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SAMUEL H. LITTLE.

Editor and Proprietor.

To whom all correspondence should be addressed.

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AFTER-DARK.

When I lighted cabin in her bower,
And wheeling swallows alighted from the flame.
The plowman, turning home, leaves
The plow and furrow in the broom,
And the stars are bright.
The perfume drives its mists while moon.
The old dog barks at ro and eve,
Through snows, in the falling deer,
Loudly, that the waters roar.
Flowers need no solitary bloom,
At evening, when the stars are few.
Soled roads are smooth to the bone,
For broken bones, worn out by time,
The child we love have gone the year.
We chid the frosty hills, and we
Described all the flowers met on the road.
The sunlight gleaming on the trees,
Like us who fit the daying snow.
When the last frosty leaf had fallen,
How cold and dreary was the scene.
Save the snow, and calling him,
I bear the load of loss and pain.
Sister among the scratches.

And the old, slender, white, bright,
Falls shadowing into dark red.
I think how beautiful the sun,
With gathering stars so overjoyed.
Like each of many old dealers,
These stores of sorrow increased.

W. W. H. H. New York.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS IN ITALY.

Shortly after my instalment in the Hermitage I met a couple in the little back lane which leads from the big road around the residence of the old curate. They were not arm in arm; in fact the width of the lane was between them. Yet it was easy to perceive that they were confessed lovers, if not engaged. They both wore an air of happy embarrassment. He—a tall, muscular, sunburned fellow in his shirt sleeves—chewed a straw and contemplated one hedge. She—proportionately tall, of the plump order, not a pretty but a good face, teeth (she smiled as I passed) that would make any countenance proud, and kindly, dark eyes, garnished with those delicately-arched lashes which charm and enthrall the veriest matin-guy, in yellow frock and lace-bordered—studied the other. She looked at it also, but pronounced the omnipotent affirmative only a minute before. He was as pale, but happy, I suspected what they wanted at the priest's house, and sent a heartful of blessings after them. That evening at dinner the old man informed me that he was to have a wedding in the parish-morrow, but I was invited to the feast. And—when he was so graciously pleased, for that they had been engaged for six years before, but on being free it is no great matter to get married in Italy, for the reason that two old and experienced persons claim participation in the act—the Church and the State. The Church requires that the advanced parties shall first present themselves to the priest, and announce their intention of getting married. The priest on the following Sunday publishes the banns at the parochial mass. He does the same on the two ensuing Sundays. This is done in order that informants may concern the contracting parties, the degrees of kinship, if any, existing between them, and the canonical impediments, if any, to the marriage. If the reader is anxious to know more about the impediments, I would refer him to Justinian's Code. Negligible, the parties must resort to the Registering Office of the Government and make an appointment with Mr. Syndic for the performance of the civil ceremony—the which is an intolerable bore to the ardent pair. The State affects the obedience of the Church to the forbidding degrees of kinship, and puts the contracting parties to a world of trouble to prove that they are capable subjects. Moreover, the civic and spiritual conditions, not only of the subjects, but of their parents, on either side, are duly recorded by a skill-paced scribe, and the whole sworn and subscribed to by the victims. All this is done with a view of preventing illegalities. But I can assure you that the little up Country forests—the lumbering law, simply because it is a law. After the third calling out in the church, the young couple came one morning—first, to remember it was a Thursday—and having confessed and received the sacraments were quietly married. The witnesses only were present. After the ceremony the priest gave them a slight reflection in the dimly-illuminating room, such being the custom. The bridegroom acknowledged his sacerdotal ministrations by the presentation of five francs (one dollar). Having received the priest's blessing, they went to the municipal palace of Perugia, and were married by the Magistrate. What with the marriage license, the fee of the Government for the performance of the ceremony, the price of the marriage certificate and the reverse stamp on the paper, the performance stamp on the paper, the performance stamp on no trifling expense. I had forgotten to mention that from the time of the first calling out in church Maria—such was the bride's name—wore the jewels presented to her by her affianced when she appeared in public. The jewels presented on this occasion by the swain were rather costly than otherwise. Not to speak of rings, pendants and brooches of pure gold and exquisite workmanship, he gave her a quadruple string of pearls, half of which were an heirloom in his own family; the other half he had purchased. One would suppose that after the civil ceremony the parties would return to the bride's house, make merry with their friends and embark for gold or tea, on their married career. But no: a singular custom interposed. The bridegroom escorted the bride to the house of her father, and then retired to his own home, nor was he permitted to see her until the following Sunday morning—in reality, the day of the marriage feast. In the meantime, Maria doffed her nuptial habiliments, put on her old things, and the neighborhood awoke re-

echoed her happy voice, carolling as she worked in the vineyard and about the house. Her task of afternoon used to be to climb the oak trees by the roadside and in the lanes, and pick off the leaves, which, in these parts, serve as fodder for the cattle. Two hours after she was married I saw her climb a tree with the agility of a cat. The following Saturday evening, just about twilight, a woman's voice rang through the valley to the most sorrowful accents conceivable after the weeping at an Irish funeral. There was a measure and a cadence to the wail which suggested the rocking to and fro of the mourner, and the twilight wind moaned too in sorrowful harmonies with her. I moved in the direction of the sound, and found myself before Mary's cottage on the roadside. She was seated on a log beside the well, all sorrowful and disconsolate a picture as I ever witnessed. Within the cottage I heard the mournful crooning of an old woman, and the voice of an old man pronouncing the name, "Maria! Maria!" in great distress. I approached and asked why she wept. She looked up, evidently surprised at the question, but she said, "This is the last night I shall be with my dear parents, and I have been happy under this roof. I left it. I lost it. I care nothing about the house, and they all seem to say to me, 'Adieu to Maria—good bye forever.' Then she wept more bitterly than before. I had no consolation to offer the observation that she would soon forget all this in the joys of wedlock told on my lips. It seemed a profanity in the presence of that demonstration of home feeling. And I thought, too, how stale, after all, our declamations about home and there was no place like it. If there is not, then why do we have it so easily? Why do we rush abroad and wander, like Ishmaelites over the face of Europe? We are not

sojourning, we are not passing through, we are not pronouncing the omnipotent affirmative only a minute before. He was as pale, but happy, I suspected what they wanted at the priest's house, and sent a heartful of blessings after them. That evening at dinner the old man informed me that he was to have a wedding in the parish-morrow, but I was invited to the feast. And—when he was so graciously pleased, for that they had been engaged for six years before, but on being free it is no great matter to get married in Italy, for the reason that two old and experienced persons claim participation in the act—the Church and the State. The Church requires that the advanced parties shall first present themselves to the priest, and announce their intention of getting married. The priest on the following Sunday publishes the banns at the parochial mass. He does the same on the two ensuing Sundays. This is done in order that informants may concern the contracting parties, the degrees of kinship, if any, existing between them, and the canonical impediments, if any, to the marriage. If the reader is anxious to know more about the impediments, I would refer him to Justinian's Code. Negligible, the parties must resort to the Registering Office of the Government and make an appointment with Mr. Syndic for the performance of the civil ceremony—the which is an intolerable bore to the ardent pair. The State affects the obedience of the Church to the forbidding degrees of kinship, and puts the contracting parties to a world of trouble to prove that they are capable subjects. Moreover, the civic and spiritual conditions, not only of the subjects, but of their parents, on either side, are duly recorded by a skill-paced scribe, and the whole sworn and subscribed to by the victims. All this is done with a view of preventing illegalities. But I can assure you that the little up Country forests—the lumbering law, simply because it is a law. After the third calling out in the church, the young couple came one morning—first,

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RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

Owing to a lack of money means poor schools, but the time will yet be opened this year.

The 100th anniversary of the American Missionary Society will be held in Chicago, next year.

A teacher at Newport, Vt., finds a hungry boy can't drink milk.

The American Bible Society is now able to print 500 copies of its magazine a day, which is about one minute.

The percentage of attendance in the public schools of Richmond is in favor of the colored people. It is 98.5 against the white 97.5.

Forty-one Presbyteries have voted on the overture for reduced representation in the Presbyterian General Assembly with this result. In favor, 26 against, 15.

The Rev. Philip Grace, of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Newport, R. I., has been made by the Pope a Doctor of the Catholic Church, the first dignity of the kind conferred by Leo XIII.

A branch of the Mennonites, called Evangelical Mennonites, has decided to expel from the church any member who gets his life insured. Two ministers, refusing to be governed by the rule, have been excommunicated.

The Christian Union urges Western farmers to plant trees—better ones than cottonwood and willow—at the rate of thirty-two acres of each quarter-section, and he assures them that thirty years hence the timber will be of as much value as all the rest of the farm.

Mr. Morris Bushell, who was attached to the personal staff of Bushnell when he was in France, has published a volume which contains the following religious declaration of the

how people can live without a belief, and without a public confessor of faith, without believing in God as the Judge Superior in a future life and deity of fulfilling one's mission on earth. If I were not a Christian, I would not remain at my post a single hour. If I did not believe in God, I would do nothing for human masters. Take away my faith and you take away my love of country."

According to recent statistics, Peoria has 60 secondary schools with 16,710 pupils. Of these 21 schools, with 5,813 pupils, lead directly to the university, and the rest to other educational institutions. Wise and good men have endeavored to frame judicious plans for the government and care of these institutions; millions have been spent for maintenance and shelter. But their success has been by no means what was to be desired. We find too large a proportion of the children from Nurses and Refugees descending into Reformatory and Prisons, and ultimately into乞丐。

per and criminal class. There is a growing sentiment against "child labor," and the wisest philanthropists have come to the conclusion that they should be, so far as is possible, only temporary places for children.

God in His wisdom hath set the children of the earth in families, neither in great institutions nor in crowded cities is the most healthful and natural life possible.

A child has an inextricably better chance of developing his best moral qualities and his greatest capabilities in a average family household than in any institution, however well ordered, where children are massed together.

In England, the system of boarding out young children in "cottage-homes" instead of maintaining them in Almshouses, has been successfully attempted.

About 90 percent of pauper children

reared in Almshouses were found

to have become paupers or criminals.

Under the boarding-out system, with parental supervision and visitation, a very large proportion now become useful and self-supporting members of society.

In the State of New York, no child over three years of age may

be sent to an Almshouse, even for a single night, except such children as are idiotic, epileptic, paralytic, or hopelessly defective.

The result of this excellent law has been the placing in families of an immense number of children, who formerly, to use the pithy phrase of a well-known journal, "were just composed together in almshouses with their heads closed out of the house on top." There were traps in those days, but they didn't go tramping around those premises any more.

We didn't know whether young Goliath was a studious boy at school or not, but he always stood high in his class, about eight feet, we should judge. His height enabled him to reach the higher branches with the greatest ease. All his teachers looked

never caught throwing paper and

penknives at him, or hitting him on the ceiling, for all he had to do was to stand up his hand and stick them there.

While other boys soon got rid of their spelling books, Goliath was never known to do so.

His outdoor sports were carried on in a strenuous manner.

He couldn't play hide-and-go-seek with any pleasure, because

he was so much above ordinary.

He wasn't above going with the girls, though none of them could reach

his heart, without a step-ladder. Or if he did become a sightless lover it didn't amount to anything, for no girl could come anywhere near his sight.

So the long and the short of it was he never married, that's a grand old record.

As he grew older and taller, showmen began to import him to travel.

P. T. Barnum, who was out with his first tent-show at that time, made him a liberal offer.

He thought the gigantic Philistine would bring in a lot of money.

He probably would be a success, if he could be seen.

He never did become a sightless lover.

He was a sightless giant.

The Northville Record

SAMUEL H. LITTLE, Editor.

SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 1878.

Jefferson from the programme laid out three months would seem a short time for the accomplishment of the work that Congress has on its hands. The next year's needs are by no means trifling and hard work is necessary for their wise and faithful supplying. The appropriation bills come first, for they must be passed else the whole of Government stop or an extra session be necessary. Residents of the District are anxious that legislation in its behalf should occupy the attention of Congress to a considerable extent for its needs are neither few nor unimportant. The subjects of paving, taxation, river-front improvements, and suffrage are among the more important matters to be brought up in the session.

Our Washington Letter.

Washington Oct. Northville Record.

Washington, D. C., December 13. This is the time for conjecturing at the National Capitol. The social world is full of conjectures relative to the coming "season," the doings of Mrs. so-and-so, the costumes of Miss Such-a-one, the actions of this one and the appearance of that. Physicians are conjecturing as to the success of this measure and the failure of that; the appointment of one and the election of another, the passage of some bills and the flat falling of others. Business men conjecture concerning silver money, specie resumption, the length of the session and similar subjects. Even keepers of boarding houses and livery stables are not without their conjectures, for their money-making depends upon the duration of Congress, the gayety of the season, etc.

Society people are wondering what role Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Sherman and the other Cabinet ladies will play in connection with the colored Senator's new wife, Mrs. Illinois. The lady is an octogenarian, handsome, well educated, well bred and (most of all her favor, perhaps) well dressed, having purchased Parisian toilettes during her European trip this summer. It has been said, though upon what authority does not appear that Mrs. Hayes will lead off in the matter and step straight across the still unobscured color line, by inviting Mrs. Bruce to assist her at the first Presidential reception of the season.

This will indeed be a bravery on the part of the "first lady in the land." But she is equal to such a stroke of policy. It would not be too surprising for belief should she complete her part by causing Postmaster General Key to escort the colored lady in question to a grand State dinner before the winter is over.

It is doubtful if Mrs. Grant could have been prevailed upon to receive a colored woman into the White House as her peer in any respect, even though she was the wife of an honorably seated member of the greatest parliamentary body in the world, as Americans love to designate the United States Senate. It is true that the influence of a Senator is full accord with the President can hardly be overestimated. Governors of the proudest States gladly leave the gubernatorial chair for a seat in our Senate and no doubt any member of the Cabinet would gladly exchange his present office with the monotonous round of duty for a full term in the Senate. Boutwell left the treasury for a seat there, and Judge Davis the Supreme Bench. Sumner Howe and Conkling preferred Senatorial honor to Chief-Justiceship, a life position.

The uncontested leadership of the House of Representatives was given up by Blaine without hesitation for the place he holds in the Senate, and it was in a canvass for Stephen A. Douglass' seat that Abraham Lincoln achieved the distinction that carried him into the White House.

M. M. W.

STATE NEWS.

H. Tamlyn of Wayne, Cass county, recently lost four head of cattle from their eating corn stalks, which was left in the corn stalks.

Four children of Lyman Kies of Summit, Jackson county, have died of diphtheria. Three others are still sick with it, but it is thought that they will recover.

A man and his wife in the northern part of this state have gone into partnership in the chipping business.

A tramp went into a school house in Coonstock, Kalamazoo county, the other night and built a fire of the books he found there. He is now reflecting on his hellish feast in jail.

A Clare county postmaster thought his mail bag was too large for his use, and cut it in two. Uncle Sam is used about it.

Gilbert Stovin, who eloped with his step daughter from East Saginaw recently, has been arrested and put in jail.

A young chap sent up for assault and battery in Adrian the other day, had his fine paid by two young ladies.

The Mining Journal says that Marquette is so quiet during the winter months that you can hear people slip down on the walk for half a mile, and hear what they say; too

so much for "Bluff Ben."

Washington Correspondent of Record.

There is no member of the present Congress whose actions will be watched more closely during the next few weeks than Gen. R. F. Butler's. There is no Representative now in the House, indeed, whose movements are noted with the same interest that his are. He did not succeed in taking Massachusetts' Gubernatorial chair but he comes back to his seat in Congress backed by \$10,000 of the Bay State voters. He decidedly leads the Greenback element and Labor party, and is one of those who prefer being King among swine than swine among Kings. The violent campaign through which he has lately passed has made him feel stronger than ever notwithstanding his defeat, and he now has an air of intense satisfaction and confidence. In personal appearance he is, and ever will remain, unchanged and is two familiar to the public to need description. His attire is always faultless and his button hole bouquet is never wanting. His relatives love him and as a family man he is gentle and kindly and attentive. So much for "Bluff Ben" so rough and coarse at times. There must needs be a tender refined spot somewhere in one who loves the beautiful in nature as he does. Last winter one of his nieces was here with him and it was noticeable that she never appeared at a reception or other entertainment without a bouquet of the most exquisite roebuds of the General's favorite species, a kind most rare and expensive—a small bunch of which may not be had for less than \$5.

M. M. W.

Somebody who is bored with the enthusiasm for the poem called Beau-Snow, writes the following stanza in reply:

"Beautiful snow! when a delicate thaw
Makes the air chilly and damp and raw!
Beautiful snow! they may sing whom it suits.
I object to the stuff 'cause it sticks through my boots."

People of Northville, or elsewhere

Do you want

Nice Section of Fruit and

Ornamental Trees?

Then send to

LEWIS, REYNOLDS & CO.,

register of the best established and popular

MONROE CITY NURSERY.

It is nearer home, and therefore the more likely that your trees will live.

Do not risk money in purchases of far away choices, if that with us will satisfy you. The universal satisfaction which our stock has given, and the increase of orders in these localities, where we have done business through our agents and otherwise, is very gratifying to us.

Detroit Post and Tribune.

THE METROPOLITAN.

Republican Journal of Michigan.

The publishers of THE DETROIT PRESS AND TRIBUNE point to the record of journalistic enterprise and political usefulness made in the first year of the existence of the consolidated news paper as the satisfactory evidence of the excellence of its claim upon the public confidence and support. The paper will continue to be the sincere, vigorous, and able advocate of Republican political doctrine, of an honest and rational financial policy, and of State development.

Its large resources, its ample facilities in newsgathering, its wide circulation, and its position as the metropolitan organ of the dominant party in its state enable its publishers to supplement its promise by performance, and to fully meet the expectations of its patrons.

Its editorial page discusses current issues candidly and from the standpoints of accurate information and of an adherence to correct political and economic principles. All matters of especial public interest will receive from it the same intelligent and pains-taking investigation which it has given this year to the important phases of the currency question.

Its columns will be rich in miscellaneous reading matter, including sketches, poems, and selections from the current literature of the day. Special care will be taken to keep the paper pure and elevated in tone. One page of THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE is devoted to matter prepared for the rural community, containing discussions of questions of interest in practical agriculture, letters on farm and home topics, recipes, etc.

New features will be added to the paper during 1879, and neither pains nor expense will be spared in keeping THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE A FIRST CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER, strong in all departments, and in every way worthy of the great State with whose history and growth it has been so long and closely identified.

TERMS:

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The Northville Record

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Local Business Cards.

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EDWIN N. ROOT, DENTIST. Office and private rooms over Lampert's & Keppler's store, 111 Jefferson Avenue, Northville, Mich.

Hotels.

UPTON HOUSE.
Corner Main and Center Streets.
UPTON. Prop.
Best of accommodations for the traveling public;
Good sample rooms; First-rate Living dining room.
1867.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE;
TRAINS LEAVE NORTHVILLE,
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE R. R.

DETROIT LINES.

DETROIT EXP.

Miss Wheeler is selling her trimming hats at cost, in order to make room for her spring goods. The ladies will please call.

You cannot spend a half hour more pleasantly than looking over the stock of goods at Rockwell's. We extend an invitation to all. Remember it is no trouble to show goods and give prices.

It is a notable fact that A. E. Rockwell is as usual taking the lead in holiday goods, consisting in an unusual fine display of silver plated ware, books, poems, auto and photo albums, and box stationery. He has recently added to his stock of goods a fine line of pocket cutlery, toilet soaps, brushes, combs, etc.

The rooms over the post-office are well tenanted now. Our friend C. E. Williams, and also E. S. Woodman, have each law offices and Fred Parry has a room in which he does free sawing and manufactures, fancy articles from beautiful and elaborate designs. Here also may be found the business place of our new justice of the peace, Geo. Kator.

One of the most attractive places in Northville is at Rockwell's the jeweler. He has one of the finest stocks of holiday goods west of Detroit, besides an unusual fine stock of silver and plated ware, clocks, and jewelry. He has a fine stock of books, albums, box paper, pocket books, toilet soaps, hair and tooth brushes, fine pocket cutlery, panel pictures, mottoes and frames. A fine chromo and frame 24x30 inches for \$1.50. And don't you forget that the prices on all his goods will be the very lowest that honest goods can be sold for.

Died from Diphtheria.—A daughter of Rufus Babbitt (living on the Anson Cadby place) died yesterday morning, of diphtheria, aged 11 years. She was Hattie, the eldest daughter. Another child has been very low with the same disease, but is recovering.

Go to Sands before buying Christmas goods.

Lost.—On the road from Plymouth to Northville, Tuesday afternoon Dec. 19th. Hanna's "Life of Christ," 1 vol. The finder will receive the sincere thanks of the owner by making known the fact to:

Rev. M. A. Churchill, Northville.

In THE OLIVER HOUSE, Toledo, Com. P. Howell, the former and popular proprietor of the Eridle House, has just taken possession of the Oliver House, Toledo, and fastmaking friends Mr. Howell's appearance and manner admirably fits him for such a station and if the Toledoans don't vote him the prize of leadership, then we'll miss our guess. Any of our readers desiring hotel accommodations while in Toledo, will be best satisfied at the Oliver House.

EVER READY AND IN TRIM.—That's the kind of a Sewing Machine to get. Buy the New American and you will have it. It is the lightest-running, the simplest and the only self-threading machine in the world. Try it and you will buy it.

A Legal excitement.

As one extreme follows another, in social as well as political circles, so the late dull times culminated last week in a general excitement consequent upon a law-suit instituted by Mr. Mosher against Mr. Loomis and son. The controversy was by no means confined to the court room, but friends of both parties argued on the street, over their coffee at breakfast and at their homes at night. The trial was by jury, which rendered a verdict of about \$100 damages and \$10 cost of suit in favor of plaintiff. The case was conducted by C. E. Williams and E. J. Houghton, of Plymouth, for plaintiff and Capt. Allen, of Ypsilanti, associated with E. S. Woodman, for defendant and was very ably and closely contested; and still the parties are not satisfied with the way Justice is dispensed in our Court as an appeal has been made to the Circuit Court.

As we go to press we hear of another law suit, before Justice Kator, in which Gardner Barber, of this place is plaintiff, and James Tate, of Perrinville is defendant. Also hotly contested by C. E. Williams for plaintiff and E. S. Woodman defendant. Trial closed at a late hour Friday evening and decision reserved until the 16th.

Sent to the House of Correction.

We always regret to chronicle the disgrace of any of our citizens, especially those of immature years preferring to cast the mantle of charity over their short comings than heap approbrium upon them, but there are some offenses to which we can not shut our eyes, or about which we can not be silent, as in the recent case of petty theft perpetrated by J. Lockwood upon the money drawer of Wm. Bradley on the evening of the 13th, while the proprietor was gone to supper. An immediate arrest, trial, and conviction, resulted in the verdict of 60 days imprisonment in the House of Correction and a fine of ten dollars which if not paid will add twenty days more to the term of imprisonment. We hope this will be a warning to "Toddy's" companions that they will feed and be benefited by.

A snow-storm set in last night (Friday) and is continuing as we write at 4 p.m. with snow to a depth of five inches. It is the first real good snow this season and sleigh-goers will make the most of it.

The Detroit Free Press

FOR 1879.

During the coming year The Free Press will be improved in all the departments, and new features will be added from time to time. The merits of the paper are now so well known that the publishers do not deem it necessary to recapitulate them.

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Read Carefully.

Samuel Osborne, Springfield, says: I was affected with typhospa for nearly four years, my longest becoming affected towards the last. I was induced to try the Shadobeen remedy. After using three or four bottles I felt much better and gained strength rapidly, my health improved steadily and rapidly, and when I had taken three or four bottles more, I was quite restored to health and strength, and have experienced better health than for forty years before. I had been under the treatment of a number of physicians before, but never received any material aid until I used your remedy.

A. McKay, Truro, N. Y., says: he was very bad with liver complaint, but used the Shadobeen remedy, and in a month was as well as he had ever been in his life. I am now in business and wish you to send me three dozen by steamer.

A. Wood, Utica, says: he has tried the remedy for Liver Complaint and Typhospa with great success. I have also tried the Shadobeen pills, and find that they are as good as any I ever tried.

George Gandy, N. Y., says: My wife was extremely affected with Diaphysia for a long time. We consulted physicians of three different cities, and received no benefit. She has taken three bottles of the Great Shadobeen Remedy, and is now healthy and well.

Rev. John Scott says: Mr. McLean Rotting suffered from an attack of rheumatism, and was unable to move without help. But after taking a few bottles of the Shadobeen was able to walk as well as ever. Price of the Remedy 10c per bottle. \$1.00 per box 35 cents. Pitts 25 cents a box.

Prepared by Foster, Miller & Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Successors to S. V. Hart, Philadelphia, Paradise Wall, Detroit.

To those persons who are suffering from the following diseases, we offer the following relief:

1. Rheumatism.

2. Neuralgia.

3. Sciatica.

4. Arthritis.

5. Tendonitis.

6. Hernia.

7. Jaundice.

8. Bright's Disease.

9. Consumption.

10. Coughs.

11. Catarrh.

12. Ulcers.

13. Skin Diseases.

14. Headaches.

15. Nervousness.

16. Insanity.

17. Epilepsy.

18. Malaria.

19. Fevers.

20. Inflammation.

21. Injuries.

22. Sprains.

23. Bruises.

24. Scars.

25. Ulcers.

26. Skin Diseases.

27. Ulcers.

