

IN ARCTIC SEAS.

Result of Sir Allen Young's Cruise in His Search for the Eira.

The New York Herald correspondent had an interview with Sir Allen Young on his arrival in London, at his residence in St. James' street, on the results of Mr. Leigh Smith's expedition. Sir Allen said:

"The Hope was fitted out with every appliance and requisite for an Arctic voyage, traveling gear, sledges, clothing, provisions for wintering in the ice if necessary for two years, with full rations for its own crew, besides one year for the Eira to be placed at depots. Fortunately, as we found the crew of the Eira on the coast of Nova Zembla, these resources were not touched. The Hope had a prosperous, though somewhat stormy, voyage, and met with gales, fogs and some ice between the coasts of Norway and Nova Zembla. I proceeded to lay depots in accordance with the instructions given me. In carrying out this work, which necessarily kept her very close to the shore, she unfortunately struck a reef, receiving considerable damage, and had to put back to Matochkin Straits to repair. I considered that we had no chance of finding Mr. Leigh Smith's boats on the coast of Nova Zembla than by going through the ice to Franz Josef Land, which I probably would have left before I could have arrived—and so it turned out. The Hope was repaired and ready for sea on August 3, and was proceeding to sail northward, having landed a depot, when the Eira, having fortunately arrived, was received on board and berthed according to their rank, rating with the Hope's crew. The mission of the Hope having now been fulfilled, I ordered the ship immediately to be prepared for her homeward voyage. She was ready for sea on August 6, and took her final departure for Nova Zembla, arriving in Scotland on the 2nd, after a stormy voyage.

"I believe it is Mr. Smith's opinion that, with a good ship properly equipped, an expedition might proceed in any year to Franz Josef Land, and if the ship were placed in a proper place of protection, there is no reason why she should not return safely in the following season through the pack, which, from Mr. Smith's experience, proves much more open, especially about meridian 45° east, than has hitherto been supposed. An expedition intending to winter there might do good service to science by sending out sledge parties either along the north-west shores, or through any of the fjords which might lead northward. An expedition prepared for this purpose might possibly reach a very high latitude, provided the land were found to continue north. If, however, the land terminates, all sledge parties must be arrested. As is well known, it is impossible to carry the weight of sledges traveling through the oceanic pack. Mr. Smith's voyage proves, moreover, that men can live in Franz Josef Land on the resources of the country, provided they had plenty of ammunition, bread, meat and preserved vegetable, as the birds remain late and arrive early in the season. Bears may be shot throughout the winter and warm in any numbers whenever the storms open lanes in the ice. The voyage, moreover, proves that a well-kept party, with boats under proper disciplined leadership, could in all probability accomplish a retreat to the coast of Nova Zembla should the ship be lost.

"I am strongly of the opinion that there ought to be a second ship in any expedition that might be sent, and also that depots should be placed on prominent points of Nova Zembla in order to insure the return in case of disaster. Mr. Smith, by feeding his crew upon the resources of the country, was enabled to save some tinned provisions reserved for the contemplated boat journey. He had, moreover, supplemented these provisions by canning seals and bears' flesh during the winter. This retreat proved well organized and well conducted, and when it is considered that even the sails of the boats were made from a few tablecloths saved from the wreck, and that the ship sank within an hour after the alarm and very few things could, therefore, be saved, we must be congratulated. He was fortunate, indeed, in many ways than one, for the crew would have been unable to drag the heavy boat over the ice had the main pack not opened up, but had just previous to his departure a heavy northerly gale drove the ice seventy miles clear of the coast, leaving a clear space to sail in a southerly direction."

Correspondent: "What is your opinion as to the bearing of Mr. Smith's expedition on that of the Jeannette?"

Sir Allen Young: "It must be borne in mind that the Eira retreat had the advantage of being much earlier in the season, and consequently experienced finer weather. The crew arrived, moreover, upon a coast where a relief ship awaited them. Even without her they would have found depots placed on the points they intended to make for, while, on the other hand, the Jeannette crew, after the splendid retreat so bravely carried out over a so much larger area, unfortunately arrived on a desolate coast at the worst possible time—namely, when the soft snow was beginning to fall, and when traveling was quite impracticable."

Correspondent: "What is your opinion on the crushing of the Jeannette?"

Sir Allen Young: "The fact of her having passed nearly two years in that

FORMIDABLE PACK PROVES THAT EVERY CARE AND CAUTION MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY HER BRAVE COMMANDER AND CREW.

When we reflect that the Eira, which was specially built and strengthened for the ice, fell a victim to its terrible force at so early a period of her career, we must conclude that the chances are very great of a ship being crushed under the many adverse circumstances to which she is exposed, however great her strength and however able she may be commanded."

In conclusion, Sir Allen expressed himself as being very glad to hear that an inquiry was proposed into the circumstances of the loss of the Jeannette. He felt confident that the "responsible evidence" which such a court would have the advantage of would tend to prove how able the ship was equipped and conducted; how gallantly the crew struggled through two winters, determined not to abandon their ship so long as she was still afloat; under them, and how the final disaster was brought about by elements beyond all human control.

A RUSSIAN VIEW OF AMERICAN PROSPERITY.

The perusal of the annual budget of the United States gives us great pleasure. We find that its income is ever increasing, its expenses are decreasing, and its debts are constantly sinking. As regards financial and economical affairs in general, America is the opposite of Europe. In Europe, and particularly in Russia, an abnormal financial condition has become a matter of course, so much so that we cannot help looking on the healthy state of finances in the United States as a miracle in Stat-humbury. The Americans have reached this happy state of affairs through a stringent control of public affairs, freedom of private initiative, and a protective tariff. The annual expenses of the United States of late years have been from \$100,000,000 to \$170,000,000. In 1871 the income was \$300,000,000, and in 1882, \$400,000,000. Thus they had over \$200,000,000 available for diminishing the public debt. From the European point of view these loans are an impossible thing, and yet it is a fact. The American army and navy do not consume a third of the whole income, as is the case in Europe, but only a small portion of it. The civil war impoverished the United States, but since then they have had profound peace. The States recovered, improved their husbandry, encouraged industry, and became rich. A high tariff on imported goods largely increased the income of the United States and served to encourage national industry. After a while a financial crisis came, and European economists prophesied that on account of the high tariff the United States would suffer stagnation of trade and industry, and general financial ruin. But the Americans did not mind the European false prophets and declined to receive cheap European goods offered on the condition of free trade. The result is that now the Americans get \$220,000,000 in customs duties, and besides are able to compete in trade and industry with the foremost of European countries.

An immense surplus of income over expenses enables the United States to lower the public debt progressively. In Europe public debts grow as rapidly as mushrooms, while in America they melt like snow. According to the calculations of the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States will pay its public debt in nine years, if the present prosperity continues.

WHAT A SALUTARY EXAMPLE THE COUNTRY OF THE YANKEES GIVES TO THE OLD WORLD COUNTRIES.—[St. Petersburg, Novoe Vremia.]

Cateways visits Queen Victoria. Cateways has been to visit the Queen of England at Osborne, and according to all reports the occasion must have been one worthy of illustration by the pencil of Hogarth. Not only was the steamer that bore him thither decked with royal crimson, while the crew donned their caps, and the assembled multitude made the walk to the pier with flags, and a special guard of honor was in waiting, but the amiable savage king it was in full sympathy with the magnificent responsibilities of the hour. He was "carefully dressed" in a dark suit and wore a "chimney-pot" hat which, let it ever be remembered, "shone resplendent in the bright sunshine," and fittingly, "so did the features of the ex-king." "By his smile and dignified deportment he created quite a favorable impression." Nothing appears to surprise him, and only once was he at all moved when a peripatetic photographer directed his lens upon him without so much as saying "If you please," and then the monarch "quickly lifted himself behind the deck-house."

His highness was, however, for Peep-Tom's camera worked by the "instantaneous process." When at last he entered the royal presence, Cateways strode forward in advance of his companions, raised his hat above his head, and repeated twice "An, the Queen," the words "An, the Queen." Unfortunately the reporters failed to state what tongue "An, the Queen" is in, but left the public to content itself, perchance, with knowing that those words are the "exact equivalent" of the Zulu words used by the ex-king of Zululand. But perhaps that is enough. The spectacle of the ponderous African, with resplendently shining face, waving his hand above his glossy "stove-pipe" and bowing in Zululand, "An, the Queen, An, the Queen!" is sufficient for one day's contemplation by republican simplicity.

TWO NARROW ESCAPES.

The Story of the Flight of Gen. Breckenridge and Judith P. Brinsman.

It is generally known that General Breckenridge left the country by way of Indian river immediately after the surrender, arriving in Havana, while Mr. Benjamin, though leaving by way of Tampa and the waters below, made his landing in safety at Nassau, New Providence. After the separation of the members of the Confederate government in Georgia from President Davis, at the time of the surrender, General Breckenridge rode on horseback to Florida under the name of Col. Cabell. He had with him besides his son, Col. Wood, who was a nephew of President Taylor, and another officer named Wilson, all of whom had been members of the general's staff. On entering Florida from the Georgia line immediately north of the town of Madison, they reached the house of Thomas Livingston, who soon conducted them to the plantation of General Finagan. Wood was at once sent to General James Tucker, who resided not far from Madison, and was a neighbor of General Finagan, to come to the house of the latter, to which he came and was introduced to the party and informed of their purpose to leave the country. General Breckenridge presented the fine horse which he rode to General Finagan; his son went to Jefferson county to stay a while with Captain James Tucker, a son of Captain Tucker, first mentioned. General Breckenridge accepted the use of Captain Tucker's carriage and Captain Tucker accompanied him in it to East Florida, his exalted ex-cavalman driving.

The two officers of the general's staff and a faithful colored servant man of General Breckenridge rode the horses on which they came into the State on the same route. The party went about seven miles south of Madison to strike the highway road. In the carriage was the general himself and the colored driver. The team of the coach was of course, a pair of good horses. On the road they overtook a country woman and a little girl walking. Captain Tucker asked the general if he would object to taking the two up to help them on their way for a few miles. Of course they were at once given a place in the carriage. The old woman became very inquisitive, and asked the general if he was a President. The general answered "No."

She asked, "Then you are a general?" He answered, "No, no general, only a private soldier, far away from home." The keen eyes and questions of the old woman became so searching as to embarrass him a little, and the general diverted her by kind inquiries about the little girl, whether she could read, etc.

She said the little girl could not read. The general then gave the child five one dollar gold pieces, and told her mother to send her to school with it as far as it would go.

Captain Tucker escorted the party to Mr. Hanes' plantation, near Gainesville, and there, putting them into a position to be escorted further, he bade them adieu and returned home.

At Moseley's ferry, on the Suwanee, they encountered another old country woman in a house near at hand, who became quite social with the party, and told them that "Old Benjamin" had passed that way a few days before, and had taken a meal there. He had arrived alone on horseback, rather late for the meal. Mr. Benjamin had asked the man of the house for the meal, and he had replied that it was pretty late, and he did not know whether the old woman would be willing to cook another. Mr. Benjamin said that he had the gold to pay for it, and the meal was soon smoking on the table. Gold was a rare chattel in those days on the Bellamy road.

When the old lady told the Breckenridge party that "Old Benjamin" had passed there a few days before, upon being asked how she knew him, she replied that while he was eating she was looking over an old pictorial paper which had somehow got through the lines, and in it was a picture of some of the "great rebels," as they were called, and among them was one printed "J. P. Benjamin."

"I'll be shot," said the old woman, "if I was lookin' at the picture and lookin' up at the man eatin' his supper, and I would help noutin' the likeness, and I was soon sure that the man eatin' his supper was old Benjamin himself. That show I know he has been here, and you all count along in this way reminded me of him."—Jacksonville (Fla.) Times.

"Well, he," said the old woman, "is a very good if you know the lady as made it and are sure it ain't eat," and the broad pudding and other nondescript deserts used at cheap boarding houses are liable to a similar criticism, if the story of the New York swiftness is to be believed. James Lyons, of Long Island, has the contract to collect from the chief hotels of New York city the kitchen refuse, such as stale bread, cut bread and hard ends of loaves. This he takes to his farm and manufactures in various grades of food for chickens, pigs and horses, which he sells to farmers at a good profit. He lately discovered that one of his drivers was surreptitiously selling these delectable odds and ends of cast-off provender to the keepers of small boarding houses, to be used in the compounding of various palatable morsels which were to be fed to the unscrupulous boarders. It is needless to say the exposure in the newspapers spoiled the appetites of a good many cheap boarders in the first city in America.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES.

What the South Wants in Action and Common Sense.

Cassius M. Clay, in the Industrial South, says: I am tired of hearing the depreciating cry of "We want Yankee brains and enterprise." We don't want any such thing—we want Southern brains and enterprise. What the South wants is common sense and action. The old ruling class was not, and is not, a more inefficient class than the same strata in New England. On the contrary, history shows that when we applied ourselves to the thing in hand we excelled the North. We had more good statesmen and orators than the North. Our military men were the foremost. In manners and taste the South, with all her smaller cities and sparse population, was at least equal, and abroad held superior to the North. In physical development they are, and have been, superiors of the North. Slavery prevented manufactures and commerce, and interfered with common education, and therefore, was a block to most of the progress of modern civilization—mechanic arts, roads, buildings, ships, and all that. It prevented inventions and the intelligent use of the methods already known. It warred against economy and self-restraint. But slavery is gone, and gone forever, and the road to progress lies full and free before us.

If we take the old slave line as the banner of the South, we have a larger and better surface and soil than the North, and also better climates. We are the place of the great world's staples, cotton, corn (maize), tobacco and rice. There are vast fields to be occupied with the sugar cane. The cotton and all these other staples should reach their highest preparation for consumption. We have all the minerals of the world.

We have the climate for the best peaches, apples and cherries, not to speak of the orange, banana, lemon and many small fruits. The vine and silk culture must succeed here, if anywhere in America. The South has the best timber; the wood of the sunny climate is finer, stronger and more varied than in the North, and its growth more rapid. When the forestry becomes an art and culture, as it will, the South will be the place of the highest success.

When sorghum and the sugar beet, the one for stock and the other for sugar, shall become great staples, and they will in time, the South will be the place for flax and hemp, and the best wheat and barley.

There is plenty of capital in the South for all legitimate purposes. Where comes the money for our foreign travel, our summer watering places, our extravagance in household and personal decoration? We have enough to begin with, and more will join us if need be, as in our new cotton factories.

We should begin with the manufacture of such of our staples as maize, wheat and oats, in distilling and in grinding—in wool as well as cotton. We should more slowly, first cotton, then tobacco, then up and away as the boy and mill! Let all the talkers of a city and village, and cross-roads, get together and "strike out" by forming a joint stock company to make horse-shoes, hoes, axes, especially the wooden parts of the same. For this the best machinery known should be used to save the expenditure of the labor.

Much of this must be imported—import also the skilled men to operate it at the beginning. Everywhere let one intelligent man study the surroundings. At one place hoe-blades, snoods, chisel and ax handles and all that is best; at another coal mining, slate, clay and such industries as are proper; staves, railroad ties and barrels.

I return again to the beet, for it must at some time rival cotton. The beet has not been a success in America, because it has been grown too far North—the South is the place. The company should start on a small scale, raise some beets themselves, engage others, send prudent men to France and other countries to study their machinery and methods, and then enlarge operations only with successful experience. I stake my reputation for judgment on this industry. Sugar is one of the greatest luxuries of life, is a most agreeable and wholesome food. It grows (the beet) in the finest and most healthy climates; it gives employment to men, women and children, and the refuse is a most valuable feed for live stock. Who will deserve the gratitude of all America and the world by making the best sugar cultivation a success?

Northern productions may excel ours in some things, but they are few. The potato does best here now under our present culture, but the South has learned something about potatoes, and begins to rival them. Some Northerners now excel ours, but it is because we do not destroy them. After long experience, I believe the apple is best south of thirty-eight degrees north. They have beaten us in hay only because we allowed them to do so. Their climate may allow them to excel us in summer grazing for cows and superiority therefore in butter and cheese. But the field lies open for contest, because I know that last year, the driest ever known in Kentucky, the red clover remained green all through, and there is a better feed than red clover for cows, green or cured.

In fishing the North is ahead of us, but the South is full of the finest fish, and the time is near when they will be utilized. All our sea coasts are full of fine fish, and if the carp, the "domestic fish," succeeds at all, it must be in the South. We have but one thing to contend against, and that is self-satisfaction.

EVILS OF OPIUM SMOKING.

Ten or twelve pipes produce a delicious languor or intoxication; from twenty to twenty-five pipes I followed by a dreamy torpor, the "heaven" which the opium smoker madly seeks—an emblem of the long sleep to which he blindly hurries. The habitual opium smoker has pallid cheeks, vacuous eyes, and is unfitted for any energetic employment. The functions of the stomach and intestinal organs become disarranged and weakened. In indulgence, the diaphragm and death like stupor of an opium delirium has something more awful to the gaze than the bestiality of the drunkard from spirits. The patient suffers from deprived of the drug after long habit no language can explain, and it is only to a certain degree under its influence that his faculties revive. Persons of mature age occasionally become opium smokers, but the habit, as a rule, is acquired in youth. It is well known, among the initiated that a physician in New York who claims to cure victims of the opium pipe, and has built an asylum for that purpose, has not been able to cure himself, and daily indulges in its use. Those who pretend that they have been able to relinquish the habit, may be found hanging about opium places and do not deny themselves a pipe now and then. They are simply moderate smokers for a time, and eventually fall back to an excessive use of the drug. No opium smoker will deny the fact that the habit has ruined him mentally and physically.

The English Suicide Law. Among the acts passed at the recent session of the English Parliament was one repealing the old law with regard to suicides, under which all the goods and effects of the deceased were forfeited to the crown. With such severity did the common law regard the suicide that his property was not only lost to him, but formerly an ignominious burial followed the crime, and he was interred in the highway or at the intersection of the cross roads, with a stake driven through his body. All the legal penalties once attaching to the act are now formally repealed. In point of fact the penalties had been cluded for many years by the verdict of "temporary insanity," which it had become customary for the coroner's jury to return in such cases, the law not applying where the suicide was mentally irresponsible.

A Brave Girl. The doctors are always ready to avail themselves of all the human bodies they can get to cut up in the dissecting rooms, but there are probably comparatively few of them who would be willing to contribute their own cadaver to the use of the collegues when they get through with them themselves. We lately had a letter from a brave young woman now happily recovering, but who, at one time, thought she was pretty nearly at the gates of death. Speaking of her possible demise she remarked: "In such an event I prefer to abolish the undertaker and rob the graveyard by having my body sent to the dissecting-table, and, if possible, disclose wherein I made the mistake that forfeited my life."—Foot's Health Monthly.

Treasure Found in Lake Erie. Captain D. Chopin, the mine locator of New Jersey, struck a long sought treasure by the aid of a magnetic rod. For some months he has been cruising outside Erie harbor in the hope of locating the wreck of the schooner Vermillion, which, with three hundred and fifty tons of copper, sank in a storm nearly fifty years ago. This morning the magnetic indicator was violently disturbed and gave evidence of the near presence of metal. Soundings were made and the wreck discovered in fifty feet of water. An ingot weighing fifty pounds was brought to the surface. A large diving-bell is to be placed over the spot and men are engaged to get up the long concealed treasure, which is worth over \$150,000.

A Cool Lady. There was one woman, young and very demure, among the travelers in an Arizona stage coach, and when a gang of masked robbers appeared, she told the five men in the vehicle to hand their watches and money to her. They did so, and she hastily hid the articles under her clothing. When the highwaymen came to her in their search, she blushing begged them to be content with searching her pockets, vowing, with upturned eyes and soft tones, that she had nothing concealed. They gallantly complied, and went away with only a few stray dollars, missing things worth about \$10,000.

In the Times, of Philadelphia, we observe: Mr. John McGrath, 1236 Christian street, was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of severe rheumatism.

Mrs. Bridget O'Rourke and Ezra Temple, steerage passengers on the steamship Oregon, were made hopelessly insane through fright in crossing the San Francisco bar in a storm.

Gave instantaneous relief. St. Jacobs Oil. Neuralgia, Prof. Tice.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The jealous husband of a pretty woman at Fayette, Texas, branded her with an iron used for marking cattle, making a star and cross, which she must bear on each cheek for life.

25 Cents Will Buy a Treatise upon the Horse and his Diseases. Book of 100 pages. Valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent post-paid by Baltimore Newspaper Union, 28 to 32 N. Holliday St., Baltimore, Md.

Wanted Men. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Neuritis, Debility, etc. Druggists. Sent for pamphlet to E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.

Great improvements have recently been made in Carboline, a desiccated extract of petroleum, the great natural hair restorer, perfect as an equally prepared hair dressing and restorer. Sold by all druggists.

NO WRECK ASHORE.

Was ever more helplessly stranded than a wrecked vessel, when the disaster befalls the product of some formidable malady, or that slow, premature decay that seems to fasten upon some constitutions without apparent cause. An excellent means of checking the gradual drain of the source of vitality is the beneficent tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which promotes digestion, enriches the blood and gives resistance as well as stamina to an enfeebled frame. Constipation, feebleness of the kidneys and bladder, liver and spleen and indigestion, are among the bodily ailments which it remedies promptly and thoroughly. Persistence in its use is well merited by it.

"Anatomical Gardens" wants to know the easiest way to make a fat omelette. Leave a box of matches, where the lady can play with them.

A SMART MAN. Is one who does his work quickly and well. There was the R. A. Porter's "Favorable Medical Discovery" does as a blood purifier and strengthener. It opens the torpid liver, purifies the blood, and is the best remedy for constipation, which is a serious disease of the lungs.

To be a good swimmer the mouth should always be kept shut. Women are seldom good swimmers.

EXTRAVAGANCE. Is a crime, and helps one not to afford to do without Dr. Porter's "Favorable Discovery," which by restoring and restoring health, prevents and restores that beauty which depends on health.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN. Are made pale and unattractive by functional irregularities, which Dr. Porter's "Favorable Discovery" will quickly cure. The contents of testimonials. By druggists.

Death Decried. ALABAMA, VA. AUG. 4, 1881. H. H. WALKER, CO. No. 1 I should have been in my grave today had it not been for your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

The Freer Aste Grease. Is the best in the market. It is the most economical and clearest, and lasts as long as two of any other. One greasing will last two weeks. It is used for greasing all the machinery and tools of the mill, and is also used for greasing all the machinery of the mill.

WATER'S PREPARATION FOR THE SKIN. The only preparation of low cost containing the entire nutritive principle. It contains blood-making, purifying, and skin-strengthening properties. It is used for all the ailments of the skin, such as eczema, psoriasis, and all the ailments of the skin.

A LIVER'S BRAIN FOOD. Most valuable for all the ailments of the liver and brain. It is used for all the ailments of the liver and brain, such as jaundice, and all the ailments of the liver and brain.

It is a SURE CURE FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE LIVER. It is a SURE CURE FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE LIVER. It is a SURE CURE FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

Malaria. If you are afflicted with malaria, you should use this medicine. It is a SURE CURE FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

Ladies. For all the ailments of the ladies, such as dyspepsia, and all the ailments of the ladies.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. For all the ailments of the ladies, such as dyspepsia, and all the ailments of the ladies.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER. For all the ailments of the ladies, such as dyspepsia, and all the ailments of the ladies.

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns, and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

Payne's Automatic Engines. Reliable, Durable and Economical, and furnish a large power with a small capital. They are used for all the ailments of the liver and brain.

TEAS. In all the ailments of the liver and brain, such as jaundice, and all the ailments of the liver and brain.

It is a SURE CURE FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE LIVER. It is a SURE CURE FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

Malaria. If you are afflicted with malaria, you should use this medicine. It is a SURE CURE FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

Ladies. For all the ailments of the ladies, such as dyspepsia, and all the ailments of the ladies.

It is a SURE CURE FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE LIVER. It is a SURE CURE FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE LIVER.



Merchant's GARGLING OIL. For all the ailments of the ladies, such as dyspepsia, and all the ailments of the ladies.

It is a SURE CURE FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE LIVER. It is a SURE CURE FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

Malaria. If you are afflicted with malaria, you should use this medicine. It is a SURE CURE FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

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