount subject to location in each State, and, furthermore, withholds the right of location until the lapse of one year from the passage of the

The fourth, however, is the material section, which defines and prescribes the regulations controlling this fund. In the first place, all moneys thus derived shall be invested in stocks of the United States, or of the States, or some other sale stocks, yielding not less than five per cent. upon the par value of said stocks, and that the ucational facilities, the assurance of kindly reception, and the certainty of remunerative labor. In all this we rejoice, for sectional or individual prosperity tends directly to the advancement and well-being of the whole country. But, Mr. Speaker, other whole country. But, Mr. Speaker, other ingly ask aid of the Government. In the Southern States mainly is this the case.

Southern States mainly is this the case.

This, sir, is a grand object, yet simple; a commendable project, yet feasible and comprehensible, and withal, commical. The Government of its abundance grants to the States, many of them poor and dependent, these lands, approximating twenty-five million acres, for the most laudable purpose, which is in itself a means of protection, The change bears heavily, for it cost her her all. She recognizes with calm resignato the Government, as well as of incalculaject of education under this bill is left to the States, where it rightfully belongs in the organization, classification, and general condition of severe proof of loyalty is the timent in the organization of common arrangement, as each may for fischt determost cruel and keenest weapon eyer forged schools for the benefit of her sons. This mine, suiting the details thereof to the hab-South. The seconding States are all restored; in the fires of repudiative and vindictive demand is just and is cheerfully conceded its, temperament and will, and inclination of the people; with no complicated maensue. Five years ago last April the shat-tered and discomfitted forces of General the helpless and throws open wide the door Lee surrendered their arms. Their blood to a system of repudiation which may crush country by the liberation of the slave, in new fangled schemes of uncertain utility, stained flag was furled forever, and the the northern as its forcrunner has outraged his elevation to citizenship, in the urgent or rickety concern of short duration; but and pressing necessity of immediate atten- schools permanently established, with a permanent endowment fund safely invested and economically administered, independent of the fluctuations of trade, uncertainties of business, and stringency or easiness of the money market; hence in its supply past and hopeful of the future. They have withheld? Why not treat all alike of every dren of their late slaves. I repeat it, uniform and regular, adapted to the wants they are unable to accomplish, however of the people, simple and acceptable to all. Mr. Speaker, with much propriety can the old States demand consideration at our hands. At the close of the revolutionary war, with a view to harmony and conciliation, these public lands of great value were voluntarily and without compensation ceded to the General Government for the "common use and benefit" of all the States, to prevent sectional jealousies, paralyzing divisions, and an alarming discontent, threatening our national unity and internal reconstruction? Why this disaffection, of proof lost? How much more manly upon the Government grave responsibilities, soil and extent of territory, but preferred a concord. These States were then rich in common country and a common flag to dismembered States, with d ssensions, controversies, and strifes. Freeley and fully they made the sacratice, and gladly have they welcomed State after State into the

> seven States, mainly the truits of that notrimony so general States the Government has been ex remely liberal—and properly, cured immigration, invited the capitalist, and stimulated industry. Large grants have already been made in them all for educational purposes. All of the older landed States are entitled to the sixteenth section in each township, which is the believe, the sixteenth and thirty-sixth secentire territory, for seacol purposes alone, besides large quantities for railroads, corleges, homesteads, swamp lands, and other local purposes. These man use grants have established schools on a magnificently canais, developed the country, remedied the evils of heavy taxe-, and rendered the States. Now in turn they ask help, and many of them are sorely in need of it. Yet under this bill a pro retr distribution

Federal Union, now composed of thirty-

included, is provided for. I find, sir. in the forthcoming report of the Land Commissioner an elaborate statement of the location and area of the public domain, amounting in the aggregate to the How, Mr. Speaker, are we to effect these enormous quantity of 1,307,115,118 acres desired ends? The universal answer to this yet unsurveyed, and of course unoffered and undisposed of. Out of this immense of knowledge among the masses of our peo- territory the small pit sieer asked for in ple of every color and race. Then, the this bill would be unknown and unfelt, and practical question presented for our consid | yet with proper management what mighty eration is the mode of its accomplishment. results would inevitably torlow. By this appropriation the doundation of an educaple of every creed, of every color, and of every meaus you can in the South restore contishade of thought. This project, however | dence, encourage the acpendent, stimulate bered, as it necessarily must be, with em a new order of things, resulting in that

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power to cure them. If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy bloodand this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure-a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food di-

gesting better, appetite improving, and fiesh and weight increasing. Not only does the Saraparillian Resulvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin discases; but it is the only

positive cure for Kidney and Bladder Complaints. Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick. cloudy, mixed with substance like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk. or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appear ance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensa-

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tion when passing water, and pain in the

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