RUTLAND HERALD.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1866.

Democratic Endorsement of the Philadelphia Convention.

After considerable opposition from the New York World and other Democratic sheets, and a good deal of hanging back among Democratic Congressmen, the latter have finally, with but few exceptions, signed an address endorsing the call for the Philadelphia Convention. The following is the address :

To the People of the United States .

Dangers threaten the Constitution The citadel of our liberties is directly assaulted. The future is dark unless the people will come to the rescue. In this hour of peril "National Union" should be the watchword of every true Union man. As essential to national union we must preserve unimpaired the rights, the dignity and the equality of the States, including the right of representation in Congress, and the exclusive right of each State to control its own domestic concerns, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. After a uniform construction of the constitution for more than half a century, in the assumption of new and arbitrary powers, the Federal Government is subversive of our system and destructive of our liber-A free interchange of opinion and kind feeling between the citizens of all the States is necessary to the perpetulty of the Union. At present, eleven States are excluded from the national council. For seven long months the present Congress has persistently denied any right of representation to the people of these States. Laws affecting their highest and dearest interests have been passed without their consent and in disregard of the fundamental principles of free government. The denial of representation has been made to all the members from a State, although the State, in the language of the President, presents itself not only in an attitude of loyalty. and harmony, but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any existing constitutional or legal test. The representatives of nearly one-third of the States have not been consulted with reference to the great questions of the day. There has been no sationality surrounding the present Congress. There has been no intercourse between the representatives of the two sections producing mutual confidence and respect. In the language of the distinguished Lieutenant General "It is to be regretted that at this time there cannot be a greater commingling between the citizens of the two sections and particularly those entrusted with law-making power." This state of affairs should be removed at once and for-Therefore, to preserve the naever. tional Union and to bring together those who are unnaturally severed, and for these great national purposes, we cordially approve the call for a National Union Convention, to be held at the city of Philadelphia, on the second Tuesday, fourteenth day of Angust next, and hereby endorse the principles therein set torth.

We therefore respectfully but earnestly urge upon our fellow-citizens in each State and Territory and Congressional District in the United States, in the interest of union and with a spirit of harmony, and with direct reference to the principles contained in said call, to act promptly in the selection of wise, moderate and conservative men to represent them in said Convention, to the end that all the States shall at once be restored to their practical relations to the Union, the Constitution maintained, and peace

bless the country.

Signed by W. E. Niblack, Anthony Thornton, Michael C. Kerr, G. S. Shanklin, Garrett Davis, H. Grider, Thomas E. Noell, Samuel J. Randall, Lewis W. Ross, Stephen Taber, J. M. Humphrey, John Hogan, B. M. Boyer, U. G. Bergen, Chas. Goodyear, Chas. H. Winfield, A. H. Coffroth, Lovell H. Rousseau, Phillip Johnson, Chas. A. Eldridge, John L. Dawson, Reverdy Johnson, Thomas A. Hendricks, William Wright, James Guthrie, J. A. McDougall, William Radford, S. S. Marshall, Myer Strouse, Charles Sitgreaves, S. E. Ancona, E. N. Hubbell, B. C. Ritter, A. Harding, A. J. Glossbrenner, E. R. V. Wright, A. J. Rogers, H. McCuilough, F. C. LeBlond and W. E. Finck.

Washington, July 4, 1866. The substance of the address, it will be noticed, is that dangers threaten the Union, because those who so recently inaugurated and carried through to Its inglorious end one of the bloodiest wars of the world's history, for the purpose of destroying the Union, are not immediately admitted to power in its govern-

ment. The logic of this proposition is difficult of discovery.

The cause of the hesitation on the part of Democrats to sign this address was a fear that it would amount to an abandonment of the Democratic party. But the fact now seems to be that the convention will be nothing but a Democratic Convention, with a baker's dozen or so of bolting Doolittle Republicans, who have lost their constituencies, thrown in. There will be no abandonment, therefore, of the Democratic party, as the Democratic Congressmen have doubtless finally corcluded, but it will be the Democratic party itself of the North and South, met together to discuss the propriety of assuming some other name by which it "may smell as sweet" as the Democratic name now does to the true Union men of the country. Those who wish to train with the Northern supporters of George B. Mc-Clellan and Southern supporters of Jefferson Davis will undoubtedly find an opportunity by attending, or sending delegates to, the "new party" convention at Philadelphia.

MONRY ORDER SYSTEM .- The Postmaster General has put into operation the new law of Congress on the "Money Order" system. Orders of \$50 and under are now sold, while under the old system the maximum was \$60. The fees for money orders have also been changed; orders from \$1 to \$20 being now issued at 10 cents; and 'over \$20 to \$50 inclusive, at 25 cents.

The Great Fire at Portland.

The fire in Portland on the 4th, was the most destructive that ever occurred in New England. And it all originated from a fire-cracker which ignited some shavings, and from the latter a high wind carried the fire to a cooper's shop near by. The adjoining buildings were soon seized by the devouring element, and the flames speedlly passed beyond all control. An eye witness of the conflagration, gave to the Boston Journal the following particulars:

"The fire commenced about half past four Wednesday afternoon in a small cooper shop on Commercial street, in the rear of Brown's large sugar house. After burning the foundry and small shops in its vicinity, it destroyed the plaining mill of Littlefield & Wilson, Upham's flour establishment and Brown's sugar house. Crossing Fore street it took in its path several wooden buildings, and the large storehouse belonging to Brown's sugar house. It then continued down Commercial street, destroying Richardson's foundry and iron shop and several wooden buildings, up through Fore street, extending down both sides of the street. It ran up Centre and Cotton streets to Cross street, from Cross street it took Winslow's machine shop. following on both sides of Union street up to Middle street, extending down Middle and Fore streets to Exchange street. It devoured everything in its path from Union to Exchange streets It swept both sides of Exchange and Lime streets, taking in its progress Wood's large hotel, taking in Willow and Deer streets, nearly down on the south side of Middle street, to India street. It crossed Middle street at Cross, running down the latter street and sweeping away everything to Montjoy's Still on in a northerly direction it went through from Middle street to Cumberland street, destroying everything on that street to Montjoy's hill. It also extended down many other streets running at right angles with Cumberland street to the north.

The above is a general outline of the path taken by the devouring element as furnished by our informer. He estimates that it was over a mile in length and about one-fourth of a mile in width, This whole area now presents to the eye nothing but one vast forest of chimneys, the fury of the flames fanned by the strong southerly wind being so great that everything combustible was swallowed up in its path.

In the vicinity of the spot where the fire originated there were nothing but dry wooden buildings, which furnished the best possible food for the flames, and the water, of which, unfortunately, there was a scarcity, had no effect whatever

upon it. The fire was not got under control until about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and at 12 o'clock, the time of the departure of this gentleman, a number of buildings were still burning.

Very little was done in aid of the sufferers, so general was the loss.

The suffering of those thus turned out of doors is increased by the fact that for a long time houses have not been in proportion with the population of the city, and hundreds of families cannot by any possibility be sheltered. Nearly all the provision stores were destroyed, and this renders it very difficult to procure the necessaries of life, so that it is absolutely necessary that they should be sent from other places. Thousands of persons, male and female, are thrown out of employment, many of whom lost their tools, and it is feared that in many instances their employers have lost all their property, and may not be able to pay them what may have been due to them.

The scene when the fire was at its hight was one of fearful terror. The flames, fanned by the high wind, leaped madly from building to building, sometimes overleaping low buildings and seizing upon some high one beyond them, and then, as if jealous that their desolating work should not be complete, surging backward and sweeping away, as in a moment, those which they had before overleaped. The air was filled with live coals, and shingles and other fragments. like devastating torches, were borne onward to blocks beyond the present boundaries of the conflagration, and thus hurried on its ravages with fearful rapidity. The occupants of houses in its line of progress, seeing that their residences were sure to be devoured, moved their furniture to places beyond which they believed it could reach, only to have to move it again, and in many instances to find it at last consumed by the flames, Such was the extent of the fire that the fireman were almost powerless. While they were gallantly fighting it in one direction it held almost undisputed sway in others. The firemen doubtless did all they could, but they were powerless before such a tornado of fire and flame, The people behaved well, laboring with every energy to aid the firemen, or to rescue the goods of those whose residences lay in the course of the fire .-Buildings were torn down and blown up far in advance of the fire, but the flames would overleap the chasms thus made and go on with increased force to further conquests.

Our informant did not hear any estimate of the amount of insurance upon the property destroyed. It was quite large, but fears are entertained that in some instances offices may have so large an amount as to render them insolvent. The New York and Hartford offices are large sufferers.

The burnt district includes the whole of the ante-revolutionary town burnt by Capt. Morrett in 1775, and much more. At that period there were no buildings so far up as High street or below India ssreet (then called King street), and Fore street on the south and Congress street (then Back street) were the other boundaries. Cumberland street, the southerly side of which is now destroyed, then had no existence.

There is one gratifying feature-that up to the time our informant left it was not known that there had been any loss of life. Considering the fearful rapidity with which the flames spread this is somewhat remarkable.

The Journal says:

The tremendous conflagration at Portland, on the 4th, reminds us, by its sweeping destructiveness, rather of the earthquakes and volcanic disturbances of tropical regions than of the usual visitations by fire in our northern cities, We do not recall any case where onethird of the property valuation of any

place, large or small, was burned up in a single fire, or where nearly the whole of the business section was turned into an indistinguishable mass of ruins, the very course and limits of the streets to be learned only from maps and plans. Such is Portland to-day, which, fortyeight hours ago, was the first American city to the east of us in point of population, property and enterprise, and whose beauty was proverbial throughout

the country. The area burned over is actually larger than the entire area of the city when it was destroyed by the British in the Revolutionary war. The two ends of the city only are preserved, with a line of buildings merely enough to show a connection on the front and rear water lines. It is a voiceless city for the moment, for its newspapers are all destroved. The destruction of all its banks though it is to be hoped that the contents of their vaults will prove to be safe) would arrest the whole business of the city, even if the wholesale dry goods houses were not entirely consumed, and the great majority of the merchants had now no other counting-rooms than tents or the open air. Two thousand buildings have gone. The old Second Parish Church, associated with the memory of the sainted Payson, will never be seen again, nor others, of several denominations, almost equally dear to the present and former residents of Portland. The Natural History Society, so creditable for its collection, is burnt out for the second time. In short, there is not an interest or association, secular, religious or literary, to which the people of Portland have become habituated, that is not disastrously, if not irreparably, affected by this terrible conflagration.

And yet we hear that the citizens are in good spirits, cheerfully doing what they can to mitigate the suffering in their midst, and ready to commence the work of repairing their misfortunes, Those who know them would expect this. The same spirit that has built up their business prosperity as a city-the same spirit that electrified the whole country in the capture of the rebel privateer in their harbor-survives the flames, and will renew its activity. Our own city has already given an earnest of its warm sympathy, and will go as much farther in the direction of practical assistance as may be needed. And we have no doubt that this feeling is widely extended throughout the coun-

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE Constitution .- Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, writes to Gov. Brownlow as fol-

"I shall endeavor to be in Tennessee shortly, and at Nashville by the time the Legislature convenes. I see the rebels howl over the proposed amendments to the Constitution. That ought to determine the Union men at once. Gov. Pierpoint sent me this morning an editorial from the Richmond Times of yesterday. The most violent, wicked, malignant and devilish. The great fight will be in the coming elections this Fall, If the Union men sustain themselves, the onward course of events is easy and pleasant for the country. If they are overthrown, then the Southern Confederacy revives, and starts out on a new career. The action of Tennessee is looked upon as important and indicative. I hope it will be prompt and harmonious.'

ON A RUNAWAY EXCUBSION,-The following upleasant episode in the lives of three lads belonging in Dedham, Mass., is related by the Providence Journal of Tuesday :

"Yesterday morning, three lads just entering their teens left their homes in Dedham, Mass,, and came to this city. One of them, Arthur Stockbride, got possession of considerable money belonging to his father; another, Chas. Pratt, confiscated the hard-earned means of his mother; while the third, Henry Farnsworth, seemed to be making an excursion at the expense of his companions. A telegraphic dispatch from Canton put our police on the alert, and just as the Shore Line train was about to leave for New York, officer A. J. Dexter discovered the runaways in one of the cars and took them out. They had purchased two guns during their brief stop in Providence, and also their tickets for New York, which the officer took back and secured a return of the money. Altogether officer Dexter restored to the father of the Stockbridge boy the sum of \$181, and the old gentleman returned to Dedham with the lads in the afternoon, feeling much relieved by the suc cess of the efforts to check the downward progress of the youthful sinners.

EXPIRATION OF SENATORIAL TERMS .-The term of the following seventeen members of the Senate of the United States will expire on the 4th of March,

Ira Harris of New York, James A. Mc Dougall of California, L. S. Foster of Connecticut, Lyman Trumbull of Illinois Henry S. Lane of Indiana, J. M. Kirkwood of Iowa, Samuel C. Pomeroy of Kansas, Garrett Davis of Kentucky, B. Gratz Brown of Missouri, James W Nye of Nevada, Daniel Clark of New Hampshire, John Sherman of Ohio, James W. Nesmith of Oregon, Edgar Cowan of Pennsylvania, and Timothy O. Howe of Wisconsin. There are three vacancies to be filled-one in New Jersey and two in Vermont,

THE PARENTAL MURDERER. - Mr. Lindsley, the clergyman at Medina, N.Y., who whipped his little child to death because he would not or could not say his prayers, and who was released on \$10,-000 ball, immediately upon being set at liberty went to the house of his brotherin-law to stay, but was not allowed to do so, the brother-in-law fearing that his house would be torn down by an excited mob, and the miserable man has again taken up his quarters in the jail at Albion, this time voluntarily, but really to escape summary punishment at the hands of an infuriated and indignant

SURING A RAILROAD COMPARY .-- A man in New York State was run over by the cars on the Hudson River Railroad in 1855, and his wife sued the company for damages, and brought her case before the Justice's Court. No less than seven appeals have been taken, and the case at last taken up before the Court of Appeals. There all the former decisions were reversed, and the case sent back to fragments, timber, etc., a distance of erywhere.

public.

the Justice's Court. Thus, after eleven thirty feet. His leg was broken and he years' litigation and eight trials, the case is just where it started.

[Written for the Rutland Herald.] The Valley Queen.

BY OLIVE E. P. THOMAS.

Girde on, fair bark, the placid stream That sweeps thro' needows fresh and fair, Hath never mirrored in its beam, A form that could with thine compare!

The sturdy red man years agone
Brought to these shores the light canoe,
And gladly rang his hunter song
Through forces shades and bending blue.

The hand of Science bound the tide
That chains thee to the wheels of Art.
But kept its lottiest swell of pride,
To bear for freight the human heart.

Oh! river fair, whose banks our feet In childhood wandered o'er and o'er, Whose waves our eyes have joyed to gr So oft from out our cottage door; Did e'er the mountain pines repeat That Beauty, Wealth and Grace would com To tread the deck with careless feet, While Pleasure found with thee a home?

Did s'er the winds of summer tell. That cultured voices soft and free, Within thy borders green would swell. The songs of Home and Liberry?

Oh, fairy bark, glide on, glide on! We heave the haunts of care and pain, We seek the caim that dwells alone, In Nature's undisturbed domain.

Glide on! the world is fair to-day And winsome eyes with favor shine. Gud hearts are with us, brave as gay, And Leve to pour his royal wine.

We would not yield the summer hours. That blithely o er our spirits fall.— For rosy bloom of festive bowers, Or courtly gifts of banquet hall. Lo, where the golden lillies stand, The meadow tacks uprise to since, The crowns of Labor bless the land That hilledge homes rich harvests bring,

The cale through which outpathway leads is famed for many an old remance, When plouvers their daring deeds

Told o'er the broken spear and lance.

And Time shall keep enshrined in song The glory of its later years: The march of victory for the strong Battations of our mountaineers Tho' o'er the plain the power of Steam Keeps on its way with kingly tread. Our lays are thine, on Valley Queen;

Glide on, glide on, oh fair and free!

With banners waving high above, hile over all this truth we see: The Might that rules the world is Love.

Local and State Items.

Conventions .- The "Democrats" have called a District Convention at Middlebury on Tuesday, July 17th, at 10 o'clock a. m., to nominate a "candidate to represent the First Congressional District in Congress." We are afraid the candidate will never represent the District.

The "Democrats" of Rutland County are to hold their County Convention at vile, and Hon, John F. Deane delivthis place on Wednesday, July 11th, at one o'clock p. m.

The 'Democrats' of Addison County hotel, hold a convention at Middlebury on the The Washington County Republican

Tuesday next, the 10th inst. THE FOURTH IN POULTSEY,-The peo-

ple of Poultney and vicinity had a pleasant and quiet celebration of the "Fourth" at Ripley Female College. The Declaration of Independence was

read by Rev. W. H. Poor, and brief addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Parker, of Hampton, N. Y., and Revs. Goadby and Hale of Poultney. The speakers advocated the ratification of the Constitutional Amendments proposed by Congress, and bestowed words of deserved commendation on our Vermont Senators and Representatives.

Some volunteer toasts were offered, and then the audience were regaled with strawberries and ice-cream.

In the evening the ladies of the Baptist church held a festival at East Poult- drawn by J. J. R. Randall, Esq., of Rutney, which passed off pleasantly. We have not heard the amount of proceeds,

ing and tempering steel has been invent- struction of the new church on School ed by two brothers named Laird of Danville, after twelve years of experiment, which is said to be much superior to architect. Mr. Randail's plan is beautianything previously in use. Tools man- ful in design, presents an imposing front, ufactured in this way, it is claimed will and is not disfigured by a long low vesstand a higher temper and last twice as try projecting from the rear and out of long as those made according to any oth-

New Hampton Institution.-The anniversary of the New Hampton Institution, Fairfax, Vt., will commence July are erecting in this village. 10 with examination and continue till much pleased, also, with the photograph Thursday evening, July 12. Rev. F. A. Douglass of the Tologoo Mission will erton, Esq., of Ohio, from a design by lecture before the Missionary Society on Tuesday evening and Dr. William Hague of Boston before the United Societies on Wednesday evening. Graduating exer- employ a Vermont architect whose taste cises Thursday forenoon. The Social and judgment respecting architecture, Fraternity and Literary Adelphi will each hold a re-union Thursday afternoon, and the anniversary will close with of location, style of church, &c., seems a Ladies' Levee in the evening.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT MIDDLEBURY. - This celebration was held on the old "Chipman farm," four miles south of the village of Middlebury. An excellent address by Prof. Brainard Kellogg and an appropriate poem by Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr of Rutland, were the leading features of the celebration. The music was furnished by Farr's band, and a solo was sung by E. P. Phillips of St. Albans, Mr. Higley of Castleton of W. G. Norris, in West Derby, fifteen playing the accompaniment.

Then came a pic-nic in the grove on the farm, the sentiments and responses assembly. Some two thousand persons excitement .- Newport, Vt. Express. were present during the exercises.

Accident A serious accident occurred at the raising of E. S. Stowell's house in Cornwall last week. A man named worthy of a trial. Silas Parkill fell from the top of the building to the ground among stones,

was otherwise injured.

Summe,-Wm. H. Stone, formerly a resident of Burlington, committed suicide at Port Henry, N. Y., on Monday, by shooting himself with a pistol through the breast and head,

The Burlington Times says:

The deceased was formerly agent of the Cheever Ore bed Co. at Port Henry, and made our city his residence during 1864, leaving Burington about the time that he resigned his position at Port Henry to become the manager of a pe troleum company in California. At the time of his death he was acting as agent for the Messrs. Lee, Wetherbee & Sherman.

Pecuniary misfortunes are supposed to have affected Mr. Stone's mind and impelled him to take away his valuable ife. He was highly esteemed in Burlington as a man of fine business ability and estimable social qualities, which during his short residence among us won him many friends.

VERGENSES.-The people of Vergennes are preparing for a grand centennial jubilee on the 21st of August, the hundredth auniversary of the founding of that place.

Stown -There was a successful Musical Convention at Stowe, commencing the 20th and closing the 22d uit,, under the management of Mr. Geo. W. Dudley, now of Boston, but formerly of Vermont. The concert Friday evenlog is spoken of in terms of much praise. The performers were Mr. Dudley, Mr. S. B. Phillips. Miss Ellen Nyc of East Montpelier, Miss Alice Atherton of Waterbury, Miss Eilen Dudley, Miss Ayers, and the Lamollie County Glee Club.

Base Ball .- The match game of base ball between the "Atlantic Club" of Whitehall, and the "Burlingtons" which came off on the 4th inst, at Burlington, resulted in the Whitehall boys scoring 46 to the "Burlingtons" 13. The Whitehall boys are veteran and scientific players, while the "Burlingtons" are comparatively new at the business.

THANKS,-We are under obligations to Senator Edmunds for a copy of the Navy Register of the U.S. for 1866, and for a copy of the memorial address by Mr. Bancroft on the life and character of Abraham Lincoln.

THE FOURTH AT PROCTORSVILLE .-The Fourth was celebrated at Proctorsered the oration. In the evening they had a strawberry festival at Howe's

DROWNED. - Ephralm Twitchell, a young man of seventeen years, was drowned in Springfield on Tuesday last. Convention takes place at Montpelier on He was the youngest son of widow Laura Twitchell, of that place.

> EXTRA SHEARING, - Editor Rutland Herald :-Among the numerous reports of sheep shearings which have appeared in your columns. I find none more worthy of mention than the shearing of a two years old ram, owned by Mr. Albert Brazee of Hubbardton. I am informed by Mr. B. that the ram sheared 29 lbs, and 6 oz. of wool of four days less than one year's growth. A Traveller.

Orwell July 5, 1866.

ARCHITECTURE.-The Montpelier Freeman speaks in the following handsome style of J J. R. Randall, Esq., architect. of this place: "We ought to have called attention

several weeks since to a plan of a church, land, who has established a fine reputation as an architect of excellent taste and judgment. The plan was before the Investion .- A preparation for weld- committee who have in charge the constreet, but the committee, for reasons which the public do not yet appreciate, preferred a different plan by a Boston proportion to the main edifice. It has, also, a tower in front, which we believe, is not admissable in School street architecture. We have already stated that Mr. Randall is the architect of the new church which the Episcopal Society of a delightful residence built by C. Edg-

Mr. Randall. We think it not impossible that the committee, which rejected Mr. Randall's plan, will yet regret that they did not are, we have not the least doubt, better than those of the gentlemen from Boston into whose hands the whole matter to have been unfortunately committed.

Boy Lost .- Last Saturday, a boy seven years old, son of William Woodward, of Holland, was sent on an errand to a neighbor's. On his way, when crossing land belonging to another neighbor, he was ordered out of the field, the owner threatening to set his dog upon him .-The child, frightened at this, ran into the woods near by, became bewildered, and when he came out upon the road, took the wrong direction, but continued traveling until he stopped at the house miles from home. He left home at 10 G'clock, A. M., and reached Norris' at 6 P. M., making pretty good time for a following which were interrupted by ried him to his parents, who, with the the showers of rain which dispersed the | whole neighborhood were in the greatest

> Dr. Bicknell's Syrup, advertised in an. other column, does really possess the qualities so long desired, especially at this season of the year. You will find it just as represented and

> The Hair Restorer that gives the best satisfaction is Pestachine. Used and sold ev-

MONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

A positive and specific remedy for all diseases originating from an impure state of the Blood and for all (hereditary) diseases transmitted from Parent to Child.

SCROFULA.

remedies incurable.

Struma, Ulceration, Erysipelas, See there Glandular Swellings, King's Evil. Sali Rhenn This taint (hereditacy and acquired.) film, ife with untold misery, is by all usual ractica

RHEUMATISM.

If there is any disease in which the Con-tion Life Syrup is a suvereign, it is in the tism and its kindred affections. The most tense pairs are almost instantly affection commons swellings are reduced. Chees, the or vicarious, of twenty or Tidrity years stand

NERVOUSNESS

some Bidnilly. Shattered N. St. Virus Dance. Loss of P. Conflishon of thoughts. Epile Loss of Pan Thousands who have suffered for room-bless the day on which they road these. Particularly to weak, suffering women will medicine prove an inestimable blessing of ing their four-sleps to a hope which facility.

MERCURIAL DISEASES Salisation, Reiting of Romes, Bad Compa-Achies in Bours, Preding of Wearlans, In , ston of Spriles

F

Constitution falls Symp purgus the sestion of tirely from all the evil effects of Messays, a making the bad breath, curing the Wesk John and Rheumaric Pains which the use of Calon is sure to preduce it bardens Spolary G and secures the Toeth as firmly as ever

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP Eradicates, root and branch, all Eragics D cases of the Skin, like Cleers, Pimples, factor, and all other difficulties of this king which, much distigure the unitarity appearance of homales and females, often making them as gusting object to themselves and them in a

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYM F

Cures all swelling of the Glands, cities Face, Neck, or Female Breast, and she taken as soon as the swelling is detected a proceeding their breaking, and producing to blesome discharging sorns, which disfigure obsource distinguing softes, which insegging many of the country perion of the common from six to twenty years of age. Young the gre very subject to discharges from the E which depends upon a Scroftlons constitu-These cases seen recover by taking a few of the Life Samp



At scrottinos porsons suffering loca go-debility, conaciation, dyspepsia and dropse the limbs, abdomen and in the female, drop of the ovaries and the womb, generally a-panied with inflamation and ulceration of Uterns are permanently cured by Constitu-Life Syrup. The Meanse generally know gotten or swelled, beck, the Life Syrup was move criticely. The remedy should be taken some time, as the disease is exceedingly che and stubborn, and will not be removed was extra effort.

ors of the ovarios, tumors of the bre and swelling of other glands of the he completely redired without resor knife, or operations of any kind

Epilopic Fire Sympathetic or Organic Process of the Heart, as pulpitation discretible Valves, producing a grading or Olayse, dropes of the heart rase and all the affections this important organ persons suffering neutra pains in the region of the heart greatly reflected by the distribution life So. Broken down and delicate constitut Ferms from indisposition to exertion, the back, loss of memory, forebodings of calendar, both of the back and distributions of managements when the skin and extremities, want for hos skin and extremities, want of calamity, four of discusse, dimness-dry, but skin and extremities, want

\mathbf{R}

FOR ALL FORMS OF TECRRATED AT EASES.

Kather of the Nove Turnat, Tourse.

Forehead, or scalp, no remedy has com-

Moth Patence upon the terrale face to b

few bottles of Constitution. Life Sympe-rest the secretion, and remove the deposi-is directly under the skin.

In the diseases of the liver, giving re-gnor dizziness, indigestion, weak stem-an alterated or cancerons condition of a gair, accompanied with burning or of-pleasant symptoms, will be relieved by

Def As a general blood puritying of the Symp stands unrivalled by any pro-

THE RICH AND POOR are liable to the same disease. Note science has made the Constitution Life Science

PURE BLOOD

produces healthy men and women; and the constitution is neglected in youth, disractionary death is the result.

Price, \$1.25 per bottle; one half dozen buf

${f P}$

WM. H. GREGG, M. D. Sole-Proprietor, New MORGAN & ALLEN.

No. 46 Cliff St., New Yor GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston J. H. REED & CO., Chicago, FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago COLLINS BROTHERS, St. Louis

. D. PARK, Cincinnati JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO. Phil BARNES, WARD & CO., New Orlean BARNES, HENRY & CO., Montreal, C-HOSTETTER, SMITH & DEAN, San Fred

CONSTITUTION CATHARTIC LIFE PILL CONSTITUTION CATHARTIC LIFE PILL CONSTITUTION CATHARTIC LIFE PILL CONSTITUTION CATHARTIC LIFE PLL

Price 25 cents per Box Price 25 cents per Box Price 25 cents per Box.

Price 25 cents per Box. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietor MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents. No. 46 Chiff St., New York

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston. april25deod&weewly